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TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

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AND

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ESTABLISHED 1877.

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2ND SERIES,

VOL. II., 1890.

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PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY

SHREWSBURY:
ADNITT AND NAUNTON, THE SQUARE.
OSWESTRY:
WOODALL, MINSHALL AND CO.

1912430

WOODALL, MINSHALL, AND CO.,
PRINTERS, ETC.,
OSWESTRY AND WREXHAM.

142268

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SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the Society was held at the Shirehall, Shrewsbury, on Saturday, February 1st. Mr. Arthur Sparrow, F.S.A., presided, and there were also present—Mr. Stanley Leighton, M.P., F.S.A., Mr. James Watson, M.P., Mr. R. Ll. Kenyon, Rev. T. Auden, Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A., Alderman Southam, Mr. W. Phillips, Mr. W. Burson, Mr. J. M. Harding, Mr. W. W. Naunton, Mr. Parry-Jones, Mr. Sandford Corser, Mr. J. Nurse, Mr. Oldroyd, Mr. W. T. Southam, and Mr. Goyne, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

The report was read by Mr. GOYNE, as follows:—

The Council of the Society in presenting their annual report, are glad to be able to speak favourably of its financial position. It is true that the statement of accounts shows a small adverse balance, but this may be regarded as only temporary, arising from the recent settlement of a large outstanding account due to the printers of the *Transactions*. With regard to these *Transactions*, the Council are glad to think that recent numbers have fully maintained the interest of those issued in former years. This has been largely due to what may be described as the opening of two new veins of County History. The first of these is the collection of Blakeway MSS. in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. It will be remembered that at the last annual meeting a special fund was started to pay for the copying of these MSS. for publication in the *Transactions;* and a portion of them has already appeared. A statement of this fund, attached to the general statement of accounts, shows that of £48 collected, only £12 has at present been required to be spent. The other new vein of county history is that afforded by the municipal records of Shrewsbury itself. For several months past, a small committee, appointed by the Corporation, has been engaged in sorting and cataloguing these records, and, by permission of that body, several interesting papers have already been, or are in process of being, given to the world in the pages of the *Transactions*. The Council have recently had the administration of another special fund, raised for exploring the ancient crypt in Old St. Chad's Churchyard. The work has been carried to a successful completion under the superintendence of Mr. J. Nurse, to whom the Council desire to express their great obligation; but as it did not fall within the year covered by this report, it is not further alluded to here. Since, however, it is convenient to refer to it while still recent, and in fact this annual meeting has been held later than usual in consequence of it, a special report will be presented by Mr. Nurse on the subject. In conclusion, the Council would call attention to two recent publications bearing upon Shropshire Local History, "The Visitation of Shropshire in 1623," issued by the Harleian Society, and the "Parish Registers of Broseley," by Mr. Alfred F. C. C. Langley.—THOMAS AUDEN, M.A., Chairman.

The PRESIDENT then said: Before moving the adoption of the report which we have just heard, I must heartily thank the Council of this Society for so kindly wishing me to take the chair at this annual

meeting. I consider it a great honour to have been asked, and one that I thoroughly appreciate. The whole of my life I have been interested in Archæology and antiquarian pursuits, and I have been especially interested in all that relates to Shropshire and the neighbouring county of Stafford, where, for many years, I lived. Your chairman at the last annual meeting (Sir Offley Wakeman) spoke of the large number of old manor houses existing in this county, and of the great interest attaching to them. I agree with him that the history of these manor houses, and of the manors attached to them, could it, as I am sure it can, be written, would let in a flood of light upon the days gone by, and we should be able to realise how our fathers lived 300 or 400 years ago, and what sort of surroundings they had as regards this county and its inhabitants. I am induced more to speak upon this subject, because I have been now for some time, at intervals, engaged in tracing the devolution of the manor of Church Preen, the parish in which I live; and in the course of my researches I have come across many most interesting particulars, and I hope I shall not weary you if I speak chiefly in reference to my own parish.

The Record Office is, as you know, a vast storehouse of antiquarian knowledge, and there are few parishes in the kingdom the history of which may not receive light from a systematic search in the treasures it contains. (Hear, hear.) Eyton, that learned and wonderful man who wrote our County History, owed much to the Record Office; but, unfortunately, his work only carries us down to the end of the 13th century or thereabouts. Since that time the history of the county has to be written, and whoever undertakes this laborious task, or an instalment of it, will still find the Record Office an unfailing source of information. In the same Record Office I fell accidently upon the report of a Commission that was held at Hughley in the 32nd Elizabeth (1590.) Preen was a cell of Wenlock Abbey; and in 1533, or three years before the dissolution of Wenlock, the prior of Wenlock, either with or without the concurrence of the prior of Preen, sold the manor of Preen to one Gyles Cirrote. No doubt this was done by the prior of Wenlock to avoid the confiscation of Preen with the rest of the Abbey property. The Hughley Commission appears to have been held by the Concealed Land Commissioners with the object of proving that the priory of Preen was independent of Wenlock—that in fact the prior of Wenlock had no right to sell it to Cirrote. Now, as the sale took place in 1533, and the Commission at Hughley was held in 1590, a period of nearly 60 years had elapsed; and as the witnesses summoned had to speak of events that occurred at a period so long antecedent, they were nearly all very old people. Their ages are indeed remarkable; and it speaks much for the salubrity of the neighbourhood of Preen. In all, 37 witnesses were examined. Of these, 11 were on behalf of the Crown, and 16 on behalf of the defendant, William Dickins, the son and heir of Humphrey Dickins, who in 1560 had bought the manor of Preen from Gyles Cirrote. The united ages of these 27 witnesses was 2,120 years, or an average of 78½ years each; ten were between 80 and 90, three over 90, and one old lady had reached the patriarchal

age of 100. (Applause.) The remaining ten witnesses were the tenants of Preen. I have had the whole of the evidence transcribed, and it contains much of great interest. Several of the witnesses speak of the prior of Preen being punished by the prior of Wenlock for misdemeanour. One of them, William Persons, curate of Preen, (who seems to have been appointed when the prior left, soon after the sale), says "that he knoweth that the Prior of Preene for a falte or offence which he had comytted was sent for by the Pryor of Moche Wenlocke, and was by him ponished for his said offence in the Chapterhowse of Moche Wenlocke aforesaid, and made his obedyance there." (Laughter.) Another witness says that he "was there ponished and deteigned under corection in the Sextry by the space of aboute one fortenighte or eighte dayes. And by the Pryor of Moche Wenlocke another monck of the said howse called Sir Richard flishwyck was appoynted duringe that tyme to serve and saye servyce and prayers in his rome at Pryne aforesaid, and that the Pryor of Preene was under the obedyence of the Pryor of Moche Wenlocke and called him Mr." (Laughter.) It appears that the Prior of Preen thought himself injured by the sale of Preen by the Prior of Wenlock, for one witness says. "After the suppression of the said Priorie and the puttinge out of the said Castle, he, the said Don John Castle, went to London in companie of this examynates father to complayne of the wronge to him done and obteyned an annuytie of four markes or three pounds by year during his lief, and immedyatie afterwardes the said Don John was placed in the Priorie of Dudley, and there contynued till the suppression thereof, and then came to Moncke Hopton where he lived as curate till he died." The evidence of another witness is curious and interesting. He says "that he hath hard that the said Priorie was founded and given to three to be howse of praier of the order of St. John the Baptiste, and saith that he sawe the pycture of a heade called the heade of St. John Baptiste in the church or Priorie of Pryne, where the same contynued and was offered unto untill the dissolucion of the said Priorie; and hath harde by credyble reporte that the said John Castle had a common seal whereupon was engraved the picture of the said St. John, wherewith he sealed the wrytings or leases of such landes as he graunted who were parcell of the said Mannour or L. of Pryne." I may remark in reference to this image that St. John the Baptist is the patron saint of Church Preen, and that at the east end of the Church are two corner brackets, upon one of which, I imagine, the image of St. John stood, and on the other, probably, that of the Virgin Mary. The Rev. Mackenzie Walcott thought that an ankerhold might have existed at Preen at the close of the 13th century, and that a legend relating a vision that befel the recluse, and taken from the chronicle of Lanercost, referred to the Preen ankerhold. I have not, at present, been able to discover among the Assize Rolls any record of the decision arrived at after the close of the Hughley Commission; but the result was that Preen continued in the possession of the Dickins family: probably there was some compromise. I quite hope that the labours of the committee who are

now examining the municipal and county records may throw some light upon this point, as the trial probably took place at Shrewsbury, and, in this case, the Assize Rolls should record the result. In the evidence of the various witnesses, there are many incidental allusions to the state of the parish for the 50 years between the dissolution and the time of the Hughley Commission.

Preen appears to have been very much more densely populated than it is now; and indeed, if we may judge from the register of births and deaths in the various country parishes, and also from the remains of manor houses, and tradition, this seems to have been the case in most of the agricultural parishes in Shropshire. Three hundred years ago there were few parishes without their Church and manor house, in the latter of which the squire lived, well content with his patrimony of 1,200 to 1,500 acres; and in those days the labourers required to farm the land all lived on the land; now, alas, times are changed, and in consequence of the higher wages obtained in the manufacturing towns, and the poverty that sunless seasons and foreign competition have caused to the owners and occupiers of land, the sturdy agricultural labourer of old days seems destined to be as rare as the Dodo.

It seems to me that it would be well, as far as practicable, to preserve the traditions of every country parish. (Hear, hear.) We can little understand how much that we should have rejoiced to have known has been lost simply through neglecting to record every little circumstance and tradition that comes often to the knowledge of most of us. Among other sources of information, I may mention the names of fields. These often tell their own story. At Preen, on the high ground commanding the Apedale Valley, we have a field called Castleyard, and below it another called The Butts. There are many indications to show that some kind of building—probably a castle—existed on the site of the Castleyard, even if the Butts below, where doubtless the archers practised, had not given us corroborative evidence. I hope some day that I may be able to speak more definitely on this point.

Hitherto I have alluded to the treasures of the Record Office, but there are many other sources of information which are well-known to archæologists, chief among them the Bodleian Library and the British Museum; and I must congratulate this Society upon the work they have undertaken at the Bodleian, in transcribing the Blakeway MSS., which are of great value. I have myself had portions, referring to parishes in which I am interested, transcribed, and I can speak as to their great interest. There is a curious pamphlet in the Bodleian in reference to Preen, printed in 1727, entitled, "Leases for 21 years to be granted of an estate capable of such improvements that the lessees will be entitled to the gain of six hundred pounds for the payment of one." It seems that 150 years ago there were, as there are now, wild speculators; but it is difficult to think that anyone could be found sufficiently credulous to believe the wonderful statements that are to be found in this pamphlet. The proposal was

to build "two furnaces for melting iron metals," which were to produce 1,000 tons of iron each, the profit on which was estimated at the prodigious sum of £50,000 per year; but large as this sum is, the promoter claims to have stated it "at a moderate rate to avoid the imputation of any extravagant calculation." (Laughter.) This large profit would be made in consequence of the great quantity of ironstone to be found at Preen (which, I need not say, only existed in the imagination of the promoter), the quantity of wood existing, that might be made at cheap rate into charcoal, and the proximity to the river Severn, which would save much in carriage. But the great interest of the prospectus consists in the light it throws upon the aspect of Preen 150 years ago. It tells of the number of houses, the extent of the holdings, and the rent per acre; the six fish ponds (fish ponds that once supplied the Prior with fish); the small town; the farmhouses clustered together; and it finishes by saying, "It is a most delightful and pleasant situation, and so very healthful that the inhabitants live to a great age." This part of the prospectus is, at any rate, true. Not many years ago, an old woman resided at Preen and the neighbourhood who lived to be 100 years old—a similar instance of longevity to the old lady who gave evidence at the commission.

It may interest some of you to know that we have in the churchyard of the parish Church of Preen one of the largest yew trees, if not the largest, in England. I very carefully measured this tree last week, and its proportions are as follows:—Girth round tree at ground, 40ft. 5in.; one foot from ground, 30ft. 10in.; at four feet, 21ft. 9in.; at seven feet, 22ft. The tree is at least 50ft. high, and its branches measure 61ft. 6in. across, or a circumference of nearly 200ft. The trunk of the tree is hollow, and measures 5ft. 6in. across inside. It is of this width for 10ft., and will hold inside 21 men standing upright. Notwithstanding the decay of the trunk, the tree is, to all appearances, thoroughly healthy, and every year throws out fresh wood. Fortunately the size of this tree was recorded in 1780, and also in 1833; in the former year it measured 32ft. 2in. round at ground, and 19ft. at four feet from ground, showing that the growth in 109 years has been 2ft. 9in. In 1833 the measurement at ground was 36ft., and at four feet from ground 20ft., so that in the last 56 years it does not appear to have increased in size. The only yew tree that I know at all comparable in size to the Preen Yew is the famous tree at Crowhurst in Sussex. This tree is stated to be 33ft. at ground; ours is over 40ft. The Crowhurst tree is, however, 26½ft. at five feet from the ground, and our tree is 22ft. at seven feet. I saw the Crowhurst tree some two or three years ago; it did not then strike me as possessing anything like the vigour and health of the tree at Preen. As to the age of our tree, it is difficult to form an opinion, but I think we may be sure that when Preen Church was built in the 13th century it was a giant tree.

I am sure that I must have wearied you, for I have, I am

afraid, digressed from my duty as chairman. ("No, no.") I now beg to move the adoption of the report, which is very satisfactory to us all. It shows that the Society is solvent and has done good work. (Applause).

The Rev. T. AUDEN, in seconding, said he desired to thank the chairman for his address. (Hear, hear). In one paragraph of it, Mr. Sparrow said he hoped some day to be able to speak more accurately on a particular point, and he could only hope that he would give them the result of any further investigation, as well as what he had said now, in the pages of their *Transactions*—(applause) —because there was nothing more important, and nothing more useful, than to publish old parochial histories, and histories of manors, such as the chairman had brought before them in outline that afternoon. (Hear, hear). There was nothing he need add on his own account, but in the name of the Council he should like to thank those, whether members of the Society or outsiders, who had assisted the Council in carrying out the two special matters they had had in hand during the past year. First of all, there was the fund for copying the Blakeway manuscripts and others relating to the county, which work had been very successful. They had some £48 given to them, but it had only been necessary thus far to spend £12, so that he hoped they would have enough to carry on for some considerable time to come. Then, in the name of the Council, he should also like to thank the large number of non-members—the outside public—who took such a kindly interest in the excavations in Old St. Chad's Churchyard, and enabled the Council to carry the work to a successful issue.—The report was then adopted.

THE RECORDS OF SHREWSBURY.

Alderman SOUTHAM, in moving the re-election of the Council, said it was his good fortune, at the last meeting, to mention the great importance of trying to rescue from positive destruction the records of the borough of Shrewsbury; and he knew they would all be glad to hear that his suggestion had been acted upon, and that a very able committee had worked arduously and well, and had obtained a vast amount of valuable information as to the records of the ancient borough. He felt, and no doubt the committee felt, assured, when they came to look at the matter, that the records had been within measurable distance of absolute destruction. Posterity would have blamed them if they had allowed the records to become so bad as to be illegible—(hear, hear)—and he thought the Society had done a good work, if it never did anything further, by placing these records in thoroughly good condition, and sorting them in such a way that anyone who liked to look over them could always be able to get valuable information at a small cost.—In reply to Mr. Stanley Leighton, M.P., Alderman Southam said the work had been done voluntarily by a committee, who were not yet in a position to publish the result of their labours.—The Rev. T. Auden said that at present the work was in a comparatively rudimentary state. The committee

were engaged in the process of looking over the records sufficiently to see what they were, and then carefully tieing them up, with a note outside showing the contents. A few of the papers of special interest had already appeared in the *Transactions*. The committee reckoned the other day, from the progress they had then made, that they had gone through between a third and a half for the first time; but there remained a great deal to be done yet.—Mr. Stanley Leighton asked who had possession of the county records.—Mr. Goyne replied that they were in the custody of the Clerk of the Peace.—The Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher remarked that the borough records went back to Henry III; but those of the county were not nearly so old.—Mr. Phillips said the committee had not been authorised to go into the county records at all.—Alderman Southam said he was much obliged to Mr. Auden for the information he had given. Owing to increasing age he himself had not felt justified in joining the committee, though he took a deep interest in the work. (Hear, hear).—Mr. James Watson, M.P., seconded the re-election of the Council, which was carried unanimously.

Mr Stanley Leighton proposed a vote of thanks to the auditors (Mr. Oldroyd and Dr. Calvert), and the other officers, for past services, and moved their re-election. He hoped that the work of auditing would become more and more serious, as he hoped that the finances of the Society would grow and grow. (Hear, hear.) There was an enormous amount of archæological work within the sphere of the Society. He confessed that sometimes, as one of the Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries, he felt a little jealous that the London Society should find it needful to think of raising a fund for exploring the ruins at Wroxeter. He thought that the rich county of Salop ought to have sufficient *esprit de corps* to do the work for themselves. (Hear, hear.) He hoped the local Society would get more and more support. He did not mean to say that it did not get good support already—he meant that they should endeavour to increase the number of subscribers. Such a work as that alluded to by Alderman Southam ought to have this effect, namely, the great work of cataloguing and indexing the records of Shrewsbury, and, as he hoped, the records of the county, which were in the hands of the public officers. (Hear, hear.)—Mr. Kenyon seconded the re-election of the auditors, and the motion was unanimously carried.—Mr. Oldroyd briefly responded.

THE EXCAVATIONS AT OLD ST. CHAD'S.

Mr. Nurse read a paper on the excavations at Old St. Chad's,[1] as stated in the report of the Council.—The Chairman moved a vote of thanks to him. (Applause.) He stated that there was nothing more interesting in the whole of the excavations than the discovery of the

[1] Printed at length in the *Transactions*.

two ancient coffins, which were of very early date, as they were formed of separate stones. It was unfortunate that these graves had been covered up, but he supposed it was impossible to avoid it. With regard to Mr. Nurse, he had not only evinced great care in looking after the excavations, but had prepared several drawings very skilfully.—The Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, in seconding, said the committee had come to the conclusion that, had it not been for Mr. Nurse, the work could not have been carried out. (Hear, hear.) In the course of the operations there was found a stylus, which was a most interesting relic. It was as perfect as if it were only made recently. These instruments were used as late as the 13th century. When the labourers employed in the churchyard came across the stylus, they stated that they had found a bodkin—(laughter)—and he (Mr. Drinkwater) would have been glad if they had found a good many more of them. (Hear, hear.) He believed they were exceedingly rare—at least in a perfect state—and he thought that a similar discovery to the one in Shrewsbury had not been made anywhere in the kingdom.—The motion was then carried, the Chairman remarking that the relics would be placed in the Museum.—Mr. Kenyon suggested that the stylus should be engraved for the *Transactions*.—The Chairman said this ought to be done.—He also expressed a hope that the Committee appointed to examine the borough records would undertake those relating to the county, when they had finished their present task.—Mr. Phillips remarked that it would be time to think about the county records in twelve months' time. The borough records, which are of the highest possible interest, were in a terrible state of confusion, and, therefore, involved a considerable amount of labour. When these were completed, the Committee, he thought, would not hesitate to undertake the county records.—Mr. Phillips then proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, remarking that the Society was most fortunate in obtaining the services of a gentleman who was in full sympathy with its work.—The Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously; and, after the Chairman had responded, the meeting terminated.

ANNUAL EXCURSION.

On Tuesday morning, July 8th, under cloudy skies and threatenings of a downpour, a party of some twenty-five ladies and gentlemen (members of the Shropshire Archæological Society and their friends) left the General Station, Shrewsbury, *en route* for Bromfield and Ludlow, on the Society's annual excursion. Mr. F. Goyne, the secretary, was, as ever, most watchful that all arrangements were punctually and agreeably carried out, and to his attention to details on the way, the interest, success, and pleasure of the "outing" was largely due. Among the party were—Rev. T. Auden, F.S.A. (Chairman of the Council of the Society). Mrs. Auden, Miss Auden, Miss Salwey, Rev.

J. G. Swainson, Rev. A. T. Pelham, Rev. R. W. Gleadowe, Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, Rev. J. Wright, Mr. J. Barker, Mr. J. Dovaston, Miss Ada Dovaston, Mr. Heather, Mr. W. Phillips, Mr. Oldroyd, Mr. W. E. Harding, Miss Radermacher, Mr. F. W. Pearce, Mr. Sandford Corser, Miss Corser, Mr. Bradley, and Mr. Goyne.

Bromfield station was reached shortly after eleven o'clock, in a gleam of sunshine, which one was only too ready to accept as augury of the day to follow. From Bromfield the party at once drove in a couple of brakes past the tumuli on the "Old Field," along a pleasant mile of the southern end of the beautiful Corve Valley, and, crossing the Corve stream, drew up at Stanton Lacy for the purpose of inspecting its fine old Saxon church. All strolled round and about the church, the Vicar (Rev. L. R. C. Bagot) and the Rev. T. Auden both kindly pointing out and explaining its objects of interest. It is a cruciform building; the west end of the nave and the north transept are of Saxon work, the remaining part of the structure is mainly of the Early Decorated style. On the south side of the chancel, at the base of the outer wall are two ancient arched tomb recesses under which lie dilapitated full-length stone effigies, which are supposed to be memorials of the last of the Lacys, anciently lords of this manor. The church contains several interesting epitaphs.

Among other objects in the Church that attracted the attention of the party is the west window, representing SS. Peter and Paul, the peculiarity of which is that in the faces of the two saints are reproduced likenesses of two gentlemen once locally well known, namely, the late Rev. Dr. Bowles, vicar of Stanton Lacy, and his friend, the late Mr. Clement, of Shrewsbury. Before quitting the Church, the Rev. T. Auden briefly recapitulated the chief points of what is historically known about the place. "The Manor of Stanton Lacy," he said, "belonged in Saxon times to Siward, and at Domesday to Roger, son of Walter de Lacy, Norman Baron of Lacy and Campeaux, under Odo, Bishop of Bayeux. This Walter founded the Monastery of St. Peter, at Hereford, and died in 1085 from a fall while superintending its erection. Roger possessed more than a hundred manors, among which Stanton Lacy was one of the most important. It passed, like Ludlow, from the De Lacys to the De Mortimers, Earls of March, and became Crown property when an Earl of March came to the throne as Edward IV. Shortly before Domesday, Walter de Lacy gave two-thirds of the tithes of Stanton Lacy to his Monastery at Hereford; and *Domesday* speaks of the Church as endowed with a hide and a half of land. In 1290, it was visited by Bishop Swinfield, on which occasion the Prior of Llanthony, in Monmouthshire, who was at that time Rector, provided hay and straw for the Bishop's suite. It was still connected with Llanthony at the dissolution of monasteries in Henry VIII.'s reign. The patronage then passed through various hands till 1620, when it was purchased by William Craven, created Lord Craven a few years later. It is now in the gift of Lord Windsor."

At the invitation of the Vicar, the party passed from the Church to the adjacent Vicarage, erected by Dr. Bowles, some 60 years ago, to view the fine carved oak panelling and oak cornices, &c., in the library.

From Stanton Lacy the party next proceeded, by way of Peaton and Bouldon, to Heath Chapel, quitting the brakes at Bouldon, and doing the remaining distance up the hill on foot. Heath Chapel consists simply of nave and chancel, without tower or belfry, and forms one of the most perfect specimens of Early Norman architecture in this district, if not in this country. It is, indeed, conjectured by some authorities that the main building is Saxon, and that the door-way, which is unmistakably Early Norman, was the introduction of a later age. Upon the flat buttresses or ribs at the eastern end of the building, are marks vividly suggestive of the uses to which these ancient stones have at one time been put—the sharpening of arrow points, and these signs are curiously confirmatory of the theory that this old Chapel was originally provided here for the use of the foresters in the Long Forest that anciently surrounded this region. The windows are few, small, and of lancet shape, as though intended quite as much for purposes of defence as for light. Inside, the Chapel is plain, and bare. The font is roughly hewn out of the block, tub-like, and devoid of all ornament, except a very primitive border round its upper edge. The pews are of oak, blanched with age and decrepit by use, and are but a very slight advance upon the simple low seat anciently extending along the inner walls. With reference to "The Heath," the Rev. T. Auden stated that "it was held in early times by the Barons of Holgate, under the Prior of Wenlock. In the middle of the 13th century the tenant of the Barons was William Fitzjohn, who, among other misdemeanours, in 1248 imprisoned Herbert de Crofton, with his wife and son, at the Heath, and stole from Herbert's house at Crofton eight cattle, six sheep, five cartloads of corn, two carts, and five cartloads of other chattels, for which he was ordered to be sent to gaol, as well as make restitution, but he contrived to escape by paying £2 and restoring one cow and two carts. This William Fitzjohn's son sold the main part of his property to John Fitz-alan (3), from whom it passed to the Earls of Arundel."

Nordy Bank was the next spot visited. A walk up narrow, winding, hill-side lanes brought the party to this most interesting and commanding elevation, whereon are the remains of an important military encampment, probably Roman (although some hold that it is really British, assimilated by later Roman occupation), and described by Hartshorn (in *Salopia Antiqua*) as one of the most perfect in England. It commands the valley of the Corve, and has manifestly been a very important station. Having arrived at the top, the party were addressed by the Rev. A. T. Pelham (Rector of Cound), who kindly described the salient features of the encampment. When the Romans sought to subjugate and hold this part of the country, they encountered the fierce opposition of the Silures, one of the strongest and most war-

like of the aboriginal tribes, and many were the deadly conflicts that marked the struggle. Thus it happens that the Roman remains of camps are found scattered over these hills, for the Silures stubbornly contested every inch of their country,and retreated from camp to camp only before the superior arms and military tactics of the invading legions. At length they were subjugated by the Romans under the direction of Agricola, and henceforth the conquered country was held by the Roman forces placed in stationary camps, which were connected by military roads. Nordy Bank was such a stationary camp, having a military road connecting it with Uriconium. This road is still in existence, the places located upon it being Pitchford, Frodesley, Wall, Rushbury, the Roman Bank, Hungerford, Tugford, and the Ford (the last-named just below Nordy Bank). The natural site of this camp is, as was also pointed out by the Rev. A. T. Pelham, eminently adapted for purposes of defence, and particularly for holding the valleys which radiate round and slope up to it. There are no traces of buildings upon the hill, a circumstance not surprising when we bear in mind that the military force anciently occupying it as a garrison was most probably sheltered in huts of wood, and the great earthworks alone remain to attest the extent and importance of Nordy Bank as a Roman military station. It is a parallelogram in form, though the corners are to some extent rounded off, and was well supplied with water, possessing a fine spring. In the conversation which arose upon various points suggested in Mr. Pelham's interesting remarks, the Rev C. H. Drinkwater expressed the view that as a camp it was really of British origin. The party, retracing their way down the hill-side, met the conveyances on the road between the Bank and Bouldon, and being soon all re-seated, the route was continued. It was intended to make a short halt at the site of Corfham Castle, associated in English history with Henry II. and Fair Rosamond ; and Mr W. Phillips had kindly prepared a paper on the subject, but it was, unfortunately, crowded out by want of time. From Corfham, of which nothing now remains except a double moat, the party went on to Diddlebury, where the Church was a great attraction. It is of Saxon foundation, and was among the earliest grants made by Roger de Montgomery to his Abbey of Shrewsbury. On the north side of the nave is a door which is probably Saxon, and the inside of the north wall is covered with herring bone work, while nearly all the styles which followed are represented in different parts of the edifice. At the south side of the entrance to the chancel, and nearly in line with the crown of the pillars of the aisle, was noticed a corbel from which no doubt formerly sprang the supporters of a rood loft. It was stated by the Vicar (the Rev. A. Pope), who kindly showed the visitors over the edifice, that there was some suggestion a-foot for the restoration (or re-building) of the fine old tower on its ancient lines, a sum of money having been bequeathed for that purpose. Such a work may not be altogether unnecessary, for that the tower has betrayed signs of weakness

from time to time is pretty plainly evidenced, not only by what we may call facial furrows and fractures, but by the massive fashion in which it has been buttressed. Here the Rev. T. Auden read the following brief historical sketch of the place:—"Diddlebury was originally only a member of Corfham Manor, but became by degrees the more important place. Before 1086 the Church belonged to Shrewsbury Abbey, being one of the first grants of Earl Roger and Adeliza, his second countess, but in 1147 it was in the hands of the monks of Seez, and in 1236 the advowson passed to the Bishop of Hereford, who allotted ten marks to be paid annually out of its income to Seez, and gave the patronage and remaining income to his Chapter, to whom it still belongs. There was also a chapel within the Castle of Corfham, and in 1384 Richard Ludlow, vicar of Diddlebury, exchanged preferments with John Davyes, perpetual chaplain of the Free Chapel within the Castle of Corfham. Corfham Manor, which included Diddlebury, was given by Henry II. to Walter de Clifford, father of 'Fair Rosamond.' From the Cliffords it passed to the Stranges of Blackmere. At the close of the 14th century the family of Baldwin, which had been located here for a considerable period, rose to importance, and by degrees became possessed of the greater part of Diddlebury. Richard Baldwin sold it at the end of the 18th century to Frederick Cornwall, of Berrington, co. Hereford. Among the inscriptions discovered a few years ago in the Beauchamp Tower in London, scratched on the walls by various prisoners, occurs the name of Thomas Bawdewin, with the words 'As vertue maketh life, so sin causeth death,' and a pair of scales. This was a member of the Diddlebury family, who was associated with the Earl of Shrewsbury, then in charge of Mary Queen of Scots. He was buried at Diddlebury, and allusion is made in his epitaph to this imprisonment in the Tower. The Black Monks of the Order of Grandmont—a division of the Benedictines—had a house here, their principal settlement being at Alberbury, also in this county."

At Culmington, a pleasant variation was imparted to the day's programme by the hospitable welcome given to the party by the Rev. H. C. Bowker, the rector of the parish, who invited all to afternoon tea at the Rectory—an invitation readily accepted. After the agreeable rest thus afforded, the party proceeded to the church, accompanied by the rector, and explored its several points of antiquarian interest. It is mainly of Norman and Early English work, and has a curious double piscina. The tower and spire are peculiar, the latter being partly a truncated octagon, with a short stumpy spire projecting above it. On the south side of the chancel is—extremely rare in our Shropshire churches—a low-side window. Various theories have been advanced to explain the presence of this kind of side-light, some finding its supposed purpose in the facility it might afford for persons outside the church to view the "host" within, when mass was being celebrated, while others see in it only a convenience for the ringing of the Sanctus bell; but after all no entirely satisfactory explanation of the matter has yet been forthcoming. The church con-

tains an oak chancel screen of Perpendicular date, of simple but good design. The parish registers have been well preserved here, and date from the later half of the sixteenth century, the only hiatus in their continuity being, as not seldom happens, the interregnum of the Commonwealth. The Manor of Culmington, as pointed out by the Rev. T. Auden in the short paper which he read on the subject, is mentioned in *Domesday* as having belonged in Saxon times to Edric, and as then possessed by Earl Roger, who in 1086 endowed the church of Quatford with a third of his tithes in Culmington and Seifton. The remaining two-thirds were probably reserved for the parish church. The manor was given, like Diddlebury, by Henry II. to Walter de Clifford, who presented the church to Haughmond Abbey. In 1248, the then abbot resigned his right to the grandson of the donor. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the Stranges occur as presenting to the living, and from them it passed to the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury. Since the fifteenth century it appears to have repeatedly changed hands down to modern times. It is now in the gift of J. D. Allcroft, Esq.

Here practically ended the day's itinerary. The drive was now towards Ludlow, through delightful scenery, seen at its best in the light of the summer evening. Ludlow was reached about half-past six, and the party assembled at the Feathers Hotel, where dinner awaited them. After discussing this refreshment, the interval till the hour of the train's departure for Shrewsbury was pleasantly utilised by most of the party in visiting either the Castle or the Church. Then, about a quarter to nine o'clock, the homeward railway journey was made, Shrewsbury being reached about ten.

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SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Statement of Account for the year ending June 24th, 1889.

	£	s.	d.
Balance in hands of Bankers, June 24th, 1888	47	19	2
Members' Subscriptions	183	14	0
Sale of *Transactions* (previous volumes)	31	10	0
Balance due to Treasurer	22	5	4
	£285	8	6

	£	s.	d.
Messrs. Woodall, Minshall, and Co., printing *Transactions* of the Society	227	1	8
Messrs. Adnitt and Naunton	30	0	0
Wroxeter—Rent	3	18	6
,, Tithe	0	1	4
,, Poor Rate and Income Tax	0	6	3
Secretary	5	0	0
Commission	9	4	0
Postage Stamps, including general correspondence, calling Meetings, collecting Subscriptions, and posting *Transactions* to Members	9	16	9
	£285	8	6

January 31st, 1890. Examined and found correct,

(Signed) E. CALVERT, H. J. OLDROYD, } Auditors.

NOTES ON SHROPSHIRE BIRDS.

By WILLIAM E. BECKWITH.

Continued from p. 216 *2nd Series, Vol. I.*

GREAT TIT, *Parus major.*

This handsome lively bird is a general favourite; for though not quite so familiar as the Blue Tit, it often comes about houses in winter. During autumn, the kernels of the yew-berry form a staple article of food among the Tit family; and, in order to obtain them, the berry is taken to some convenient bough or stone, where the red pulp is knocked off, and the apparently hard stone is cracked in an incredibly short time by repeated blows of their tiny bills. Where yews abound, a busy flock of Great, Blue, and Coal Tits is usually to be found when the berries are ripe; and in the churchyard at Eaton Constantine, the tombstones were soiled and stained every autumn by these birds using them as anvils. The low tapping sound that on still autumn days is frequently to be heard in woods is made by the Tits engaged in this operation, or when they are extracting the seeds of a holly-berry, or splitting open a beech-nut. Besides the above, the Great Tit is fond of the seeds of the giant parsnip so often grown in shrubberies, and of the sunflower. It also takes peas, pecks holes in apples and pears, eats currants and raspberries, and obtains the seeds of the snowberry by taking the white ball to a neighbouring branch and dividing it. All these, however, form but a small portion of its food, which for the most part consists of insects and caterpillars. And in the destruction of these pests, no family of birds is more useful, as they are resident with us, and are daily engaged in searching for them at every stage of their existence. Yet many people, when they see a Titmouse among their fruit-trees, imagine that it is after the buds only, and persecute the tribe accordingly.

The grave accusation of killing bees has frequently been brought against the Tits, and it is, I fear, well substantiated. Mr William

Phillips, living at Kingsland, near Shrewsbury, has kindly given me the following note on this subject:—"A few years ago I kept bees, and in the early part of the year I observed a number of dead ones lying near the bee-bench. On examining them, I found the abdomen had been entirely emptied, nothing being left but the mere shell, which in some cases was separated from the body, but more generally attached to it. The operation appeared to have been performed with great dexterity, the hole on the underside through which the contents had been sucked being comparatively small. I was unable to account for this destruction, and kept a look-out as I daily passed the hives. One morning I observed a Great Tit alight on the top of the hive—a common straw one—begin to peck vigorously, which disturbed the bees, and as they came to reconnoitre, they were seized by Master Tom and disembowelled."

Letters have also appeared at various times in *The Field* and the *British Bee Journal*, convicting the Blue and Coal Tits of the same propensity; but the writers have generally concurred that with all three species it is an exceptional piece of mischief, usually practised in early spring, when bees are often weak, and insect food scarce. And in corroboration of these opinions I may state that, when living at Eaton Constantine, though we kept bees and encouraged birds of all kinds in the garden, I never knew them visit the hives or molest the inmates. A pair of these Tits built an extraordinary nest in a disused beehive at Leaton Knolls, in the summer of 1885. The hive had been left slightly projecting over the bench, and through the aperture thus formed, the birds obtained ingress. Inside, upon the bench, they collected such a quantity of leaves, wool, and hair, that the whole of it was covered to the depth of four or five inches. In the centre of this mass, and in a small depression prettily lined with fine hair, eight eggs were deposited.

The Great Tit prefers nesting in holes of trees, rather than in walls and buildings. A pair built in a hollow tree at Charlton Hill for six successive years, and in each season eight eggs were laid. The hen bird belonging to this nest, though frequently looked at and even handled, merely hissed at the intruder, but never forsook it. When a large number of eggs is found in a Tit's nest, it is doubtless the result of two birds occupying the same, or sometimes the nest of the weaker is usurped by the stronger. An instance of this occurred to Mr. Bourne, in May, 1882, when he found a Great Tit at Astley Abbots, sitting upon seven eggs of its own, and thirteen belonging to either a Blue or a Coal Tit.

In the woods about the Wrekin I have often found small flocks of Great Tits in winter, numbering from twelve to twenty individuals, their time being chiefly spent in turning over leaves in search of insects and seeds.

BLUE TIT, *Parus cæruleus.*

In most of its habits this Tit closely resembles the last species, but it is even more quaint and amusing. At no time can Blue Tits be seen to better advantage than in winter, when, if a bone, or an apple or pear be suspended from a twig, it will be constantly visited by these birds, which assume every kind of grotesque attitude, often an inverted one, when partaking of their meal. I fear that with many gardeners the unfortunate Blue-cap is by no means a favourite; yet its misdeeds are really very few. In Yarrell's *British Birds*, Professor Newton remarks:—"There are few birds which are commonly believed to do more harm than this, and by nearly all gardeners it is regarded as one of their worst foes. They see it busy at work on a fruit tree, bud after bud coming under its scrutiny, while the protective covering of each drops on the ground, and shows the destruction done. Content with such imperfect evidence, they go their way vowing vengeance on the Blue-cap, and when they get the chance are mostly as good as their word. In many parishes in England a price not long since used to be paid by the churchwardens for the heads of this species and its congeners under the general name of Tom Tits, on account of the loss they were believed to inflict on the gardeners. Yet none can be more mistaken than these men. If they watched more closely, they would see that while all the buds were looked over, some of them only were picked open. Often a single bird, or the whole family-party, will alight on a tree, and after a very brief survey, will go on to the next, where perhaps a prolonged stay will be made. To man's eyes the two trees are just alike, and the buds at the same stage of growth—there is no seeming difference between any two on the same bough. The bird, however, knows better: the germ of the one is sound, that of the other infected, and hence the choice it uses. Hardly any portion of the bud itself is eaten; the egg or the insect already lodged there is the morsel sought. The bud of course, when picked open is in most cases utterly destroyed, but with it is also destroyed the potential destroyer of more buds than any one can tell. The damage of which the gardener thinks he sees the doing has really been done before, perhaps some months before. There can, in truth, be little doubt that this Titmouse, with others of the genus, is a very great benefactor to the horticulturist, and hardly ever more so than when the careless spectator of its deeds is supposing it to be bent on mischief." Nothing could more accurately describe the habits or the utility of this bird than the above; and I only wish I could agree with the learned Professor when he subsequently adds, "and though it has been often credited with eating corn, small seeds, and other vegetable matter, especially in winter, the assertions that it does so seem to be rather founded on exceptional instances, if they do not rest on imperfect observation." I fear, however, that those

who have peas in late summer will find that the Blue Tit is remarkably fond of them, and that careful netting is required to keep it out. Growers of fruit, too, will deplore the small holes pecked in their apples, pears, and plums; though I trust the droll sight of the evil-doer standing astride upon the fruit, and vigorously digging into it will atone for the mischief. At Eaton Constantine Rectory there was a large pear tree, whose fruit did not ripen till late in autumn, which was a perfect feasting-place for Blue-caps; and most of the fruit bore evidence of their taste. Besides insects and garden produce, this bird, like others of the family, is exceedingly fond of the kernels of the yew-berry, as well as of the seeds of the holly, hip, giant parsnip, and sunflower: and it also eats the seeds of the various kinds of poppy, which it obtains by drilling a hole through the capsule.

Few birds are more whimsical in choosing a nesting place than this Tit, and the more extraordinary the site the better pleased it seems. For ten successive years a pair built in a small crevice underneath my bedroom window, where the entrance was so narrow that, when feeding their young, the one old bird with its bill full of caterpillars clung to the wall, and with a gentle twit called its mate out. These birds almost invariably brought the small green caterpillars that roll themselves up in rose and fruit trees. They reared only one brood in a season, and these fled about the 5th of June.

The following extract shows how these birds, when protected, will return for generations to a favourite breeding place. In Yarrell's *British Birds*, Professor Newton states:—"With equal persistence will this species year after year use as a nursery the same hole, and a remarkable instance of this kind is on record. In 1778, according to one account, in 1785, according to another, it is said that a pair of these birds built their nest in a large earthenware bottle which had been left to drain in the branches of a tree in a garden at Oxbridge, in the township of Hartburn, near Stockton-on-Tees, and safely hatched their young. The bottle having been allowed to remain in the same position by the occupiers of the farm, then and still a family of the name of Callender, was frequented, for the same purpose and with a like result, until 1822, when, the tree becoming decayed, the bottle was placed in one near by, and the tenancy continued until 1851. In that year the occupiers of the farm omitted drawing out the old nest, as had been their constant practice before the breeding season, and in consequence the birds chose another place; but in 1852, they returned to the bottle, and have since annually built in it, or in a second bottle, which has lately been placed close by it, up to the present year, 1873, with the exception of one season, when a pair of the Great Tit-mouse took possession of their inheritance."

The Blue Tit is doubtless migratory to a certain extent in autumn,

but this is much more noticeable some years than others, and in those of 1874, 1878, 1880, 1883, and 1886, it was more than usually abundant. These migrants, however, never seem to come about houses, but to lead an entirely sylvan life.

COAL TIT, *Parus ater.*

This Tit much resembles the two last in its habits; but though common, it is not so numerous or so familiar a species. Its fondness for beech-nuts and yew-berries sometimes induces it to visit gardens, but usually it is only in woods and bushy places that it can be looked for with success. In the shrubberries at Radbrook, near Shrewsbury, where I am now living, I have observed this bird feeding upon the red berries of the honeysuckle; but it does not appear to care for fruit, and insects are its principal food.

During the breeding season the Coal Tit retires to secluded woods, where it builds in a hole in a stump or tree, placing its nest so that it is difficult to examine without destroying it.

It is certainly to some extent migratory, and is much more common in winter than at other times. At this season small flocks are often to be found either by themselves or mixed up with other kinds.

Professor Newton in Yarrell's *Birds*, has pointed out that Merrett, in 1667, called this species the Coalmouse, giving it the latin name *Carbonarius*. The modern way of spelling Cole is therefore manifestly wrong; and the bird ought to be known as the Coal Tit.

MARSH TIT, *Parus palustris.*

This, the least numerous of the Tit family, leads a different kind of life from the others, and except for a short time after the breeding season, before the old and young ones have separated, it is generally found either alone or in pairs; though in large woods I have sometimes seen a party of four or five together. At the same time it is by no means solitary in its habits, for it often associates with other species. In late summer and autumn, this bird feeds a good deal on the seeds of the thistles, and it is amusing to see a family party engaged in pulling the heads of a spear thistle (*Carduus lanceolatus*) to pieces. It also eats, as Stevenson has observed, the seeds of the snowberry, now so often planted in shrubberries and game-coverts. In common, however, with the others, as a rule it prefers insects to other kinds of food. The nest of this bird, like that of the Coal Tit, is extremely difficulty to find. Mr. Bourne observed that when it could not find a hole suitable for its purpose, it excavated one in some rotten stump. Its eggs closely resemble those of the Blue and Coal Tits. So far as Shropshire is concerned, the trivial name Marsh applied to this species conveys a wrong impression; for

nowhere is it to be found more frequently than in the extensive woods on and around the Wrekin.

LONGTAILED TIT, *Parus caudatus.*

I have never seen these birds feeding upon seeds of any kind, and their habits are so exclusively arboreal that they are seldom seen upon the ground. Their time, indeed, is spent in roving through woods, or flitting from tree to tree; and every one familiar with rural scenery must have been delighted at their quaint appearance as they pass by. Sometimes the party is so large that two or three families have evidently joined together; and these do not separate until the following spring. Merry and joyous at all seasons the Longtailed Tit seems absolutely unaffected by the cold, and it never seeks food or protection from man.

A merciful Providence has ordained that in cold weather a higher temperature exists in woods than in the open country; the ground, therefore, is not so hard frozen, the snow does not remain upon the trees, and there are always bare spots to which His creatures can resort for food and shelter.

The peculiar and beautifully-shaped nest of this Tit doubtless gives origin to its provincial name of *canbottle*. It is frequently built in gorse bushes, or, failing these, in briars, blackthorns, or any kind of bush that comes into leaf early; and occasionally amongst ivy against the trunk of a tree. I have long remarked how very seldom one finds an old nest of this bird, or sees the remains of it in winter. Perhaps many of them share the fate of one I knew of a few years ago, and which I intended to take after the young ones had vacated it; but on going to the place, I found a pair of Chaffinches pulling it to pieces, and carying off the materials to construct their own nest.

In my List of Shropshire Birds I expressed an opinion that the Longtailed Tit rarely laid more than thirteen eggs. Upon seeing this statement, however, the late Rev. R. W. Eyton, who was an observant naturalist, and at one time a zealous collector of eggs, wrote and told me that upon one occasion he had found a nest containing sixteen eggs.

BOHEMIAN WAXWING, *Bombycilla garrula.*

This is a very rare and uncertain winter visitor, its erratic migrations apparently depending upon severe weather in high northern latitudes. Hence hard winters pass by here with only a few of these birds being noticed. Then comes a year when in the northern and eastern counties they are plentiful. Sometimes, too, as was the case in 1863, they come early in the winter, before cold weather has set in. In those seasons when the Waxwing has been numerous, it has seldom reached Shropshire, as the following table which represents all or nearly all the specimens obtained during the last forty years shows:—

Four birds killed out of a flock of seven or eight at Clungunford by the late Rev. John Rocke, in February, 1829,—this being the only instance of more than one having been seen at a time.

One killed prior to 1856, near Oswestry, and now in Lord Hill's museum.

One killed by the late Mr. C. G. Blunt, at Underdale, near Shrewsbury, in the winter of 1862-3,—this, no doubt, being the bird mentioned by Rocke, as seen by him in the flesh, and killed in a garden in or near Shrewsbury.

One killed by the late Mr. Charles Meredith, at Donington, near Wroxeter, on the 4th November, 1863.

One killed at Ironbridge, and sent to Franklin for preservation on the 9th November, 1863,—this being the only winter since 1829, when two were obtained.

One killed at Walk Mill, near Leebotwood, on the 10th December, 1866.

One killed near Wellington, about the year 1871, by Mr. A. Webb.

Thus in these years ten specimens only are recorded as having been obtained, and three or four as having been seen; though it is possible that Eyton and Rocke, who unfortunately speak very vaguely on the subject, may have known of a few more instances. If further proof were wanting, however, to show that Shropshire is almost beyond the range of the wanderings of this bird, it is to be found in the following facts:—In the winter of 1849-50, when nearly six hundred Waxwings were killed in Britain, none were found in this county; and in 1866-7, when one hundred and forty four were killed in Norfolk alone, only a solitary specimen was obtained in Shropshire. Yet speaking of the latter winter, Professor Newton says that these birds extended their wanderings into the south-western counties.

When seen here this bird has usually been feeding upon haws, and it was when shooting Fieldfares in a hawthorn bush, that Mr. Meredith killed his bird.

Mr. Ruddy has not hitherto recorded the Waxwing for Merionethshire.

PIED WAGTAIL, *Motacilla Yarrellii.*

Few birds afford a better example of partial migration than the Water Wagtail; for though it is common in winter, the number to be found then is proportionately small to those that spend the summer here. About the end of February a sudden influx of birds dressed in their spring plumage takes place; and these, from the brightness and intensity of their markings, contrast strongly with those that have wintered here, and that have scarcely begun to assume their nuptial attire.

Nor is their migration southward in autumn less noticeable, as in August and September they are found in large and small parties, either flitting along the banks of streams or tripping about round cattle and sheep, and busily engaged in catching the insects disturbed by the animals.

In hard weather those that stay here suffer severely; for, though they pick up a precarious existence about houses, farmyards, drains, and ditches, many of them perish. The food of the Water Wagtail consists almost entirely of insects; but the late William Franklin, so well known as an artistic bird-stuffer, told me that he had repeatedly seen it catch small fish in the Severn, and I have frequently known it come in numbers to feed upon the small fry that are left dead and dying upon the fields after that river has been flooded. A few summers ago a pair of these birds nested twice in the grounds at Kinnerley Rectory, and the Rev. J. B. Meredith assured me that the young of the second brood were fed not only by their parents, but also by the elder brethren of the previous hatch. Probably such instances of foster parentship among birds are not so uncommon as is generally supposed.

GREY WAGTAIL, *Motacilla boarula.*

In North Shropshire this elegant bird breeds by the small brooks running from the Wrekin, along the banks of the river Worfe and some of its tributaries, as well as by the numerous streams in the neighbourhood of Oswestry and Llanymynech. A pair are also occasionally found in other places, but in this district it is rather a rare bird during the summer months.

In the south, the Grey Wagtail is much more evenly distributed, and there are few streams by which it does not nest; though it shows a decided preference for the rapid ones that flow among the hills. During the breeding season, indeed, I have noticed that this bird and the Water Ouzel are frequent companions.

Sometimes it builds in the side of a quarry-hole or in the fissure of a cliff, but generally underneath some overhanging ledge of a bank, or in a shallow hole. The old birds, as long as they have eggs, go so stealthily to and fro from their nest, that it is difficult to find; but as soon as the young are hatched, the anxiety of the parents soon betrays their treasure.

This Wagtail is, however, best known as a winter visitor, the number of those that have spent the summer here being greatly augmented in autumn by arrivals from the north; but even then, though it is common, it is so solitary in its habits that two are seldom seen together until spring approaches.

The Grey Wagtail is almost exclusively an aquatic species, procuring its food among the mud and stones at the edges of pools and streams, and though it sometimes alights upon a post or runs along a rail, it rarely perches in trees unless the precincts of its nest are invaded. This Wagtail often catches small fish; and since I came to live at Radbrook, I have frequently seen a pair catching them in the brook here. The depredations, however, committed in this way, are so small as to be harmless.

RAY'S WAGTAIL, *Motacilla Rayi.*

This bird in its habits is much more nearly allied to the Pied than to the Grey Wagtail; but it differs from both in being a summer visitor only to this country. Except on its first arrival, and again, before taking its departure south, it frequents upland fields and meadows, rather than the vicinity of water; and its nest is usually placed upon flat ground like a Lark's, and not on the side of a bank or in a hole. In April, this and the Pied Wagtail are generally to be seen in ploughed fields where cultivation is going on; and it is curious how soon the birds find this out. Scarcely has the waggoner begun to work than first one, then two or three Wagtails come bobbing over the hedges, often from different directions, till a little party of seven or eight Pied, and three or four Yellow ones are flitting round the horses, and picking up the insects from the freshly turned soil. At this season they render no mean service to the farmer, for both the grubs of the turnip moth (*Agrotis*) and the daddy longlegs (*Tipula*), two most destructive enemies to his crops, are speedily seized upon. It is, however, needless to write in praise of the Wagtails, for their lively actions, chaste plumage, and joyous ways, everywhere gain them friends, and truly they deserve our friendship, as no birds add more to the beauty of rural scenery, or lead more useful and innocent lives.

On the 20th April, 1889, I was walking through some meadows near Cressage, where several pools, locally known as "slads," had been left by a recent flood At the edge of one of these were a Wheatear, two Yellow Wagtails, and a Common Sandpiper, while floating on the water were three Blackheaded Gulls. A curious group—the birds in their bright nuptial plumage, with a fresh green background of bank and hedge, forming a lovely spring landscape.

TREE PIPIT, *Anthus arboreus.*

Although this and the next species closely resemble each other in plumage, an infallible distinction exists in the shape of the hind claw, which, in the present arboreal bird, is short, stout, and curved, whilst in the terrestrial Meadow Pipit, it is long, slender, and straight. In their habits the two birds also differ most essentially; for the Tree Pipit is a summer visitor only to this country, and, during its stay, is found in valleys, parks, and along hedges, in the fertile parts of the county, where there are numerous scattered trees.

Here in spring the male may be seen repeatedly rising from a branch of a tree for some distance into the air, then beginning to sing, he descends to his perch again, or sometimes to the ground. Meanwhile the female is engaged below with her nest, which is usually built on the slope of a bank at the foot of a low bush.

To the Oologist the eggs of this bird give an infinity of trouble.

Hewitson says of them :—"Amongst our land birds there is no species the eggs of which present so many or such distinct varieties as those of the Tree Pipit. No one would at first believe them to be the eggs of the same species; and it was not till I had captured the bird upon each of the varieties, and also received them from Mr. H. Doubleday similarly attested, that I felt satisfactorily convinced upon the subject."

Many people also confuse this bird with the Wood Lark, a very different and much rarer species.

Perhaps the Tree Pipit is now more numerous than in former days. Eyton, writing of it some fifty years ago, did not consider it common in this district.

MEADOW PIPIT, *Anthus pratensis.*

In many ways this Pipit reminds us of the Pied Wagtail, for though in its manner and place of breeding it is widely different, the birds that remain here during winter are generally to be found, intermixed with Wagtails, by pools in half-flooded meadows, or, in severe frost, by the sides of streams, and even in farmyards and about heaps of refuse. In the breeding season the Meadow Pipit is very plentiful upon Whixall Moss, the Clee Hills, the Longmynds, and all such like wastes, where for five months in the year it is the principal bird inhabitant. At this time it is rarely found in enclosed districts; yet it lingers about its old haunts with the greatest pertinacity, even after reclamation has almost entirely altered their natural features A remarkable instance of this happened one day in June, 1875, when I found four Meadow Pipits' nests that were built near together among the stunted gorse bushes on Charlton Hill.

In spring and autumn, at the time of its partial migration, this bird is often found in small flocks; and though usually a ground-loving bird, at those seasons, after having been once or twice disturbed, it often alights in trees.

ROCK PIPIT, *Anthus petrosus.*

Since writing my former papers, I have seen a Shropshire-killed specimen of this Pipit. Mr. James Watson, having given Henry Shaw's grandson permission to shoot birds at Berwick, the latter killed a Pipit there on the 23rd November, 1877. Shaw at once saw that it was not a common one, so it was duly stuffed, labelled, and put away. One day on looking over his birds, we found it, and, suspecting what it was, forwarded it to Mr. J. E. Harting for identification, who pronounced it an immature example of this species. It is still in the possession of H. P. Shaw, of Shrewsbury.

The Rock Pipit is found all along the coast of North Wales; but it so seldom wanders far away from the sea, that it can only be regarded as a very rare and accidental visitor inland.

SKY LARK, *Alauda arvensis.*

Who is there that does not rejoice to hear the first notes of the Lark as it climbs into the air heralding alike the approach of spring and of bright lengthening days? Truly in the early months of the year, the Sky Lark, while serenading his mate, charms us with his aerial flight and exuberant song.

After the summer is past, however, all this is changed; and, when walking over the fields in autumn, we can scarcely recognise in the birds that rise around us with uncertain quavering flight, the same which some months before we were wont to see soaring high up in the vaults of heaven.

In October and November, Larks congregate in vast flocks, which are afterwards augmented by migrants, and they are then to be seen scattered over fields, or, if repeatedly disturbed, flocking together as they rise. At this time they commit considerable damage in wheat fields, for by scratching up the soil, they expose the young shoots, and then nip them off. I for some time thought the object of this scratching was to obtain the parent corn; but on opening a number of Larks shot in corn fields, it was evident that they had been feeding upon the tender blade, and not upon the seed. This mischief is frequently attributed to the Rook, but a glance shows the different style of work. The Lark by scratching makes a saucer-shaped hollow, so as to expose the shoots; the Rook with its powerful bill digs a circular hole in order to obtain the grain. Besides which the two birds attack the corn at different times—the Rook, before it vegetates, the Lark just as the wheat is peeping through the surface. The Sky Lark seldom perches, though sometimes, especially in spring, it may be seen standing on the top of a closely clipped hedge; and it is one of the few birds that sing when sitting on the ground. In winter it eats the shoots of the young clover, but it prefers the seeds of a troublesome weed, the Knot or "Pig" grass *(Polygonum aviculare).* In severe weather great numbers of Larks die, their legs and feet being often covered with a mass of frozen earth and snow, showing that the poor birds had resorted to some place where the ground was slightly thawed to try and obtain food. In such seasons I have frequently known them picked up dead, on roads and walks, as if they had fallen when flying.

WOOD LARK, *Alauda arborea.*

This is a rare and extremely local bird in Shropshire. Eyton was unable to find it about Eyton-on-the-Wealdmoors; and when Roeke stated that it was "not nearly so common as the Sky Lark, though a good many are at times to be found distributed over the county," it is greatly to be regretted that he did not mention where and under what conditions they occurred. In by-gone days, when lark-netting was much followed round

Shrewsbury, the late Henry Shaw, though he constantly examined the spoil, could never find this species among the hundreds of Sky Larks that were taken, nor does it form part of the bunches of small birds hawked about by youthful gunners in winter. It does not, therefore, appear to pass by at the periods of migration, or to visit us in winter, a season at which Mr. Ruddy considers it a rare visitor to Merionethshire. The only localities, I believe, which it inhabits at the present day are Aldenham Park, near Morville, several places in the neighbourhood of Baschurch, and some fields by Moelydd hill, near Oswestry. And, as its local distribution may arise from some essential portion of its food being only found on particular soils, it may be worth noticing that Aldenham lies upon the old red, Baschurch upon the new red sandstone, and Moelydd upon carboniferous limestone. I have never been fortunate enough to see or hear this bird; but writing from Woodhill of those at Moelydd, Mr. G. J. Dumville Lees says :—"The Wood Lark is rather numerous on some rough broken ground where low oaks and underwood grow. They remain throughout the year, and usually keep in pairs, but in wild stormy weather congregate in small parties of six or seven." The nature of the ground at Aldenham and Baschurch, which they frequent, is very much the same as that described by Mr. Lees.

Hewitson, in his *Eggs of British Birds*, says :—"The note of the Wood Lark, one of the earliest of the year, has a peculiar charm —a wild cadence, which to my ear is not surpassed by any bird of summer." He also mentions that the eggs of this species are frequently misrepresented in collections by varieties of the Tree Pipit.

The Wood Lark is easily distinguished from the Sky Lark by its smaller size, by having a yellowish white streak over the eye, extending to the occiput, and by its short tail, which is square, and not forked at the end.

SNOW BUNTING, *Plectrophanes nivalis.*

The Snow Bunting is a very rare winter visitor, but it is sometimes found on our higher hills, and, in severe weather, about the homesteads on their slopes. The most likely localities for it to occur in are the high ground in the south and west of the county, and that adjoining the Welsh borders. The only recent instance, I believe, of this bird having been obtained is one which Mr. Walter H. Meire, of Cruckfield, saw at Habberley, near Pontesbury, and which he shot, but unfortunately did not keep; as, however, he compared it with the figure and description in *Bewick's Birds*, there can be no doubt about its identity. This Bunting appears to be a scarce and accidental visitor to North Wales, for a bird of such attractive plumage could hardly escape notice, and some individuals would be killed;

yet the Shrewsbury birdstuffers, who get many Welsh specimens, seldom receive it, and Mr. Ruddy considers it rare in Merionethshire. It does, however, occur in parts of Wales, for Mr. A. T. Jebb, writing to me in 1889, says that on two occasions within the last seven years he has seen it upon the Rhiwlas hills, in the parish of Llansilin, about three miles from the borders of Shropshire, and that his keeper saw seven one winter on a spur of the Berwyn mountains. I have also known two specimens killed near Welshpool, and occasionally the bird is observed on the coast in the neighbourhood of Barmouth and Towyn.

The Snow Bunting does not appear to proceed so far south on the west as on the east side of England. Mitchell states that it is sometimes abundant in Lancashire, whilst its scarcity in Wales shows that it comes little further; yet Stevenson writing of it in Norfolk, which is nearly in the same latitude as Shropshire, Montgomeryshire, and Merionethshire, calls it a common winter visitor.

COMMON BUNTING, *Emberiza miliaria.*

Eyton, writing of this species in 1839, remarked that it was "common in Shropshire and North Wales." And again, in 1865, Rocke, writing from Clungunford, says:—"Common in many parts of the county, though I do not often see it in this district." The late Henry Shaw also, who was an excellent field naturalist, frequently told me that this Bunting used to be found on all the high ground round Shrewsbury, and that in winter, numbers were killed in stackyards, and brought to him with other small birds as food for tame hawks and owls.

Now, however, this bird is very rare, though there are many places in both divisions of the county apparently well suited to its habits.

Mr. G. H. Paddock informs me that he has twice or thrice seen it between Wellington and Newport, but he considers it rare there. In the winter of 1884-5, one was caught in a sparrow net at Grinshill; and though I have never succeeded in finding this conspicuous bird about Coalport or Whixall, it is probable that a few still exist there, and in 1876, some eggs which could scarcely belong to any other bird, were taken on the edge of Acton Burnell park. I have only once been fortunate enough to meet with this Bunting in Shropshire, and that was in March, 1884, when about a dozen frequented some corn stacks in a field on Charlton Hill, clinging to the sides and pulling out the ears in much the same manner as the Yellow Hammer. This was a very suitable locality for them to have bred in, but several searches after them during the ensuing summer proved fruitless. At a period when most small birds are increasing in numbers, more especially the granivorous ones, as their natural enemies have decreased, and they do not suffer from starvation in winter, the scarcity of the present bird, which fifty years ago was

common, is a curious yet inexplicable fact. This appears to be equally the case in North Wales, for Mr. Ruddy, writing from Palé, says that it is a scarce bird there, though it is more common near the sea.

Some years ago I was very familiar with this bird in the south of England, where, on the then half-wild half-reclaimed commons lying between Crawley and East Grinstead, it was very common. There, in summer, it inhabited the waste parts, building among the heather and long grass, and in winter, retired to the small enclosures to feed about the stacks. In autumn, the young birds, together with those of the Red-backed Shrike, might be seen in groups perched on the telegraph wires running along the Brighton Railway.

BLACK-HEADED BUNTING, *Emberiza schœniclus.*

The habits of this bird during the summer months are so decidedly aquatic, that it is, in consequence, much more common in North than in South Shropshire, and even in autumn and winter, when it joins flocks of Finches and other birds, it leaves them at night to roost among reeds and rushes. About Ellesmere, Wem, and Whitchurch, this Bunting is numerous; and near the former place, I have on several occasions, when looking for plants, found five or six nests in a day. This Bunting also breeds about Berrington and round Bomere Pool, the only localities south of the Severn where it is at all numerous. The nest is built either in a tuft of rushes, on a low stump, or upon the ground, and it usually contains five handsome richly coloured eggs. For three years in succession I found a nest in a small bog, and almost in the same spot, by Bomere Pool, during the first week in May. Each time it was placed on a low stump, and twice contained five eggs, the third time, the same number of young birds. This bird often also builds in and around osier beds. The hen bird belonging to those mentioned above was very anxious of her charge, and fluttered about, when frightened from her nest, as if wounded and unable to fly.

The Black-headed Bunting is a partial migrant, and is to be found in small flocks in autumn, though by no means numerous during the winter months. The term Reed Bunting or Reed Sparrow, often applied to it, is objectionable, as it leads many people to confuse it with the Reed Warbler.

YELLOW BUNTING, *Emberiza citrinella.*

This familiar bird, though common at all times, is also a partial migrant—the bright fresh-coloured birds which appear in February and March bearing a strong contrast to the dull looking ones that have wintered here. And no doubt Eyton, though he does not mention the season, was comparing migratory with resident birds when he remarked that "specimens obtained in

Anglesey, near Holyhead, were of a much brighter yellow than those obtained at the same time of year in Shropshire."

The Yellow Bunting is remarkable for breeding until late in the summer, later, perhaps, than any other small bird. It is by no means unusual to find its nest in August; and, writing to me in 1889, Mr. G. H. Paddock says, "I know of three nests now, one with two eggs, and the others with three eggs—yet this is the 27th of August."

Probably these late nests are often the results of previous losses, to which a bird that constantly builds in ditches along roadsides is peculiarly liable, for I have observed that the eggs in them are fewer in number, smaller, and less richly coloured than those found earlier in the summer, the breeding powers of the bird having become exhausted.

CIRL BUNTING, *Emberiza cirlus.*

The extreme rareness of the Cirl Bunting in this county fully confirms Mr. A. G. More's statement in the *Ibis* for 1865, that it is only an accidental visitor north of Worcestershire and Herefordshire. As Shropshire is separated, however, from both of these counties only by a purely artificial boundary, and as Armitage and Ley in their paper on *Rare Birds in Herefordshire* in the *Woolhope Club Transactions* for 1869, say :—"This species is native in Herefordshire, and not merely an accidental visitor in the winter months," it is very likely to be occasionally found along the southern borders. Through the kindness, indeed, of Mr. Henry Gray, I am able to record one instance of its having occurred there. Writing from Ludlow, in 1882, he says :—"On the 23rd June, I saw a beautiful male Cirl Bunting near this town and within the Shropshire boundary. It was sitting on a hedge by the road, and allowed me to approach near enough to see its black throat; so I have no doubt of its identity. I think it had a nest near, but I could not find it."

It is remarkable that this bird, which, during the summer months, is almost entirely confined to the south of England, should occasionally wander northward in winter. This, however, appears to be the case, for Gray mentions two killed in Scotland in winter; Clarke and Roebuck record seven instances of its occurrence in Yorkshire, five of which were in January, February, and December; while Mitchell, writing of it in Lancashire, says:—"At Urmston, Mr. C. E. Reade states that fifteen or twenty years ago the Cirl Bunting was occasionally found in winter with the flocks of Yellow Hammers and Finches." I may also add that the specimen I have mentioned in my former list, and which was the first recorded for Shropshire, was shot on the 11th January, 1879, during intense frost.

The Buntings are remarkable among British land birds for the rich colouring of their eggs. They are an unobtrusive harmless

family, for though they occasionally take grain, insects constitute their principal food.

CHAFFINCH, *Fringilla cœlebs.*

Some of the apparent mischief committed among the buds of fruit trees, which is usually attributed to the Titmouse or Bullfinch, is really the work of the Chaffinch, though as it is done by a pair or even a single bird, it is not noticed. The Chaffinch, however, pecks into the buds of apples, pears, and plums, as well as those of currants and gooseberries; but whether for the sake of the germ itself, or of some germ destroying grub, is a matter of uncertainty. The following, however, is an instance of how bud-eating birds may be wrongly judged, and the apparent injury done by them prove beneficial. In April, 1884, my attention was called to the way in which the birds were taking the buds of the fruit trees at Leighton Vicarage; and, on my visiting the garden, the havoc seemed to have been great. I picked up a number of fallen buds, and, on placing them under a microscope, discovered a tiny thread-like mark in more than seventy per cent.—evidently the trace of a minute caterpillar. The birds, in this case, although they had doubtless ruined a number of healthy buds, had checked the ravages of an attacking insect, for the Rev. W. Wingfield told me that his fruit crop the following autumn was above the average. In testimony, too, of the little damage done by birds in this way, I may add that when living at Eaton Constantine, our fruit was almost invariably better than our neighbours', yet the birds which were plentiful were left in peace.

In spring, nearly all kinds of small vegetables, and some flower-seeds, require protecting from the Chaffinch; and in autumn it does mischief among crops of cabbages and turnips which are left for seed. In spring, too, it eats the buds, probably for the most part tainted, of several forest trees, and is frequently to be seen darting into the air after a passing insect, like a Fly-catcher. In autumn, it collects in large flocks where beech mast is found, and comes into gardens to eat the seeds of the sunflower. It is also very useful at this season to the farmer, by feeding upon the seeds of several kinds of weeds, especially those of the the Knot Grass, Lakeweed, and Wild Buckwheat *(Polygonum)*, Dock *(Rumex)*, and Lambtongue, which latter comprehensive term in Shropshire includes all the common kinds of Goosefoot *(Chenopodium)*, and Orache *(Atriplex)*.

After frost sets in the Chaffinch quickly comes to stackyards and houses, where the females often become exceedingly tame.

The nest of this bird is usually a model of compactness and neatness, but it varies considerably, and occasionally it is built in a loose untidy fashion. The eggs, too, though usually spotted, are sometimes of a pale spotless blue, the produce, no doubt, of a young or unhealthy bird.

THE POLL-TAX FOR THE TOWN AND LIBERTIES OF SHREWSBURY, 1380.

By the Rev. W. G. DIMOCK FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.

Amongst the Shrewsbury Corporation Records, preserved in the Town Hall, and now in the process of sorting and indexing by the Record Committee appointed by the Corporation, are a number of Subsidy or Tax Rolls of various dates. One of these is the Roll of the Poll-Tax for Shrewsbury, which is without date, but no doubt is of the year 1380, early in the reign of Richard II. This document throws great light upon the topography of Shrewsbury at that time, as also the approximate population, and is therefore of considerable value and interest.

To defray the cost of disastrous wars with France and Spain, the parliament, which met at Northampton in November, 1380, granted a Poll-Tax on every person above fourteen years of age. To this Tax, says Green,[1] "the poorest man contributed as large a sum as the wealthiest, and the gross injustice of such an exaction set England on fire from sea to sea." The sequel is one of the best known incidents in history. The insurrection in June, 1381, of the Kentish-men under Wat Tyler, the sacking of the Savoy and the Temple, the beheading of Archbishop Sudbury and Sir Robert Hales the King's treasurer, the conference with the young king in Smithfield, and the suppression of the

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[1] *Short History of the English People*, chap. v., sec. 4.

revolt,—are familiar scenes. The collection of the Poll-Tax was not successful; it produced only £22,000, and had to be abandoned.[1]

The returns for the Poll-Tax of 2 Richard II. are preserved in the Public Record Office, arranged in counties, and are usually perfect. That for the West Riding of York was published in 1882, and contains 25,000 names. The Shropshire return has not been printed. These rolls contain the names of the parishes, and of every person in each over the age of fourteen.

The return here printed contains no names of persons, but simply a list of the streets in Shrewsbury, and the number of persons over fourteen years of age dwelling in each street.

The Collectors of the Tax were Richard de Grafton, Walter de Brun, Hugh Donsowe, and John le Tyeler,—all persons of importance in the town. (*a*) Richard de Graffton[2] occurs as party to the composition of 1389, being then one of the twelve most wealthy and sufficient persons in the town. He was, no doubt, of the same family as Robert Grafton, bailiff in 1390 and 1401, and a burgess of parliament in 1386 and 1390; John Grafton, bailiff in 1460; and Adam Grafton, Master of Battlefield College and Archdeacon of Salop. His Arms were, Per saltire sable and ermine a lion rampant or. (*b*) Of Walter de Brun I have met with no record. (*c*) Hugh Donsowe[3] occurs as bailiff in 1382; and another of the same name had been bailiff in 1305 and 1314. In 1392-3 he had a quit-claim of a tenement in Corvisers' Row (Pride Hill) in Salop, on the High Pavement. He married Agnes, daughter of Hugh Acton. His Arms were, Argent on a chevron between

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[1] Hallam's *Europe during the Middle Ages*, chap. viii. part 3.

[2] See Owen and Blakeway, i. 174, 526-7, 547; Phillips's *Shrewsbury*, 174; Fletcher's *Battlefield Church*, p. 15; S. A. *Transactions*, 2nd Series, vol. i., pp. 335-6.

[3] See *Transactions*, xi. 92; Owen and Blakeway, i. 526; Phillips, 173-4.

three cross crosslets fitchee sable three mullets pierced or. (*d*) John le Tyeler[1] in 1389 was a party to the composition of that year, being one of the twelve most wealthy and sufficient persons of the town. In 1390, he was elected one of the twelve first Aldermen of Shrewsbury; and in 1394 served the office of Bailiff. His arms were, Per saltire sable and or a saltire ermine.

The Roll is most valuable for the light it throws upon the street topography in the reign of Richard II. It tells us, "In the first place, in the same town of Salop and the suburbs of the same are reckoned 15 streets and lanes (strate et venelle), of which the names are under written, with the number of persons dwelling in the same; beggars without deception, as in the commission is contained, excepted." These streets are as follows:—The street of Coleham outside the town; La Wyle, and a small lane leading to St. Chad's Church, with another lane lying by St. Alkmund's Church; Beyond the walls (ultra muros), and a lane called kylnlone and corn chepyngstrete; Schoplache; Romalsam; The lane called knokynlone; Doggelone; The suburb of ffrankvill; The street called Mardesole; The street called the High Pavement (Altum Pavinentum); The suburb called Castelforiate; Doggepolle; The street called ffyschestrete; Chepyngstrete; The Liberties of the Town, Moele Bracy, Egebaldon, Pohley, and Hennecote; The hamlets of Schelton, Nowton, Sutton, and Monkemeole.

The Tax was also taken "from persons wandering and flying from street to street and from place to place," of whom there were 100. Altogether "there are in the Town and Liberties of Salop, computing in the whole as well men as women of the laity, of the age of 14 years, 2,083 persons; and the said collectors received from each person 4d.; whence the total sum received

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[1] See Owen and Blakeway, i. 169, 170, 174, 526; Phillips, 159, 160, 174.

amounts to £34 13s. 4d." If we double the number of persons who, being 14 years of age, paid the Tax, we shall perhaps arrive approximately at the population of the Town and Liberties at that time, which I conjecture to have been about 4,166, excluding the clergy.

It is curious to observe that in the reign of Richard II., there are only four places named as being in the Liberties of the Town, viz., Meole Brace, Edgebold, Pulley, and Hencote. Four places are described as Hamlets, viz., Shelton, Newton, Sutton, and Monkemeole (now Crowmeole). In the Liberties 88 persons were taxed, and in the Hamlets 63. The extent of the Town Liberties, in the reign of Henry VII., as given in Phillips's *Shrewsbury*, page 154, names no less than forty-seven places as being within the Liberties. As will be seen presently, in the reign of Charles II., the places then within the Liberties were sixty-three in number.

In the following list I have tabulated the old streets as given in the Poll-Tax Roll, with the respective numbers of the persons taxed and amounts contributed; and have added in another column a tentative list of the modern names of the streets which now represent those recorded in the old Roll.

Streets named in the Poll-Tax Roll.	Modern Names of Street	Number of persons aged 14.	Amount received. £ s. d.
1. Colnham	Coleham	51	0 17 0
2. La Wyle	Wyle Cop	308	5 2 8
Small lane leading to St. Chad's	Beeches Lane and Back Lane (anciently Bispestan)		
Lane by St. Alkmund's	St. Julian's Steps		
3. Ultra muros	The Quarry, Quarry Fields, and Augustine Friars (?)	180	3 1 4
Kylnlone	Princess Street		
Corn chepyngstrete	The Square		
4. Schoplache	Shoplatch (anciently Sote-place)	88	1 9 4
5. Romalson	Barker Street	71	1 3 8
6. Knokynlone	Hill's Lane	42	0 14 0
7. Doggelone	Claremont Street	77	1 5 8
8. ffrankvill	Frankwell	94	1 11 4
9. Mardesole	Mardol	128	2 2 8
10. Altum Pavimentum	Pride Hill and Castle Street(?)	368	6 2 8
11. Castelforiate	Castle Foregate	116	1 18 8
12. Doggepolle	Dogpole and St. Mary's Street	129	2 3 0
13. ffyschestrete	Fish Street (formerly Butcher Row, and sometime called The Shambles)	60	1 0 0
14. Chepyngstrete	Market Street	120	2 0 4

Streets named in the Poll-Tax.	Modern Names of Streets.	Number of persons aged 14.	Amount received. £ s. d.
15. Liberties :		88	1 9 4
Moele Bracy	Meole Brace		
Egebaldon	Edgebald		
Pohley	Pulley		
Hennecote	Hencote		
16. Hamlets :		63	1 1 0
Schelton	Shelton		
Nowton	Newton		
Sutton	Sutton		
Monkemeole	Crowmeole		
17. Wanderers and fugitives from street to street and from place to place		100	1 13 4
		2083 persons aged 14 paid 4d. each.	£34 13 4 Total sum received.

The foregoing list of street-names should be compared with that given in *Phillips's Shrewsbury*, page 58, which is compiled from an old Rental of the Town, dated 30 Henry III., 1246,—upwards of one hundred and thirty years before the Poll-Tax list,—and with Mr. Hughes's notes upon the Rental, in the *Transactions*, vol. ii., p. 404. Several streets, which we might have expected to find, are not named in the Poll-Tax Roll, e.g., Vill de Claremont, Monk's Foregate, Corvisors' Row, Roushill, Hey-street, Stalles, Murivance, &c. ; nor are the Shuts given. The "15 streets and lanes" must therefore comprise many smaller streets and shuts leading out of them. In 1779, there were thirty-three streets in Shrewsbury, exclusive of shuts or alleys.[1] The streets of the town were first paved in the reign of Henry III, 1254, the King granting a lease of the tolls for three years for so doing.[2]

"La Wyle" must have comprised the old "Wyle Cop" and "under the Wyle," both now merged in the general term Wyle Cop.

"Doggelone," or Dog-lane, is generally stated to be the modern Claremont Street ; but in the Cartulary of Haghmond Abbey[3] it seems to be also called "Hunde-

[1] Phillips's *Shrewsbury*, p. 64.
[2] *Ibid*, p. 65.
[3] See *Transactions*, i., 202.

strete." Kunde-stret occurs in the Rental of 1246; and Hound-street is in Speed's map, 1610, the street opposite the Theatre, now Bellstone.

The High Pavement (Altum Pavimentum) had the largest population of any street in Shrewsbury; and it must therefore have been a much larger district than that assigned to it by Mr. Hughes, viz., the upper part of Pride Hill. In Speed's map, 1610, Castle Street opposite St. Mary's Church is styled the High Pavement. From the absence of Corvisors' Row and Castle Street in the Roll, as well as from the large population, is it not probable that the district called "Altum Pavimentum" included the modern Pride Hill and Castle Street?

"Fyschestrete" probably corresponds with the present Fish Street, which was lately called Butcher Row, and formerly the Shambles. The name in the Rental of 1246 is "Stallagium carnificum." In 1746, that part of Butcher Row which extended from the north side of St. Alkmund's Church to St. Julian's Church was called Old Fish Street, and the part from thence on the west side of these Churches to High Street was called New Fish Street. In 1779, Old Fish Street was known as Berrington's Square.

It is not easy to see why the Quarry and district without the town walls (which was probably the street "ultra muros") was joined in the same group with Kyln-lone and Cornchepying strete.[1]

For these notes on the old street names of Shrewsbury I am much indebted to Phillips's *Shrewsbury*, chap. iv.; as also to several papers in the Society's *Transactions*, especially to "The Shrewsbury of Past Ages" vol. iv. p. 99., and vol. xi., p. 89.; "Shrewsbury Street Names Past and Present," vol. ii., p. 404.; and "Extracts from

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[1] It has been suggested that "Ultra muros" was not the Quarry, and that there were then no houses built outside the outer walls, except the Augustine Friars; but was more probably the modern High Street, or some street lying outside the inner walls. See *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, September and October, 1889.

the Cartulary of Haghmon Abbey, co. Salop," vol. i., pp. 194-213. To these reference should be made.

A Court Roll for 9 Richard II., 1385-6, names all the streets, &c , given in the Poll-Tax Roll, excepting Knockin Lane, Monk-meole, and Sutton,— and adds Coton, Stalles, Newebold, and Muryvale. A Court Roll seven years later (16 Richard II., 1392-3) names all the streets and hamlets, &c., mentioned in the Poll-Tax Roll, with the exception of Knockin Lane, and adds Stalles, Newbold, Heystrete, Muryvale, and Coton.

A Court Roll of 4 Edward IV., 1465, omits Kylnlane, Cheping street, and the hamlets, &c., and adds Baker-rowe[1], Coton, and Stallus. Cornchepyng Street is called Cormarket, Knockin lane is called Knokyn street, and Ultra muros is Extra muros.

A Court Book for the years 1668-1674 gives the following list of streets and places as then being within the Town and Liberties :—VILLA SALOP, 1668 : Abbey fforyate east end, Abbey fforyate west end, Coleham, Stone Bridge, Under the Wilde, Wilde Cop and Milke Street, Dogpole, High Street Warda Lap:, Corne Markett, and Kill Lane, Merrivance per muros, ffrank-well, Mardall, Knunkin Street, Ramulsham and Clere-mont hill, Doglane, Le Stalls, Shoplach and St. John's hill, Cotton, Castle fforyate, High Pavement cum Bayley et Rotten Lane, Corvisors Rowe, High Street Warda Castr:, Old ffish Street. New ffish Street and Butcher Row, Dogpole and St. Mary's Churchyard. LIBERTATES WARDÆ LAPID.: Sutton, Meolbrace, Eaton iuxta Pitchford Newton and Pitchford, Pulley Vetus, Pulley fforens', Darvall, Nobould, Newton and Edgbold, Whittley and Whelbach, Hanwood parva, Woodhall Woodhouse and Painhon, Betton and Alkmere, Longnor super Sabrinam. LIBERTATES WARDÆ WALLICÆ : Munkmeol and Gooshill, Hanwood magna, Shelton and Oxon, Onslow, Woodcot and Horton, Bickton and

[1] The present High Street was anciently called Baker-row, also Hey-street. In a Court Roll of 1432, "Bakrowe and Hey-street" are bracketed together.

Callcott, Up Rossall, Downe Rossall, Preston Monford and Dinthill. LIBERTATES WARDÆ CASTRÆ: Hencott, Leaton, Wollascott, Almere alias Almon parke, Newton sur le heath, Alderton, Sansall. Smethcot, Adbright Hussey and Battlefeild, Haston, Merrington, Hadnoll, Hardwicke, Shotton, Broughton, Yorton, Clive, Acton Reynold, Grinsell, Harlscot, Astley, Adbright llee and Pimley, Berwicke magna et parva, Lea Hall et Preston Gobalds, Adbrighton.

This list names upwards of thirty streets and lanes in the town; and no less than sixty three places as being within the Liberties, in the year 1668. It would be interesting to ascertain how the Borough gradually acquired its power over all these outlying places, and brought them within the Liberties.

The Court Rolls of 9 and 16 Richard II. and 4 Edward IV., and the Court Book above referred to, are also preserved amongst the Corporation muniments. The streets are usually named on the Rolls of the "Curia Magna," at which Court presentments from the several districts were made. The records of the "Curia parva" consist largely of fines for smaller criminal offences.

EXTENSION OF THE POLL-TAX POLL FOR SHREWSBURY, TEMP. RICHARD II.

> Compotus Ricardi de Grafton Walteri de Brun' Hugonis Donsowe et Johannis le Tyeler collectorum subsidij domino Regis concessi in Villa Salopie [et libertatis eiusdem[1]] videlicet de qualibet persona laica homine et femina etatis xiiij annorum iiij*d.*
>
> In primis in eadem villa Salopie et suburbio eiusdem computantur Strata et venelle xv. quorum nomina sunt subscripta cum numero personarum comorantium in eisdem mendicantibus absque fraude prout in comissione continetur exceptis.

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[1] These words in parentheses have since been erased.

Colnham. In Strata de colnh^{a}m extra villam Salopie computantur per predictos collectores xl. et xi. persone tam virorum quam mulierum etatis xiiij. annorum de quibus dicti collectores receperunt de qualibet persona iiij. d. unde summa dictorum denariorum se extendit ad xvij*s.*

Summa xvij*s.*

La Wyle. Item in la Wyle et una parva venella tendente ad ecclesiam Sancte Cedde cum altera venella iacente ad ecclesiam Sancti Almundi computantur $\frac{xx}{xv.}$ et viij. persone tam virorum quam mulierum dicte etatis de quibus dicti collectores receperunt de qualibet persona iiij*d.* unde summa recepta se extendit ad v*li.* ij*s.* et viij*d.*

Summa v*li.* ij*s.* et viij*d.*

Ult' muros. Kylnlone. Item ultra muros et in una venella que vocatur kylnlone et corn chepyngstrete computantur $\frac{xx}{ix.}$ persone utriusque sexus predicte etatis de quibus dicti collectores receperunt de qualibet persona iiij*d.* unde summa recepta se extendit ad iij^{li} et xvj*d.*

Summa iij*li.* et xvj*d.*

Schoplache. Item in Schoplache computantur $\frac{xx}{iiij.}$ et viij. persone tam virorum quam mulierum etatis de quibus dicti collectores receperunt de qualibet persona iiij*d.* unde summa recepta se extendit ad xx. ix*s.* et iiij*d.*

Summa xx. ix*s.* iiij*d.*

Romalsam Item in Romalsam computantur $\frac{xx}{iij.}$ et xj. persone utriusque sexus predicte etatis de quibus collectores predicti receperunt de qualibet persona iiij*d.* unde summa recepta se extendit ad xx.iij*s.* et viij*d.*

Summa xx.iij*s* et viij*d.*

Knokyn lone. Item in venella que vocatur Knokynlone computantur xl. ij. persone utriusque sexus dicte etatis de quibus dicti collectores receperunt de qualibet persona iiij*d.* unde summa recepta se extendit ad xiiij*s.*

Summa xiiij*s.*

Dogge lone. Item in venella que vocatur Doggelone computantur $\frac{xx}{iij.}$ et xvij. persone dicte etatis de quibus dicti

collectores receperunt de qualibet persona iiij*d*. unde summa recepta se extendit ad xx.*vs*. et viij.

Summa xx*vs*. et viij*d*.

ffrank vill' Item in suburbio ville Salop quod vocatur ffrankvill computantur $\frac{xx}{iiij.}$ et xiiij. persone dicte etatis de quibus dicti collectores receperunt de qualibet persona iiij*d*. unde summa recepta se extendit ad xxxj*s*. et iiij*d*.

Summa xxx.j*s*. et iiij*d*.

Mardesole. Item in Strato[1] qui vocatur Mardesole computantur $\frac{xx}{vj.}$ et viij. persone utriusque sexus dicte etatis de quibus dicti collectores receperunt de qualibet persona iiij*d*. unde summa recepta se extendit ad xlij*s*. et viij*d*.

Summa xlij*s*. et viij*d*.

Altum Pavimentum. Item in Strato qui vocatur Altum Pavimentum computantur $\frac{xx}{xviij.}$ persone et viij. de quibus dicti collectores receperunt de qualibet persona dicte Strate iiij*d*. unde summa recepta se extendit ad vj*li*. et ij*s*. et viij*d*.

Summa vj*li*. et ij*s*. et viij*d*.

Castelforiate. Item in Suburbio ville Salopie quod vocatur Castelforiate computantur $\frac{xx}{v.}$ et xvj. persone utriusque sexus dicte etatis de quibus dicti collectores receperunt de qualibet persona iiij*d*. unde summa recepta se extendit ad xxxv.iij*s*. et viij*d*.

Summa xxxv.iij*s*. et viij*d*.

Doggepolle. Item in Doggepoll' computantur $\frac{xx}{vj.}$ et ix. persone utriusque sexus dicte etatis de quibus dicti collectores receperunt de qualibet persona iiij*d*. unde summa recepta se extendit ad xl.iij*s*.

Summa xl.iij*s*.

ffyschestrete. Item in Strato qui vocatur le ffyschestrete computantur $\frac{xx}{iij.}$ persone utriusque sexus dicte etatis de quibus dicti collectores receperunt de qualibet persona iiij*d*. unde summa recepta se extendit ad xx*s*.

Summa xx*s*.

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[1] Stratus and Strata seem to be both used in this Roll for Street.

Chepyngstrete. Item in Chepyngstrete computantur $\frac{xx}{vj}$. persone dicte etatis de quibus dicti collectores receperunt de qualibet persona iiij*d*. unde summa recepta se extendit xl*s*. et iiij*d*.

Summa xl*s*. et iiij*d*.

Moele Bracy Egebaldon'. Pohley. Hennecote. Libertas ville Item Moele Bracy Egebaldon' Pohley et Hennecote computantur $\frac{xx}{iiij}$. persone et viij. dicte etatis de quibus dicti collectores receperunt de qualibet persona iiij*d*. unde summa recepta se extendit ad xx.ix*s*. et iiij*d*.

Summa xx.ix*s*. et iiij*d*.

Amlet' lib' vill' Salop. Item in Amlettis de Schelton Nowton Sutton et Monkemeole libertatis ville Salopie computantur $\frac{xx}{iij}$. et iij. persone utriusque sexus xiiij. annorum etatis de quibus dicti collectores receperunt de qualibet persona iiij*d*. unde summa se extendit ad xxj*s*.

Summa xxj*s*.

Item in eadem villa Salopie inventi sunt de vagantibus et fugientibus de Strato ad stratum et de loco ad locum per dictos collectores tam de viris quam de feminis etatis xiiij. annorum $\frac{xx}{v}$ persone de quibus dicti collectores receperunt de qualibet persona iiij*d*. unde summa recepta se extendit ad xxxiij. et iiij*d*.

Summa xxx.iij. et iiij*d*.

Et sunt in villa et libertate Salopie computantes in totali summa tam de viris quam de feminis laicis etatis xiiij. annorum $\frac{l}{M.}$ $\frac{l}{M.}$ $\frac{xx}{iiij.}$ et iij. personis. dicti collectores receperunt de qualibet persona iiij*d*. unde summa totalis recepta se extendit ad xxx.iiij*li*. xiiij*s*. et iiij*d*.

Summa totalis personarum $\frac{l}{M.}$ $\frac{l}{M.}$ $\frac{xx}{iiij.}$ et iij.

On the back of the parchment roll is endorsed a list of streets and names of persons, some of them now illegible, probably sub-collectors of the Poll-Tax. Those which can be made out are as follows :—

. . . . . .
Schelton—
Meole bracy—
. . . . . .—
Coton— . . . Wyn'

Castelforyate—Johannes de Hadenhale, Syndere Will' Hadenhale Owanus Syne Rogerus ffysche.
. . . . . —Johannes Woll, Johannes malpas, Johannes beton'.
ffistreete—Johannes Allescok.
Chepynstreete—Thomas Hampton.
Doggelone—
Mardevole—
ffrankevyle—Johannes ffysche, Willielmus de Coton.
Romoldesham—
Shoppelech—
La Wyle—Ricardus atte Home, Rogerus Lacheford.
Colnh^{a}m—Galfridus Syggewykes, Baron' ffysche.
Doggepull—Iernard le coupere.
Muryuale—
Byhinde Walles—

THE MERCHANTS' GILD OF SHREWSBURY,

By the Rev. C. H. DRINKWATER, M.A., Vicar of St. George's, Shrewsbury.

The six membranes which form the "Rotulus Gildæ Mercatorum in Burgo Salopie" are among the earliest in point of time, if not the very earliest, existing documents of that nature in possession of the Corporation of Shrewsbury. One of them is dated in the 9th year of King Edward I. (Nov. 20, 1280—Nov. 20, 1281), and another contains a marginal note (which, however, is not by a contemporary, but by a subsequent hand) which gives A.D. 1304 as the date of the comment.

These parchments contain little more than a list of names, but these names are of no slight importance, as being of those men, to whom, under God, we owe much of our town's prosperity, for they were her principal merchants, or tradesmen, as we should now call them, who formed the ruling body before the creation of any other form of municipal government. Only let us bear in mind the main difference between a tradesman of the 14th century and one of this 19th. A trade then was not taken up at hap-hazard, as is frequently the case now, but entered upon only after a long and painful apprenticeship, in which the youthful aspirant was required to become acquainted with every collateral as well as direct branch of the "mystery" into which he sought to be initiated, and only attained to his "freedom" after he had satisfied the "Gild" of his faithful service and full competency.

Such tradesmen or merchants, for the *mercedem* they offered to their customers was of their own procuring, if not of their own handicraft, were worthy of all honour, for they had "borne the yoke" in their youth. And so, when such men combined together for mutual protection, advancement of their craft, the welfare of the community of which they formed a part, or even for the exclusion or prosecution of "foreigners," they fully deserved the honours which a thankless posterity has but tardily granted to them. Among them will be found the progenitors of many a county family and many a man distinguished in Parliament, by military service, in the law, in the Church, and in literature. As merchants they were not disdained by the wealthy and titled landowners of their age, who frequently apprenticed their younger sons to some trade, and allied themselves in marriage with the daughters of those who had acquired wealth by the pursuit of some gainful and honest industry.

In these membranes may be found recorded names which no one may despise, and although many of the families have in the course of ages become extinct, their memorial has not perished with them. This will be amply apparent when we come further on to tabulate the surnames and designations mentioned in this ancient roll.

But perhaps sufficient has been said on this point; let us now look to the meaning and intent of the expression "Gilda Mercatorum." "Gild," says Thomas Blount (a native of Worcestershire, who was born at Bardesley in 1618, and buried in the chancel of Orleton, in Herefordshire, both of which counties border upon Shropshire)—"Gild in Saxon signifies a Fraternity or Company, and comes from the Saxon word *Gildan*, which is *to pay*, because every one was 'Gildare,' i.e., to pay something towards the charge and support of the Company. And from thence came *Guild-halls*, that is, the Halls of the Society or Fraternity, where they meet and make orders among themselves. The

original was thus, viz., it was a law among the *Saxons* that every Freeman of fourteen years old should find sureties to keep the peace or be committed, whereupon certain neighbours entered into an Association, and became bound for each other, to produce him who committed an offence, or to make satisfaction to the injured party; which that they might the better do, they raised a sum of money among themselves, which they put into a common stock, and when one of their pledges had committed an offence and was fled, then the other nine made satisfaction out of the stock by the payment of money, according to the quality of the offence. And because this Association consisted of ten families, it was called a *Decennary;* and from hence came our Fraternities. But as to the direct time when these Fraternities had their origin in England, there is nothing of certainty to be found, since they were in use long before any formal licences were granted to them for such meetings. Edward III., in the 14th year of his reign (A.D. 1340) granted licence to the men of Coventry to erect a *Merchants' Gild* and a Fraternity of Brethren and Sisters, with a Master or Warden, and that they might make Chantries, bestow alms, do other works of piety, and constitute Ordinances touching the same, &c. So Henry IV., in the fourth year of his reign (1402-3) granted licence to found a Gild of the Holy Cross at Stratford-upon-Avon."

So far Blount, who acknowledges the lack of formal evidence for the institution of Merchant Gilds earlier than the 14th century. That, however, they did exist in the 13th is plain from the documents now for the first time transcribed, which will be appended to this paper. At the outset, however, all of them were no more than voluntary Associations or Sodalities, lacking the authority and formality of a Charter or licence, or even the power in law to enforce their rules and ordinances upon any recalcitrant or offending member. In a valuable and learned paper contributed to the first volume of our *Transactions*, by the Rev. W. C.

Sparrow, LL.D., entitled "The Palmers' Gild of Ludlow," some very interesting particulars are given with respect to the origin of Gilds in general. He derives them, and rightly too, from times more remote than the 13th century, or than those of the Anglo-Saxons, even those of the ancient Romans themselves. If we grant *this*, we may go back still further, and assert that they arose from the very nature of things, for individuals who, by force of circumstances, were brought into contact with one another, were forced to ally themselves for mutual benefit and protection. Thus ex. gr. the earliest settlers of Rome itself were of various tribes, fugitives and outcasts from every quarter, and when, in the very infancy of the city, they found themselves surrounded by hostile races united under their respective heads or leaders, they saw that to be without organisation was to invite certain and immediate destruction, and as "the necessity of government, gave them rulers," so the obligation of obedience and mutual protection consolidated their simple institutions. Romulus is said to have divided the people who flocked to him into three tribes, to each of which certain duties and prerogatives were entrusted. These tribes were again subdivided into *curiæ* and *gentes*, which must be regarded as smaller political bodies rather than as combinations of persons of the same kindred. In after-ages this principle was further developed by the institution of *collegia*, and "the persons who formed a *collegium* were called *collegæ* or *sodales*. The word *collegium* properly expressed the notion of several persons being united in any office or for any common purpose (Liv. x. 13, 22; Tacit. Ann. iii. 31) it afterwards came to signify a body of persons and the union which bound them together. . . Some of these corporate bodies resembled our companies or guilds; such were the *fabrorum, pistorum, &c. collegia*. Others were of a religious character, such as the *pontificum, augurum, fratrum arvalium, collegia.*"

In accordance with these ancient examples, all the

Gilds and Confraternities in our native land were for mutual benefit and protection, but they had besides a religious basis or connection, for the whole framework of Anglo-Saxon Society was religious. Voluntary associations or Sodalities answering to modern *Clubs* were common among them. The principal objects of these, as I have already hinted, were mutual protection, assistance under unusual pecuniary calls, and conviviality. Sharon Turner tells us of an instrument made in the establishment of a Gild of Theyns at Cambridge. "By this every member was to take an oath of true fidelity to each other, and the Gild was always to assist him who had the most just claim. If any of the Gild died, all the Gild-scipe was to carry him wherever he desired, and if any neglected to attend on this occasion he was fined in a syster (? sextarius) of honey, and the gild-scipe was to furnish half of the provisions at the interment, and every one was to pay two pence for alms, and what was suitable was to be taken to St. Etheldrytha, &c." These Gilds are also sometimes alluded to in the laws. That much good fellowship was connected with them can be doubted by no one. The fines of their own imposition imply that the materials of conviviality were not forgotten. "That in mercantile towns and seaports there were also Gilds or fraternities of men constituted for the purpose of carrying on more successful enterprises in commerce, even in the Anglo-Saxon times, appears to be a fact generally acknowledged by old writers." Domesday Book mentions the *gihalla* or guildhall of the burghers of Dover "in quibus erat gihalla burgensium," for says Sir Henry Spelman, "*Gildarum nomine continentur non solum minores fraternitates et sodalitia sed ipsæ etiam civitatum communitates. Inde hodie illarum prætoria publicique concessus ædes* GILDHALLAS vocant *id est gildæ aulas et quæ Hansaticarum urbium mercatoribus Londini assignantur, Gildhallam Teutonicorum nuncupant, vulgo* THE STILYARD." Under the name of Gilds are included not merely the lesser fraternities and soda-

lities, but even the main body of the citizens themselves. Therefore they call the head quarters and houses of public assembly to this very day Guildhalls, that is, the halls of the Guild, and that which in London is assigned to the Hanse merchants they designate the Guildhall of the Germans, or in common parlance—the *Stilyard*.

The Merchants' Gild of the town of Shrewsbury was of the latter sort—it was the main body of the better class citizens themselves. Men of every trade, profession, and handicraft are found in the lists which follow. The very *Theyns* themselves, who ruled the body and regulated the assessments, are found enrolled among its members, and at least one who is styled "dominus" (whether a secular or ecclesiastical *Sir* is not apparent), with scores who very probably were lords of the several manors from which they took their designations, but who, nevertheless, appear in the lists among their humbler brethren, distinguished only by the payment of larger fines than the others. This appellation of *Theyn* is derived from the Saxon *Thenian*, ministrare, and seems in its full meaning to have denoted men of high rank deputed by the king to administer various offices. They were in the time of Edward the Confessor of two kinds, *barones Regis* and *thaini minores*. After the Conquest, the higher rank was for the most disused, but the lower was retained, as appears by a certain writ of William the 1st, wherein "Willielmus Rex salutat Hetmannum Episcopum et Stewinum et Britwe et omnes *Thanos meos* in Dorcestrensi pago amabiliter &c." Skene says it is the name of a dignity equal with that of an earl. Camden (however, with greater probability), says "they were ennobled only by the office which they administered." The eleven Theynesmen, to whom the collection of the "quatuor denarii" was entrusted, were all inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, and were assessed in proportion to their property equally with their brethren of the Gild. *Theyn* in a general way signifies a freeholder,

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but here it may be taken as equivalent to what, in modern times, would be styled "Commissioner of Inland Revenue." No hint is given as to the ultimate destination of the sum collected, but we may safely take it as having gone to the king, as an ordinary subsidy for the expenses of the government, or for the wars which he was waging with the Welsh and Scotch. "Merchants' Gilds existed in England at a very early date, even in the Anglo-Saxon times," but of this fact we have no evidence, as I have before stated, beyond allusions in the laws, but one of them certainly existed at York in the time of Henry I. (1100-1135), for at this date the Gild of Beverley was constituted after its model. It became the general rule to confirm the Gild of one town by granting to it all the liberties which another town enjoyed. Some are mentioned which had received this confirmation under Henry II. (1154-89), Winchester, *Shrewsbury*, Andover, Southampton, and Wallingford; under Richard I. (1189-1199), Gloucester; under John (1199-1216), Helleston and Dunwich; under Henry III., Hereford. But a Merchant Gild was existing here much earlier than the time when it received its confirmation, namely in the eleventh year of King John (A.D. 1210), and in all probability it was founded in the period before the Conquest. In the charter granted to the town by Henry III., in 1227, it is ordered that the burgesses and their heirs may have (i.e., may continue to have) a Merchant Gild, and that no person who did not belong to that Gild should purchase merchandise in the borough without the consent of the burgesses. (Walford.) Of the statutes, ordinances, and privileges of the Merchant Gild of Salop we have no account, they were probably much the same as in other places. In an inland town there was no need for any special provisions. Whether they had the right of coinage, staple-right or immunity from tolls, we know not, but they certainly had "all the liberties and free customs to such Gild appertaining," which placed in fact "a monopoly of trade in the hands of the brotherhood of the Gild,"

and it is pointedly stated with regard to the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed that *only* the better inhabitants, the merchants, were Gild brethren and citizens, but in Shrewsbury, in the 13th century, there was no such monopoly of privilege among the better class, for nearly fifty distinct occupations are mentioned, among which we find colliers, tinkers, butchers, and a groom, as well as mercers, goldsmiths, glovers, and an apothecary. Every one of the *Theynesmen* however held office under the king either as burgess of Parliament, provost, or bailiff, as the notes will shew.

[The reader will note that the greater part of the Latin abbreviations have been extended, and a note of interrogation (?) has been appended to words, which are doubtful or partly undecipherable. The membranes are given in the order in which they are now stitched together. which may not be their proper order, but any re-arrangement would be only conjectural as they are not all dated. The docket number or date is 1281, and the 6th membrane is endorsed "Estreats, 9 E. I." This word "estreat," in latin *extractum*, "is used for the copy or true note of an original writing; and especially of amerciaments or penalties set down in the rolls of a Court, to be levied by the bailiff or other officer upon every man for his offence." See Termes de la Ley, 1671.]

FIRST MEMBRANE.

ROTULUS de Gilda Mercatorum in burgo Salopie ad nouam assisam primus dies sessionis fuit dies dominica proxima post festum sancti Barnabe Apostoli anno regni regis Edwardi nono (June 15th 1281)

Rotulus de illis qui quatuor denarios sunt pacatur'.

Nomina Theynesmen

Rogerus Pride[1] ij° Ricardus Borrey[2] iij°, Johannes de Lodelawe[3] j°,

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[1] A Roger Pride is said by Prynne to have been burgess of Parliament in 7 Edward II., and another Roger Pride was bailiff in 1312 and 1316.

[2] Richard Borrey was provost between 1241 and 1252, and again in 1277, and bailiff about 1300.

[3] John de Ludlow, burgess of Parliament 1300.

Johannes le Vileyn[1] ij°, Henricus Borrey ij°, Ricardus filius Ric' (?) Pride[2] j°, Hugo Colle,[3] ijj°, Symon Grane'gos[4] iij°, Johannes filius Roberti[5] ij°, Ricardus filius Roberti Pride ij°, Thomas Lareneys ij°.

Johannes Russel[6] ij°
Alanus Gamel[7] v°
Johannes Hughe[8] iiij°
Henricus Borrey ii°
Petrus le justice iij°
Johannes Haymom iij°
Ricardus filius Thome cirotecarii iij°
Willelmus filius Willelmi le Kent[9] iij°
Hugo Selk iij°
Henricus Burgeys iij°
Willelmus filius presbyteri (erased) iij°
Ricardus filius Alani iij°
Willelmus le loxmith (erased) iij°
Alanus filius Walteri le Welbe iij°
Rogerus de Asterleg iij°
Adam Dugyn de forieta iij°
Petrus Gerad filius Alexandri ij°
Willelmus filius Ade Fekyle ij°
Willelmus filius Ricardi Hagerwas[10] ij°
Petrus filius Thome Wysdom ij°
Henricus filius Henrici Sergant ij°
Nicholas filius Roberti le Grys ij°
Adam filius Hugonis filii Galfridi ij°
Johannes filius Thome Pally ij°
Ricardus filius Thome Pally ij°
Ricardus Katel ij°
Rogerus filius Rofoce[11] (erased) ij°
Hugo *filius Walteri* le deyer (partly erased) ij°
Nicholas filius Warini Goch ij°
Henricus filius Willelmi de Style ij°
Laurentius filius Ricardi Borrey ij°
Ricardus filius Ricardi Stury[12] ij°
Thomas filius Hugonis Colle[13] ij°
Willelmus filius Nicholai Goch ij°
Alanus filius Johannis le Taylor ij°
Johannes filius Alani Gamel[14] ij°
Willelmus filius Alani Gamel iij°
Willelmus filius Stephani iiij°
Willelmus filius Reyneri iij°
Willelmus Bydy iij°
Robertus le Gaschoyne iij°
Johannes filius Willelmi Balle iij°
Adam Wefloc iij°
Johannes Frydey iij°
Adam Pangy iij°
Petrus Pangy ijj°
Johannes filius Johannis le Wylen[15] j°

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[1] John le Willeyn, provost temp. Hen. III.
[2] Richard Pride, provost twice, temp. Hen. III.
[3] Hugh Colle, provost temp. Hen. III.
[4] Simon Granegos, bailiff temp. Hen. III.
[5] Johannes Roberti, provost in 1293, afterwards bailiff as John Roberd.
[6] John Russel, provost temp. Edward I.
[7] Alan, son of Gamel, provost temp. Hen. III.
[8] John, son of Hugh . . . . . Edw. I.
[9] Ralph *le Kente*, bailiff circa 1300.
[10] John Hagwas . . . . . 1321.
[11] Reiner *Ruffus*, provost temp. Hen. III.
[12] Richard Stury, bailiff 1294. [13] Thomas Colle, bailiff 1332.
[14] John Gamel, provost 1293, bailiff 1304, 1311.
[15] John le Willeyn, provost temp. Hen. III.

Rogerus filius Johannis le Wylen j°
Nicholas filius Johannis le Vylen j°
Johannis Lowth iiij°
Johannes de Frankevile iij°
Johannes Hagerwas ij°
Willelmus le lockesmit cenior iij°
Thomas filius Petri iiij°
Thomas filius Ricardi Bernard iiij°
Ricardus filius Alani Gamel ij°
Willelmus filius Willelmi Styvoy ij°
Rogerus filius Thome Mewerel iij°
Willelmus Styvoy ij°
Ricardus Crowe[1] ij°
Johannes filius Ade Perle[2] ij°
Ricardus filius Warini le mercer ij°
Willelmus filius Ranulphi de Novoburgo ij°
Galfridus filius ejusdem Willelmi j°
Willelmus filius ejusdem Willelmi j°
Nicholas filius ejusdem Willelmi j°
Galfridus filius Johannis Bonel j°
Hugo filius Johannis Bonel j°
Hugo filius Henrici le Celer (erased) j°
Robertus *Treye* (erased) Traye
Symon filius Alani Reymont j°
Thomas filius Alani Reymont j°
Willelmus filius Ricardi le Donfowe[3] iij°
Willelmus Kovt (erased) vj°
Johannes filius Henrici le Kent ij°
Henricus Karite iij°
Ranulphus filius Ranulphi de Cholenham iij°
Willelmus filius Willelmi Schakely iij°
Nicholas filius Reyneri ruffi v°
Robertus filius Ricardi le Donfowe
Johannes filius Johannis Rossel[4]
Willelmus Goch junior[5]
Robertus filius Petre le Vylen
Nicholas filius Galfridi Bonel ij°
Colynus filius Galfridi Bonel ij°
Johannes Aldevyn ij°
Thomas Kylot ij°
Rogerus filius Hankyni de Koten ij°
Hugo de Parys ij°
Willelmus filius Willelmi Choupemon ij°
Johannes filius Johannis le Taylor ij°
Willelmus Pochelot ij°
Willelmus filius Henrici Kariter j°
Henricus filius Henrici Clementis (erased) ij°
Clemens filius Henrici Clementis[6] ij°
Laurentius filius Walteri Towth ij°
Adam le Blewer ij°
Willelmus filius Willelmi le prestes sone ij°
Ricardus filius Ricardi le Halte ij°
Hugo filius Ranulphi de Stafford ij°

[1] Ricardus Crawe, provost temp. Hen. III.
[2] John de Perla, bailiff in 1296.
[3] Hugh *le Donfowe*, bailiff 1305, 1314, and 1318.
[4] See Note 9.
[5] William Goch, probably the senior, appears as provost thrice, temp. Hen. III.
[6] Alan Clement, bailiff 1298.

Willelmus filius Johannis le Redee ij°
Rogerus Campeneys[1] ij°
Huge Campeneys ij°
Alanus Corde ij°
Petrus Corde ij°
Johannes filius Roberti Pride[2] ij°
Willelmus filius Willelmi le Chyle de Cholenham ij°
Johannes filius Willelmi Rossel le Taylor ij°
Reginaldus de Porta[3] ij°
Ricardus filius Walteri Towht ij°
Rogerus Bon piscator ij°
Kot Alhale ij°
Alanus filius Nicholai Reyneri ij°
Willelmus Herwy ij°
Rogerus Greythe ij°
Petrus Greythe ij°
Ricardus filius Roberti filii Walteri ij°
Johannes filius Rogeri Baroni ij°
Thomas filius Thome le Ganter ij°
Hamo Turet
Petrus filius Rogeri le Shuere
Willelmus filius Hugonis le Vylen[4]
Willelmus filius Willelmi filii Stephani
Rogerus filius Willelmi filii Alditne cissor ij°
Nicholas filius Tymme de Frankevile ij°
Willelmus d (erased)
Petrus filius Michel de Roshul lij°
Johannis filius Thome Totyfer ij°
Alanus Pride ij°
Gilbertus filius Ricardi fabri de Cholenham ij°
Nicholai filius Nicholai le Flynt
Rogerus filius Wylly Gont
Walterus filius Walteri Thowt
Thomas filius Thome Glopsy
Ricardus le Parmonter de Mardefol ij°
Johannes Begeth ij°
Laurentius filius Bron Ballart ij°
Willelmus filius *Chowe* (erased) Cut vj°
Johannes filius Ade Glopsi colyur j°
Henricus filius Willelmi Rotolond j°
Johannes filius Petri Wistard j°
Alanus filius Petri Wistard j°
Michel filius Micheli le gunir j°
Willelmus filius Nicholai Pek ij°
Stephanis filius Johannis piscatoris iij°
Nicholas filius Ade Dunys apotecarius ij°
Robertus filius Willelmi le pannarius de Derlaston ij

(*In dorso*)

Sciendum est quod Johannes de Lodelawe senior filius Nicholai de Lodelawe finivit v. marcas et pacau' totum

SECOND MEMBRANE.

ROTULUS de forincesis qui secundo tercio sederunt ad Nonam assisam in burgo Salopie primus dies sessionis fuit dies domi-

[1] Hugh Champeneys, provost 1224, Thos. Champeneys, 1282.
[2] Robert Pride, provost temp. Hen. III.
[3] Roger de la Yate=de porta, bailiff 1360.
[4] Hugh le Vileyn, provost 1246.

nica proxima post festum sancti barnabe apostoli anno regni regis Edwardi ix°

Henricus le tailur. ij° xx.s' pac di' m' et iterum di' m'
Warinus filius Ade Ret. ij° x.s' pac' xl.d. et iterum xl.d.'
Alanus corvisarius de forieta. ij° x.s' pac' xl.d.' et iterum xx.d.'
Hankynus de Harlescote. iij° di' m' pac' xx.d.' et iterum xx.d.'
Adam frater Franceys. iij° j. marc' pac xl.d.' iterum xl.d.'
Willelmus Scathelok.
Johannes carpentarius de Shitford. iij° di' marc' pac' xij.d.' iterum xij.d. iterum xij.d. *et iterum iijs. viijd. et sic quietus de fine.*
Johannis Wodemon. iij° di' marc' pac' xii.d.' et iterum xv.d.' et iterum xv.d.'
Willelmus Bolemuchy. ij° di' marc' pac' xxvj.d.' et iterum xxvj.d.' et ob, *et iterum v.s.' et sic quietus de fine*
Rogerus le Hauekerus. iij° d' marc,' pac' xx.d.' iterum xx.d.' et iterum xl.d. et sic quietus de fine
Willelmus de Bechton. iij° di' marc' pac' xij.d.' et iterum xiij.d.' et iterum xx.d.'
Ricardus de Golden. iij° xx^{ti} sol' pac' v.s.' iterum v.s.' et iterum v.s.' et iterum v.s.' *et sic quietus de fine.*
Henricus le Celer de Wigornia. iij° di' marc.' p' xij.d.' et iterum xx.^{ti}d. et iterum iiij^{or}s' et sic quietus de fine.
Warinus le celer. iij° di' marc' p' xij.d.' et iterum xx^{ti}d.' et iterum xx^{ti}d.'
Willelmus de Mudle sutor. iij°. di' marc' p' xij.d. et iterum xij.d.'
Rogerus le Colier. iij°. pac' p' xx.d.' et iterum xx.d.' et iterum xx.d.'
Ricardus filius Ricardi Renen. iij. di' marc' pac' p' xij.d.' iterum xx.d. iterum xx.d.'
Walterus filius Elie de Polileg. iij. di' marc' pac' xij.' et iterum xv.d. et iterm xij.d.
Symon carpentarius sub Wila. ij. j. marc' pac' di' marc' iterum xl.d.
Willelmus Vachan. ij° x.s.' pac' v.s.' et iterum v.s.' et sic quietus de fine
Henricus carpentarius sub Wila. ij. di' marc' pacan' ij.s.' iterum ij.s.
Ricardus filius Willelmi de Cristesethe corvisarius. j° pac' de fine prius sm^{a} (?) xx.d.' et debet xl.d.' adhuc. *pac' xx.d.' debet xx.d.'*
Stephanus Greythe. iij. di.' marc' pac' xx^{ti}d.' iterum xx^{ti}d.' et iterum xx.d.' EST'
Willelmus Rachebon de Mudle. ij. di' marc' pac' xx.d.' et iterum xx.d.'
Thomas Goderich de Shelton filius Ricardi. ij°. di' m' pac' p' xijd.' et iterum iiijs' et sic quietus de fine.
Radulphus de Cotes. iij. di' marc' pac' xijd.' iterum xx.d. et iterum. xx.d.'
Hugo filius Ricarde le carrere. j°. di' m' propter suus pac' xl.d., et ipse H. pacavit xx.d.'
Thomas filius Willelmi Simanes. j° di' m.' propter suu.' (?) pac' xij.d.' iterum xij.d.' et ipse Th. pac. ij.s. et iiij.d.
Th. filius Dauwe babel. j°. x.s' propter suus, (?) pac' ij.s. et vi.d.' et iterum ij.s. et vi.d.' et ipse Th. pac' ij.s.' et vi.d.' et iterum ij.s.' vi.d.' et sic quietus de fine

Ricardus filius Alani le bonde, ij^{o} di' marc' pac' suus' (?) pac' xijd' et ipse R. pac' xx.d.' et iterum ij.s.'

Laurentius filius Ade Godlek. j^{o}. di' marc' propter suus (?) pac' xij.d.' et iterum xij.d.'

Rogerus de Worthin serviens Dauwe. ij^{o} di' marc' pac' totum.

Thomas parmintarius sub Wila. iij^{o} di' m' pac' xx.d.' et iterum xx.d.' et iterum xx.d.' *et iterum xx.d.' et sic quietus de fine.*

Rogerus Rese. ij^{o} xl.s.' pac' xx.s.' et iterum x.s.' *et iterum x.s.' et sic quietus de fine*

Henricus cissor, ij^{o}. xx.s.' pac' di' marc' et iterum di' m'

Willelmus de Wigornia le celer. ij^{o}. j. m' pac' di' et iterum xl.d.' *et iterum xl.d.' et sic quietus de fine.*

Adam Kech filius Willelmi de Worthin, ij^{o}. xx.s.' pac' x.s.' et iterum v.s.' *et iterum v.s.' et sic quietus de fine.*

Galfridus Anken. ij^{o}. xl.s.' pac' xx.s.' et iterum x.s.'

Willelmus serviens Henrici Charite. ij^{o} j. m. pac' di' m' et iterum xl.d.' *et iterum xl d.' et sic quietus de fine.*

Walterus de Bruges ij^{o} xx.s.' pac' x. sol'

Willelmus de Hereford. ij^{o} xl.s.' pac' xx.s.'

Robertus Kelingh. ij^{o} xx.s.' pac' x.s.' et iterum v.s.'

Reginaldus Porchet[1] balle. ij^{o} duas m.' pac' j. m.' iterum di' m.' et iterum xl.d. et iterum xx.d.' et debet xl.d.'

Symon cissor. ij^{o} xx.s.' pac' di' marc et iterum ij.s.' et vi d.'

Henricus cementarius. ij^{o} di' marc' pac' xl.d.' et iterum xx.d.'

Rogerus Bole ij^{o} di' m' pac' ij.s.' et iterum xxviij.d.'

Willelmus serviens Radulphi. ij^{o} di' marc' pac' xx.d. et iterum xx.d.'

Nicholas filius Hugonis de Westbury. ij^{o} di' m' propter ejus pac' viij.d.' et ipse iterum xx.d.' et iterum xxviij.d.' *et iterum ij.s.' et sic quietus de fine.*

Thomas le hoppere de Burleton. ij^{o} di' marc.' pac' ij.s.' et iterum xx.d.'

Philippus Tintcor. ij^{o} j. m' pac' di' marc' et iterum xl.d.'

Hitce de Colenham. ij^{o} di' m' pac' ij.s.' et iterum xxviij.d.'

Johannes nepos Johannis le carpentarius. ij^{o} x.s.' pac' ij.s.' et iterum iiij.s.' *et iterum ij.s.' et debet ij.s.'* EST'

Robertus Teggemon. ij^{o} x.s.' pac' xl.d'

Jurdanus le herwythte. ij^{o}. xx^{ti} pac' di' m' et iterum di' m.'

Johannes filius Nicholai de Halmmndester. ij^{o} di' m' pac' ij.s.' et iterum xij.d.'

Rogerus filius Johannis de Radeleg. ij^{o} di' m' pac' xx^{ti}d.' et iterum xx.d.'

Ricardus le specer. ij^{o} duas m' pac' j. m' et iterum di' m' *et iterum xl.d. et debet xl.d.'*

Ricardus de Montegomory, ij^{o} di' m' pac' p' xx.d.' et iterum xx.d.'

Gilbertus filius Dede de forieta. ij^{o} j. m' pac' v.s. et iterum v.s.'

Robertus de Canener. ij^{o} x.s.' pac' v.s. iterum ij.s.' et vj.d.'

Adam de Chatewalle. ij^{o} di' m' pac' ij.s.' et iterum xxviij.d.' *et iterum ij.s. iiij.d' et sic quietus de fine.*

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[1] Reginaldus or Reiner Porchet, provost temp. Hen. III.

Adam le Remere. ij° di' m.' pac' ij.s.' et iterum xxviij.d.'
Ricardus de Wemme. ij° j. marc' pac' v.s.' et iterum v.s.' *et iterum xx.d.' et debet xx.d.'* EST'
Willelmus Mondrem. ij° di' m' pac' xx.d.' et iterum xxx.d.' et iterum ijs.' vi.d.' et sic quietus de fine.
Rogerus de Wemme q' alibi (erased)
Thomas le colleyer q' alibi (erased)
Philippus filius de Cantelop. j° pac' de fine prius sua xl.d.' et xl.d.' debet
Henricus Tintan de Sutton molendarius. ij. x.s' pac' xl.d.' et iterum xl.d.
Willelmus Rossel de Frankevil ij° x.s.' pac' xl.d.' et iterum xl.d.' *et iterum xl.d.' et sic quietus de fine.*
Ricardus filius Johannis de Ballina carpentarius. j° pac' ij.s.' et vj.d.' de fine prius sm' (?) et adhuc tantum debet, *solvit ij.s' vj.d.' et sic quietus de fine.*
Henricus Aurifaber famulus Thome Aurifabri ij° x.s.' pac' ij.s.' et vi.d.' et iterum ij.s. vi.d. EST'
Johannes filius Ricardi Wallensis carpentarius. ij° di' m' pac' ij.s.' et iterum ij.s.' et iiijd.'
Ricardus Lupus. ij° x.s.' pac' xl.d.' et iterum xl.d.' *et iterum xl.d. et sic quietus de fine.*
Willelmus filius Stephani de Colemere ij° xx.s.' pac' x.s.' et iterum v.s.'
Thomas Glunt. (?) ij° di' m' ij.s. et iterum ij.s. et iiij.d.' *et iterum ij.s.' iiij.d.' et sic quietus.*
Walterus filius Hugonis de Endon ij° pac' ij.s.' et iterum ij.s.' et iiij.d.'
Elyas le Mercer de Brocton. ij° di' m' pac' ij.s.' et iterum ij.s.'
Adam frater Ricardi le mercer de Wemme. ij° di' m' pac' xx.d.' iterum xx.d.'
Thomas taylar, ij° di' m' pac' xl.d.' et iterum xx.d.'
Johannes Dam. ij° x.s.' pac' xl.d. et iterum xl.d.'
David filius David prepositi de Castro Episcopi. ij° di' m' pac' xx.d.' et iterum xx.d.'
Willelmus *Sinetrex* (? Sincox) filius Willelmi de Wulfancrost. ij° x.s.' pac' xl.d. et iterum xl.d.' *et iterum xl.d. et sic quietus de fine.*
Robertus le hore de Cawes. ij° di' m' pac' xx.d.' et iterum ij.s.'
Thomas Marescall de Bakelar. ij. di' m' pac' ij.s. et iterum xx.d.'
Ricardus *Pamie* (?) Pistor ij° di' m' pac' ij.s.' et iterum ij.s.' *et iterum ij.s.' viij.d.' et sic quietus de fine.*
Johannes Geffrey. ij° x.s.' pac' xl.d.' et iterum xl.d.' et iterum xl.d.' et sic quietus.
Willelmus Caretarius de Hereford, dictus Hamund, ij° di' m' pac' ij.s.' et iterum xxviij.d.'
Willelmus Cokin filius Ade de Knokin ij° di' m' pac' ij.s. et iterum ij.s.' et iij.d.'
Ricardus Russel de *Mounninlye* (?) ij° j. m' pac' xl.d.' et xl.d.' *et iterum di' m' et sic quietus de fine.*
Johannes Seys. ij° x.s.' pac' v.s.' et iterum ij.s. et vj.d.'
Johannes le Vox. ij° di' m' pac' ij.s.' et iterum ij.s.'
Rogerus Gunemon. ij° di' m' pac' xx.d.' et iterum xxx.d.'
Robertus Carpentarius de Erilwardin. ij° pacavit xx.d.' et iterum xl.d.'

THIRD MEMBRANE.

ROTULUS de forinsecis de Gilda mercatorum Salopp' ad nonam Assisam primus dies sessionis dies dominica proxima post festum sancti Barnabe apostoli. anno regni regis Edwardi nono. isti subscripti fuerunt qui *pro (?) finiverunt (?)*

Ricardus le forber de Tibriton receptus est pro m' gilda et finivit di' m' pac' xxvj.d.' et ob.'

Hicke qui fuit serviens Ricardo Borrey. finivit di' m' pac' xxvjd. et ob.'

Philippus Carpentarius de Felton juxta Lodelawe. finivit di' m' pac' xxvj.d. et ob.'

Henricus le spicer de Leycester. finivit xl. sol' ad iv gildas. pac' x.s' *et iterum x.s.'*

Willelmus de Chalewehulle[1] qui fuit serviens Johannis de Lodelawe. finivit di' m' pac' xxvj.d.' et ob.'

Petrus le potter Salopp.' finivit viginti solid' pac' di' m' *et iterum di m' et debet di' m.'*

Hamo filius Ythenart[2] de Wenloc. finivit viginti sol.' *pac' di' m.'*

Robertus de Clywe cissor Salopp.' finivit, di' m' pac' xxvj.d' et ob.'

Johannis de Hodenet barber Salopp.' finivit di' m' pac' xxvj.d.' et ob.' *et iterum xxvj.d. et ob.' et iterum xxvij.d. et ob.'*

Petronilla de Borton. finivit. decem solid' pac' xl^{ti}d.'

Gylus Pride. finivit viginti sol' pac' xl^{ti}d.'

Alexander le bakere. finivit decem solid' pac' xl^{ti}d.

Thomas le Donfowe. finivit viginti solid.' solvit v.s.' *et iterum v.s.'*

Nicholas de Eton pistor Salopp.' finivit unam m' pac' iiij.s.' iiij.d.' ob.'

Johannis de Derbi qui fuit serviens Willelmi Pride. finivit quindecim sol' *pac' v.s.' et iterum v.s.'*

Willelmus le Marchale de foro. finivit di' m' *pac' xxvj.d.' ob.*

Ricardus le bolger sub la Wyle versus Bisbestanes. finivit di' m' pac' xxvj.d.' ob.'

Philippus le Molendarius. finivit di' m' pac' xxvj.d.' ob.' *et iterum xxvj.d.' ob.*

Rogerus Herbart Molendarius. finivit di' m' pac' xxvj.d.' ob.'

Rogerus qui fuit serviens Johannis Louth finivit vij. sol.' vjd.' pac' xxxd.'

Thomas qui fuit serviens Johannis le Marchale. finivit septem sol.' vi.d.' *pac' xxviij.d.' et iterum xxviij.d.* EST'

Ricardus de Scholton, le mason, finivit x. sol' pac' xl.d.'

Petrus carpentarius de Ordesleye. finivit di' m' pac' xxvj.d.' ob.' *et iterum xxvj.d.' ob.*

Hugo Witlac de Moneford le mercer, finivit xv. sol.' pac' v.s.'

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[1] Probably Cheneyhill, near Newport,
[2] Or Ychenhart.

Galfridus de Ford, pistor. finivit x. sol' pac' xl^{ti}d.'
Hicke de Norton, le mercer, finivit x. sol.' pac' xl.d.'
Johannes tabernarius serviens Rogeri Campeneys. finivit di' m.' pac' xxvj.d.' ob.'
Rogerus filius Hamonis pistor Salopp.' finivit xv. sol.' pac' v.s.'
Ricardus de Aschford carpentarius de Collenham. finivit x. sol.' pac' xl.d.' et iterum xl.d.'
Willelmus de Harleg parmintarius. finivit xx^{ti} sol.' solvit di' marc' *et iterum di' m' et quietus de fine.*
Ricardus filius Walteri de Bedlesworthin.[1] finivit x. sol.' pac' xl.d.' *et iterum xl.d.' et debet xl.d.'*
Leuwelinus pictor. finivit x.s.' pac' xl^{ti}d.'
Willelmus de Bruges corvisarius. finivit xv.s.' pac' v.s.'
Johannes de Harlascot' carpentarius. finivit di' marc.' pac' xxvj.d.'ob.'
Ricardus de la minnede. finivit v.s.' pac' xx.d.'
Johannes marescallus de Ballina finivit v.s.' pac' xx.d.'
Rogerus filius Thome fabri. finivit v.s.'
Robertus le petler' de Grimesbi. finivit xx^{ti}s.' pac' di' m.'
Willelmus Cadi. finivit di' marc' pac' xxvj.d.' *et iterum xxvj.d.'*
Ricardus le specer serviens Philippi le specer. finivit xx^{ti}s.' *pac' di' m.'*
Walterus de Wenlok pistor. finivit iiij.s' pac' xlij.d.'
Adam de Lodelawe. finivit vij.s.' et vj.d.' pac' xxx.d.'
Thomas filius coci. finivit di' marc' pac' xxvj.d.' ob.'
Adam de Sutton. finivit v.s.' pac' xx.d.'
Thomas carpentarius de Hodenet. finivit v.s.' pac' xx.d.'
Adam de Rotelinghop' pistor, finivit x s.' *pac' xl^{ti}d.'*
Ricardus Bereward, finivit v.s.' pac' xx.d.'
Rogerus Murinor carpentarius di' marc' pac.' xxvj.d.' ob.' *et iterum xij. d.*
Robertus Calenox. pistor. finivit d' marc.' pac' xxvj.d.' ob.'
Galfridus de Radinges, le mercer. v.s.' pac' xx.d.'
Johannes de la Pole. finivit v.s.' pac' xx.d.'
Stephanus de Rowelowe, faber. finivit di' marc' *pac' xxvj d.' ob.'*
Rogerus tannator de Frankevil.' finivit xv.s.' *pac' v.s.'*
Nicholas le comber. finivit iv.s ' *pac' xvj.d.' et iterum ij.s.' viij.d.' et sic quietus de fine.*
Philippus de Wontenor pistor. finivit iiij^{or}s.' pac' xvj.d.' *et iterum xvj.d.'* quietus de fine.
Willelmus Boule de Betton. finivit iiij.s.' *pac' xvj.d.' et iterum xvj.d.'*
Robertus Bilrek faber. finivit iiij^{or}s.' ad quatuor gildas, *pac' xij.d.'*
Ricardus de Wonkeslowe,[2] cissor. finivit iiij^{or}s.' pac' xvj.d.'
Willelmus filius Philippi pistor, di' marc.' *pac' xxvj.d.' et iterum xxvj.d.'* EST.'

[1] Belswardine, near Cressage.
[2] Longslow, near Market Drayton.

Adam filius Rogeri de Stretton. finivit v.s.' *pac' xx.d.*'
Johannes de Duddeleg' le mercer. finivit di' marc' pac' xxvj.d.' ob.'
Thomas bercarius Ricardi Borrey. finivit iiij.s ' *pac' xvj.d.*'
Thomas cocus fratrum predicatorum. finivit di' marc' pac' xxvj.d.' ob.' *et iterum xvj.d.' ob.*'
Reginaldus filius Henrici tannatoris. finivit iiij.s.' *pac' xvj.d.*'
Willelmus le forner. finivit iiij. sol.' solvit xvj.d.
Willelmus le coupere de Blakeway, v. sol.' solvit xx.d.' *et iterum xx.d.' et debet xx.d.*' EST'
Johannes frater Thome Prin. pistor. finivit iiij. sol.' *pac' xvj.d.*'
Adam aurifaber. finivit v. sol. pac' xx.d.'
Ricardus scriptor de Burleton. finivit di' marc' pac' xxvj. d.' ob.'
Willelmus le garnusur. finivit di' marc.' pac' d'm in et sic quietus in perpetuum.
Alanus cirotecarius de Castel-foryate. finivit xx. sol.' ad quatuor gildas *pac' v.s.' et iterum v.s.' et iterum v.s.' et debet v.s.*'
Thomas de Dreyton. finivit xl. solid' pac' j. m' et iterum j. m' et debet j. m.'
Philippus de Leayton. finivit di' marc.'
Ricardus le taylor filius Ricardi le yonge de Stafford. finivit vj.s. pac.' ij.s.'
Johannes tonsor dictus picard. finivit xx^{ti} sol.' solvit' di' marc'
Thomas de Dalileg. finivit di' marc' solvit xxvij.d.' et ob.'
Willelmus Trigel. finivit di' marc' pac.' xxvj.d.' ob.'
Willelmus filius Willelmi de Hereford de forieta castelli. finivit iiij. solid' pac' xvj.d.' et iterum xvj.d.' et debet xvj.d.'
Hugo le dunfowe.[1] finivit v. sol' pac' xx.d.' et iterum xl.d.' et sic quietus de fine.
Willelmus de Wemme. finivit xxx. sol' pac' viij.s.'
Johannes de Ramesbury carpentarius. finivit v.s.' pac' xx.d.'
Ricardus filius Willelmi le Blake de Worthin. finivit xx. sol' pac' di' m.' et iterum di' m' et debet di' m'
Robertus filius Ynoins de Wemme. finivit di' marc' pac' xxvj.d.' et ob.' et iterum iiij.s. v.d.' ob.' et sic quietus de fine.
Hugo filius Philippi le hatebond.[2] finivit v.s. pac' xx.d.' EST'
Galfridus de Kant' aurifaber. finivit xv.s.' pac' v.s.' et iterum v.s.' EST'
Ricardus de Halchton finivit di.' m.' pac' xxvj. d.' et ob.'
Thurstanus de Pichford finivit xl. sol.' et pacavit prius comitati xx^{ti}.s.' et iterum xx^{ti} et sic quietus
Adam Dod pistor de Polileg. finivit iiij.s.' pac' xvj.d.' et iterum xvj.d.' et debet xvj.d '

(N.B.—Another Membrane seems to have been attached to the foot of the above which is missing).

[1] Hugh le donfowe, bailiff 1314 and 1318.
[2] Hugh Hathebronde, provost temp. Hen. III.

FOURTH MEMBRANE.

Hugo Reyner.	ij
Walter de Bruges.	ij
Adam de la Rone.	j
Ricardus Gamel.	ij
Willelmus Gamel.	ij
Willelmus Selk.	j
Henricus filius Alani filii Stephani.	j
Willelmus Dunfowe.	iij
Rogerus Champeneys.	ij
Alanus Pride.	ij
W. Randulf.	ij
Johannes de Prylecot	ij
Willelmus Reyner	
Gregorius de Monteg (? Montegue)	iij
Johannes filius Nicholai de Lodelawe.	j
Willelmus Vachan.[1]	ij
Henricus le tailur.	ij
Baldwinus de Mardefol.	
Ricardus filius Alani.	iij
Willelmus Pichelot.	ij
Ricardus Russel.	ij
Johannes Pride.	ij
Ricardus filius Ricardi Stury[2]	j
Galfridus filius W. Rondolf.[3]	j
Willelmus frater ejus.	
Nicholas frater ejus.	
Alanus le tailur.	ij
Johannes Balle.	iij
Johannes filius Alani Gamel[4]	ij
Willelmus filius J. Balle.	j
Alanus Bal.	j
Petrus le justice.	iij
W. le loxmit.	ij
Alanus Strauwelone.	ij
Johannis Hagerwas[5]	ij
W. Stinob	ij
Henricus Blenchoxe (or-axe)	j
Reginaldus Pychet	ij
Willelmus filius Willelmi loxmith.	ij
W. filius Willelmi Gob (?)	ij
Nicholas frater ejus.	j
Willelmus Hagerwas.	ij
Willelmus filius Stephani.	
Johannis Robilot.	j
J. filius Galfrid*us* (sic) Bonel.	j
Thomas frater ejus.	
Johannes filius Petri le jene (? jeue)	j
W. Bidi.	iij
Clemens filius Henrici Clementis.	j
Thomas Taylar.	ij
W. de Colemar'	ij
Nicholas filius J. le *ruard* (?).	j
Robertus filius W. Palin de Derlaston	ij
Alanus filius Petri filii Clementis.	j
Robertus Punch de eadem.	j
Walterus de Bruges.	ij
Robertus le vileyn.	iij
W. filius Hugonis villani.	ij
Willelmus Onge.	j
Alanus Gentil.'	ij
Thomas filius Rogeri Reyner.	j
W. filius J. Balle.	j
Johannes filius R. Legs	j
Laurentius filius Laurentii Edwyn.	j
Rogerus Bole.	ij
Henricus aurifaber.	ij
Willelmus aurifaber.	iij
Ricardus Crowe.[6]	ij
Hamond le taylur.	ij
Hugo Verindre	j
Rogerus filius Willelmi Adde	ij
Petrus le parminter	ij
Nicholas Colpem	j
Alanus Talreng (?)	j
W. Wachelon	iiij
Robertus Parmintarius	ij
J. filius Th. *gloveri* (?)	j

[1] William Vahhan, provost 1288. [2] Richard Stury, bailiff 1294.
[3] Geoffrey Rondolph, provost temp. Hen. III., bailiff 1300.
[4] John Gamel, bailiff 1357. [5] John Hagwas, bailiff 1321.
[6] Richard Crawe, provost temp. Hen. III.

J. filius Willelmi le taylur ij
Thomas Baldwyn j
Simon eissor sub Wila ij.
Thomas Enge j.
Ricardus le Galeys ij
Ricardus filius Ricardi *Meph*(?) j
Hugo filius Ricardi le carpentarius j.
Philippus de Cantelop' j.
Warinus de la Tur[1] ij.
Ricardus filius Rieardi le gynur j.
Ricardus Katel de *Ballines* (?) ij.
Ricardus le locker ij.
Rieardus parmintarius de Mardefol ij.
Nicholas Legs ij.
Adam parmintarius filius H. de Cotes ij.
Thomas parmintarius sub Wila iij.
Robertus le taverner ij.
Adam Wenelok iij.
Robertus Kelmith ij.
J. le Kent ij.
Robertus Wiscard ij.
Ricardus frater ejus ij.
Thomas Wisdom iij.
Th. cirotecarius ij.
Rogerus Rese ij.
Adam Dugyn iij.
Willelmus le kent iij.
Galfridus Chiken ij.
Rogerus Nicoles iiij.
Rogerus Yunoins iij.
Nicholus filius Ade Bilbe ij.
Willelmus de Welinton ij
J. filius Ade Dugyn j.
Adam filius Th. earpentarius ij
Willelmus Hamund ij.
Willelmus *Smet'e* (?) ij
Th. faber de Bakelar' . ij
Radulphus de cotes iij.
Willelmus de Mudle ij.
Ricardus Bungy ij.
Stephanus Grethe iij
Petrus Greythe ij.
Rogerus Greythe ij.
Rogerus filius Radulphi de Cotes ij
Reginaldus Carpentarius de Northfor' ij
Ricardus serviens Rogeri Nieoles ij.
. . . le brewer ij.
Willelmus le lok j.
Galfridus de Cotes earpentarius ij.
Thomas filius W. Sumanes j.
Symon frater ejus ij.
Stephanus le baker' ij.
Rieardus le Wolf de Shepene ij.
Radulphus Rogeche*se* (yrie) iij.
Johannes ciroteearius filius J. de Kemesleye j.
Alanus eiroteearius sub Wila ij.
Petrus filius Th. Wisdom ij.
Willelmus filius presbiteri iij.
Walterus filius Elye le costantin ij.
Henrieus filius Willelmi le gost j.
Adem parmintarius de Novoburgo ij.
Ricardus de Montegomori iij.
Willelmus eoeus fratrum predieatorum ij.
Johannes Mokyn ij.
Johannes Baret ij.
Willelmus Moudrem ij.
Johannis carpentarius senior iij.
Symon carpentarius ij.
Robertus carpentarius ij.
Henrieus carpentarius ij.
Hugo earpentarius de foricta ij.
Ricardus de Pimbeleg ij.
Johannis Barun de Colenham j.
Ricardus filius Alani Baruni j.
Johannis filius Willelmi Bidi j.
Willelmus Barun j.
Willelmus de Mudle iij.

[1] Solvit ad Gildam tentam die dominica proxima ante festum exaltaconis sacræ crucis anno xxxij [Sept. 13th, 1304.]

Johannis filius Rogeri Barun	iij.
Gilbertus filius Ricardi fabri	ij.
Johannis Oldwyn (or Aldewyn)	ij.
Willelmus de Steplton	ij.
Ricardus filius Roberti filii Walteri	ij.
Willelmus de Lechton	iij.
Radulphus de Colenham	iij.
Johannes Friday	iij.
Johannes Schery	iij.
Ricardus de Colenham	lj.
Walterus Tandy	ij.
Hankinus de Colenham	ij.
Willelmus Was	ij.
Henricus Tincan	ij
Nicholas Kech	ij
Johannes le vox pistor	ij.
Thomas le hoppere	ij
Willelmus le seler	ij.
Thomas Scheri	ij.
Willelmus de Stiyele	j.
Thomas parvus pistor	ij.
Philippus de *Ilbacia* (?)	j.
Johannis filius Ricardi le vox	j.
Willelmus Cokin	ij.
Rogerus Menerel	iij.
Adam de Worthin *ij. pac' x s.' et sic quietus.*	ij.
Nicholai *Way* (or War)	j.
Robertus de Worthin	ij.
Henricus Chese	ij
Johannis Wodemon.	iij.
Thomas le colleyer	
Willelmus Rek	ij.
Johannes Geffrey	ij.
Adam de Chatewalle	ij.
Hugo Folery	j.
Ricardus Poune	ij.
Rogerus filius Bone	ij.
Alanus de *Duton* (? Juton)	iij.
Thomas le *Sont* (? Font)	ij.
Willelmus Squier	ij.
Willelmus de Lake	iij.
Willelmus Herur.	ij.
Willelmus filius Willelmi Crure	j.
Willelmus filius W. le spicer	j.
Warinus le celer	iij.

FIFTH MEMBRANE.

Willelmus Stywoy. (erased)	
Nicholas Venel.	ij.
Alanus Corde.	ij.
Willelmus Marcallus sub Wila.	ij.
Ricardus le teyntrer.	ij.
Ricardus le gorwicer.	
Nicholas Bonel le tanner	ij.
Petrus Corde.	ij.
Rogerus le Lakes. (erased)	
Rogerus de Wemme le mercer.	ij.
Henricus Rotilon	j.
Henricus Witswire	ij.
Jordanus le mercer.	ij.
Elyot le mercer.	ij.
Johannes le tayler le mercer.	ij.
Willelmus filius Ade Schile.	ij.
Rogerus Perle le mercer.	ij.
Johannes Perle.[1]	
Ricardus Rossel le mercer.	ij.
Symon Reymont.	j.
Ricardus filius Warini le mercer.	j.
Willelmus de Lilleshul mercer.	ij.
Willelmus filius Ade filii Ywon'.	ij.
Willelmus filius Willelmi le marchilt sub Wila	j.
Alanus filius Alani Ywe[2]	j.
Michel filius Ricardi Meth	j.
Galfridus filius Johannis Bonel	j.
Hugo frater ejus.	j.
Nicholas filius Willelmi Pothoc	ij.
Ricardus Pally	ij.
Alanus filius Alani Kech	j.
Willelmus frater ejusdem	j.
Alanus filius Johannis Haymon	ij.
Willelmus filius Willelmi le Blake de Worthin	ij.

[1] John de Perla, bailiff 1296.
[2] Ywe, probably same as Ive or Ivo.

Willelmus filius Willelmi Chonpemon j.
Nicholas filius Johannis Haymon j.
Johannes Haymon vj.
Willelmus quondam serviens Henrici Kariter ij°
Johannes Scyus ij.
Adam filius Ricardi de Stretton ij.
Petrus Michel ij.
Johannes Begeth ij.
Ricardus Goldwyn iij.
Henricus Kariter iiij.
Willelmus filius ejusdem ij.
Henricus Kylot j.
Thomas Kylot ij.
Petrus Gerard ij.
Rogerus filius Willelmi le Blake de Worthin ij.
Elyus carnifex iij.
Johannes de Moneford ij.
Thomas Spyrewich. filius Petri Colle
Robertus Tync' filius Alexandri Oter vj.
Ricardus filius Ricardi de Mele j.
Johannes filius Willelmi de Bruges clericus iij.
Reginaldus de Porta ij.
Rogerus de Forde j.
Thomas Gluitt ij.
Henricus le mason ij.
Ricardus filius Walteri Towth ij.
Petrus le mason j.
Phillipus le teynterer ij.
Rogerus filius Jordani piscatoris de Frankewile ij.
Hugo le teynterer ij.
Laurentius filius Walteri Thowt ij.
Nicholas filius Symonis de Frankevile ij.
Ricardus filius Ywonis[1] de Scholton ij.
Willelmus Rossel de Frankevile ij.
Ricardus filius Ricardi Rewe de Scholton iij.
Adam de Welynton ij.
Willelmus Walrant ij.
Willelmus Styrch vj.
Robertus le orpet ij.
Hugo filius Thome Goderich ij.
Adam filius Ricardi Was j.
Willelmus filius Reginaldi Malafant j.
Alanus filius Philippi *Lordani* (? Jordani) de Frankevile j.
Henricus filius Henrici Wyke de Scholton j.
Rogerus filius Wylly de eadem ij.
Thomas filius Johannis filii Juliane de eadem j.
Nicholai filius Jordani piscatoris de Frankevile ij.
Robertus le May iij
Walterus filius Walteri Towth ij.
Philippus filius Rogeri le haweker j.
Willelmus filius Philippi Borrey j.
Ricardus filius Alani le bonde de Scholton ij.
Thomas Gorich de eadem iij.
Johannes filius Thome le palmer ij.
Laurentius Godlech j.
Johannes filius Willelmi Manning j.
Hugo filius Johannis Hosbonde le gorwicer j.
Ricardus Alhale ij.
Willelmus filius Stephani filii Alexandri le gorwicer j.
Willelmus Bolfing de Collenham ij.
Ricardus serviens Mabille Michel ij.
Adam Pangy iiij.
Rogerus de Ast'leye iij.
Thomas filius Petri iij.
Henricus Borgeyse iij.
Johannes le Waleys le Cordewaner ij.

[1] Hen. fil. Ivonis, provost or prætor temp. Hen. III.

ROTULUS de forinsecis qui primo sederunt ad Gildam mercatorum in villa Salopie. primus dies sessionis fuit dies dominica proxima ante festum exaltacionis sancte crucis, anno regni Regis Edwardi tricesimo secundo. (Sept 13th, 1304).

Rogerus de Brakbelye finivit lx.s' ad iiij Gildas.
Willelmus de Nesse finivit . . . iiij . . . . . ad tres Gildas.
Thomas de Bikedon'[1] finivit xs.s' ad iij Gildas.
Robertus de Leycester specer finivit xxs.' ad ij Gildas pacand'.
Adam de Preston Gobals[2] le marechal finivit x.s.' pacand' ad ij. Gildas.
Thomas de Colton carpentarius finivit x.s.' pac' ad ij Gildas.
Ricardus de Lodelowe carpentarius finivit x.s.' pac' ad ij. Gildas.
Rogerus de Lusthcote[3] carpentarius finivit di' m' pac' ad ij Gildas.
Ricardus filius Wyart de Loghton finivit di' m' pac' ad ij Gildas.
Rogerus de Staunton finivit xx.s.' pac' ad ij Gildas.
Rogerus filius Walteri de Cliva carpentarius. finivit di' m' pac' ad ij Gildas.
Willelmus de Bykenhalle scriptor. finivit di' m.' pac' totum ad primam Gildam.
Willelmus de Wilderhop carnifex. finivit x.s' pac' ad tres Gildas.
Johannes de Mekelege finivit xx.s' pac' ad iij Gildas.
Ricardus del Bakhous de monkeforytie finivit x.s.' pac' ad ij Gildas.
Ricardus de Ka finivit x.s.' solvend' ad ij. Gildas.
Johannes le Botinton. finivit di.' m.' pacand' ad ij Gildas.
Henricus de Eccleshall cocus. finivit xx.s. pacand' ad iij Gildas.
Willelmus filius Willelmi del Ecokzete finivit j.m.' pac' ad ij. Gildas sub hacce promissione quod non pandoxabit per aliquem alium nisi ipse dominus Willelmus fecerit in villa Salopie residentiam.
Willelmus filius Ade le comber de Waliton (erased) confratim (?) finivit j.m' sub eadem promissione.
Michael Baret de Essex le tayllur finivit x.s.' pacand' ad ij Gildas.
Ricardus de Tunstal marescallus. finivit x.s.' pac' ad ij Gildas.
Ricardus dominus de Loton finivit xx.s.' pac' ad iij Gildas.
Willelmus de Eyton *Daunt* (?) pac' di' m' ad ij. Gildas.
Galfridus de Stretton super *Durnef onca* finivit di' m' ad ij Gildas.
Adam be Modlycote pistor. finivit di' m' pacand' ad ij Gildas.
Robertus le Lanwider mercer finivit xx.s.' pac' ad ij Gildas.
Johannes de *Ecriria* (?) finivit xx.s.' pac' ad ij Gildas.
Hugo le fourbur finivit j m.' pac' ad ij Gildas. iterum xl. d.'
Willelmus de Mortonefinithe parmentarius sub Wyla xx.s' ad ij Gildas.
Adam de Walcote pistor finivit x.s.' pac' ad ij Gildas.
Ricardus de Wythinton piscator finivit xx.s.' ad ij Gildas iterum xl.d.'
Willelmus de Su'tton juxta Murival finivit di' m' et j.d' ad ij Gildas
Ricardus filius Vose piscator finivit di' m' ad ij. Gildas

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[1] Thomas de Bykedon, bailiff circa 1300 and in 1318 and 1319.
[2] i.e., Priests' town of Godebald, one of the 3 wise clerks of Roger de Montgomery.
[3] Lustcott in Rushbury parish.

Rogerus filius Matilde de Munfoelmer' finivit di' m' ad ij Gildas
Willelmus le Ben piscator, finivit di' m' ad ij Gildas
Rogerus de Muriden finivit j. m' ad ij Gyldas
Johannis de Bampton taylur finivit di' m' j.s.' ad iij Gildas
Thomas filius Crebarn le Wolbyer del Wychchirche finivit di' m' j.s. ad iij Gildas
Willelmus de la Grene finivit j. m' ad ij Gildas pac.'
Radulphus de London corvisor finivit di' m' ad ij Gildas.
Ricardus de Esthop, sutor, finivit viijs.' ad ij Gildas.
Ricardus Foly de Hereford finivit di' m' ad ij Gildas.
Adam de Stretton pistor. finivit di' m j.s. ad ij Gildas.
Thomas le Corsede finivit di' m' j.s' ad iij Gildas.
Willelmus de Corvedale piscator finivit xx.s.' ad iij. Gildas.
Adam le Grom finivit xx.s' ad ij Gildas.
Ricardus de Hamchirche pistor finivit j. m' ad ij Gildas.
Rogerus de Ragedon finivit di' m' ij Gildas
Willelmus de Upton finivit x.s.' ad ij Gildas.
Hugo de Caldelballe finivit xx.s. ad ij Gildas.
Ricardus de Besford finivit iiij li' ad ij. Gildas.
Thomas de le Halle finivit j. m' ad ij. Gildas.
Johannes filius Rogeri Basesone finivit xx.s' ad ij. Gildas.
Thomas filius Henrici de la Clive finivit c.s' ad ij. Gildas.
Ithel de Pontesburi, faber, finivit di.' m.' ad ij. Gildas
Philippus Ongel faber. finivit di.' m' ad ij Gildas.
Rogerus de Haghemon finivit di.' m.' ad ij. Gildas
Thomas Fope de Lilleshull, finivit di' m' ad ij Gildas.
Johannes filius Willelmi Fanote de Darlaston, walker, finivit j. m' ad ij Gildas
Henricus Fangy finivit di' m' ad ij Gildas.
Willelmus de Wythinton, barber. finivit di.' m.' ad ij Gildas.
Willelmus de Preston, bercarius, finivit di.' m' ad ij Gildas.
Thomas de Frankevile, bercarius. finivit di.' m' ad ij Gildas.
Ricardus de Upton, faber, finivit x.s' ad ij Gildas
Willelmus filius Willelmi le smyth. de Mudle finivit di' m' ad ij Gildas.
Walterus filius Henrici de Cliva. finivit di' m' ad ij Gildas
Rogerus le Vouk pistor finivit j. m' ad ij Gildas.
Rogerus filius Henrici de Cliva finivit xx.s.' ad ij Gildas.
Ricardus de Wenelok pistor. finivit ij m' ad ij Gildas, iterum xl.d.'
Thomas Sithin tayllur finivit di' m' j.s. ad iij Gildas.
Willelmus de Seldes *cirotecarius* (?) finivit j. m' ad j. Gildam.
Robertus de Wych, sutor, finivit xxx.s.' ad iij Gildas.
Thomas Beth carnifex finivit x.s' ad ij. Gildas.
Johannes de Ellesmere finivit xx.s.' ad j. Gildam. iterum xl.d.'
Ricardus Natol finivit j. m' ad ij Gildas.
Willelmus filius Rogeri de Halaston juxta Ideshale finivit di' m' ad ij Gildas.
Johannes filius Reginaldi de Hacton finivit di' m' ad ij Gildas.
Johannes de Acton Burnel, specer finivit di' m' ad ij. Gildas.
Henricus filius Stephani Serft de Legth finivit di' m' ad ij Gildas.

Hugo de Spyre (?). f— finivit di' m' ad ij Gildas.
Willelmus Natol pistor finivit x.s.' ad ij. Gildas.
Thomas Whamlelot (?) smyth finivit di' m' ad ij Gildas.
Adam evins (?) finivit j. m' ad ij. Gildas.
Johannes cocus Willelmi *vaglin* (? Vaghan) finivit di' m' ad ij Gildas.
Alexander de finivit xx.s.' ad ij Gildas. iterum v.s'
Johannes del Neuport tannur finivit j. m' ad ij Gildas. iterum xl. d.
Coc carpentarius (?) de colh'm finivit di' m' ad ij Gildas.
Willelmus de Hotales pistor. finivit di' m' ad ij. Gildas.
Johannes filius Johannis de Eyton, carnifex, finivit di' m' ad ij Gildas.
Thomas de Artesleg carpentarius finivit di' m' ad ij Gildas.
Henricus de Ston' (?) carpentarius finivit di' m' ad ij Gildas.
Hugo de Moddlicote le Wallere de Frankeuille. finivit di' m' ad ij Gildas.
Johannes de Meole pistor. finivit di' m' ad ij Gildas.
Henricus filius Willelmi Stynolb. finivit di' marc' ad iij. Gildas.
Adam filius Willelmi Driselon (? Bruseley) finivit di' m' ad ij. Gildas.
Willelmus de Hondfot marechal. finivit di' m' ad ij. Gildas.
Willelmus le barbere de Romaldesham finivit di' m' ad ij. Gildas.
Henricus de Lesleye finivit xl.s' ad ij Gildas.
Johannes de Motehale. finivit di' m' ad ij. Gildas.
Stephanus Buggel piscator. finivit di' m' j. s.' ad iij Gildas.
Nicholas de Grunnesby piscator. finivit xx.s.' ad ij. Gildas.
Ranulphus de Wem pistor finivit di' m' ad ij. Gildas.
Johannes *Schone* (?) piscator finivit di' m' ad ij Gildas.
Willelmus de *Honton* (?) finivit x.s' ad ij. Gildas'
Stephanus de Astel hopper' finivit x.s.' ad ij. Gildas.
Ricardus le Waleys pistor finivit di.' m.' ad ij. Gildas.
David del Whitchurche mercer finivit j. m' ad ij. Gildas. pacand' v.s.'
Sellof le harpour. finivit di' m' ad ij Gildas.
Lucas le sadeler. finivit di' m' ad ij. Gildas.
Willelmus Las pistor finivit viij.s' ad ij Gildas.
Dauid le leche finivit viij.s' ad ij Gildas.
Rogerus de Heales pistor. finivit di' m' ad ij. Gildas.
Adam de Bykedon finivit x.'s.' ad ij Gildas.
Ricardus de Ellesmere finivit x.s' ad ij Gildas.
Thomas de Lynton finivit x.s' ad ij. Gildas.
Hugo de *Onderlolle* (?) carpentarius, finivit di' m' ad ij. Gildas.
Willelmus de Ardestont (?) finivit ij. m.' ad ij. Gildas.
Rogerus de Calbes marechal. finivit di' m' ad ij Gildas.
Rogerus de Sine..... finivit xx.s. ad ij. Gildas.
Johannes filius Touneri (? Tynceri) de Lodelawe, senior finivit j. m' ad ij. Gildas.
Ranulphus le Sherere finivit x.s.' ad ij. Gildas.
Johannes le Vachan finivit ij. m' ad ij Gildas.
. . . . . de Hadelegh. finivit xls' ad iij Gildas.
. . . . . *i* . . . pistor finivit di'm' ad ij. Gildas.
Thomas de . . . . . finivit di' m' ad ij Gildas.
Johannes de Willileg finivit di' m' ap ij. Gildas.

BAPTISMAL NAMES.

From the preceding lists it may be gathered that there was, six centuries ago, as there is now, a certain fashion in the bestowal of Christian names. Prominent individuals of one generation left a mark upon succeeding ones, who showed their estimate of the popularity of kings and nobles, bishops and emperors, in this practical way. Kings' names seem to have been in most favour, and all the kings, with but one exception, after the Conquest, received this compliment. William, John, and Richard head the list, a "saint" and a Norman earl come next, then Henry, so that among the first six favourite names are found all the kings, except Stephen, whose name occurs rather low in the list. The name John, too, may owe its prominence to his having shared the honour with an apostle, for we may not think that he was more revered than his lion-hearted brother, Richard. The same reason may have given Thomas a preponderance over Henry, although the memory of the assassinated Archbishop was fresh enough in the minds of a people, who regarded him as both "saint" and "martyr." The name Roger may be due to the Norman Earl, whose rigid rule in Shrewsbury was combined with much liberality to the church. The comparative paucity of scriptural names may be due to the blind ignorance of the times. Of the rest, some are Norman, others apparently, Saxon, Danish, and Celtic, in just such proportion as might have been expected from the mixed state of society. In fact, the date of the documents themselves might have been approximately gathered from the lists. *Johns* would not have been so numerous fifty years earlier, and forty years later the name *Edward* would not have been conspicuous by its absence. It is difficult to account for the disuse of the name of the pious king, the "Confessor," as he was styled, unless we imagine that in these western parts he was less known, and consequently less revered than in the east. Three female names, only, are found, Matilda, due possibly to the Empress, Petronilla, to legendary Church

history, and Juliana, to the Saint. I subjoin the names in the order of their most frequent recurrence and the number of times they are found:—Willelmus, 187; Johannes, 121; Ricardus, 112; Thomas, 72; Rogerus, 62; Henricus, 51; Adam, 44; Robertus, 36; Alanus, 34; Nicholas, 32; Hugo, 30; Petrus, 26; Walterus, 16; Philippus, 15; Galfridus, 14; Radulphus or Randulphus, 12; Stephanus, 11; Symon, 9; Reginaldus, 8; Warinus, 7; Alexander, 5; David or Dauwe, 5; Hamo, 5; Jordanus or Jurdanus, 5; Laurentius, 5; Elyas or Elyot, 4; Gilbertus, 3; Hankynus, 3; Hitce or Hicke, 3; Michel, 3; Clemens, 3; Colynus, 2; Koc or Kot, 2; Reyner, 2; Rofoce (Rufus) 2; Wylly, 2; Aldithe, 1; Baldwinus, 1; Bron (? Bran) 1; Crebarn, 1; Dede 1; Franceys, 1; Gregorius, 1; Gylus, 1, Ithel, 1; Juliana, 1; Leuwellinus, 1; Lucas, 1; Matilda, 1; Petronilla, 1; Sellop, 1; Thurstanus, 1; Tymme, 1; Vose, 1; Wyart, 1; Ynoins, 1; Ythenhart, 1; Ywon, or Ywo, 1.

[The difficulty of deciphering the sixth membrane, which has suffered from damp, makes a few of the above to be doubtful, but this applies merely to the more unusual names. Every care has been taken to make them correct. The list has been revised at least a dozen times, and every doubtful name subjected to especial scrutiny.]

SURNAMES AND DESIGNATIONS.

As contemporary records of matters connected with Shrewsbury in the 13th century are practically non-existent, it is plain that very little can be done to identify the majority of the individuals whose names are here set forth. A few of them occupied positions of honour, and some others are recorded as having acted as witnesses to deeds preserved in the Haghmon Cartulary or in that of the Abbey Parish Church estate. Many of the surnames also appear as those of families prominent as townsmen in subsequent ages.

Surnames in the 13th century had not become general, it was a time of transition, and so many of the persons mentioned in the lists are only distinguished

from their fellows by their own Christian names and those of their fathers, and thus, such names as "William the son of William" and Thomas the son of Peter, elude all attempts at identifying them. This difficulty is but slightly alleviated when to either father or son some designation is appended, and "William, the son of William, the prieste's sone," in one record is paralleled by "William the son of William, the presbyter" in another. Identification becomes easier when, in addition, the place of birth or origin is given, and thus "Richard the son of William of Cristesethe cordwainer" would be readily distinguished from any other Richard son of William. Many of the designations, however, do not convey any meaning to modern ears. We may not know what mean "le forber, le orpet, le donfowe, or le ruard," but, for all that, they serve to distinguish families, whose ancestors, for some reason unknown to us, adopted one or other of them, and for whom they thus became the surname. Thus "le hore" is the name of a family, members of which appear elsewhere, and "Dauwesone," a surname in St. Julian's records seems more familiar from finding "Dauwe" in these. Rofoce may be the phonetic equivalent of Rufus, and Wylen or Vylen of the Latin Villanus. That Kot (or Koc) Wefloc, Katel, Dam and Witswire are Saxon or Danish, is as plain as that Goch, Was, Hagerwas, Kech, Michel, Mokyn, and Balemuchy are due to our proximity to the Welsh border. A good many unmistakable Norman names also appear among the inferior tradesmen, which seem to show that the Conqueror, or his kinsman, Roger, did not succeed in finding estates for every one of his motley following, and a large number had to revert to the occupations with which they had, previous to A.D. 1066, diverted themselves. Scores of other names cannot, with any degree of certainty, be ascribed to either Saxon or Dane or Norman or even ancient British, and must remain of doubtful derivation. The whole list, which I subjoin, is well worthy of study and comparison. I give, as with the Christian names,

the number of times of recurrence, coupling together such names as seem identical :—

Adde, Aldwyn or Oldwyn, 2, Alhale, 2, Anken.

Babel, Bal or Balle, 5, Ballart, Baldwyn, Balemuchy, Baret or Bariter, 2, Baron or Barun, 5, Basesone, Begeth, Bernard, Beth, Bidi or Bydy, 3, Bilrek, Bilbe, Blenchoxe, Bole or Boule, 2, Bolfing, Bon or Bone or le Ben, 3, Bonel, 7, Borgeyse or Burgeys, 2, Borrey, 5, Buggel, Bungy.

Cadi, Calenox, Calpen (?) Campeneys, 3, Charite (cf. Karite) Chefe or Chese, Chiken, Chonpemon, 2, Chowe, Clement, 3, Cokin, 2, Colle, 2, Corde, 4, Crowe, 2, Crure, Cut.

Dam, Druselen, Dugyn, 3, Dunfowe, 5, Dunys.

Ebone, Edwyn, Enge, Evins (?)

Fangy, Fanote, Farel, Fekyle, Folery or Foly, 2, Fope, Friday or Frydey.

Gab or Gob, Gamel, 7, Geffrey, 2, Gentil, Gerad or Gerard, 2, Glopsi or Glopsy, 2, Glover, Gluitt or Glunt, 2, Goderich or Gorich, 3, Godlich or Godlik, Goldyn or Goldwin, Goch, 3, Gont, Greythe, 6, Granegos', Gunemon.

Hagerwas, 4, Haymom or Haymon, 4, Hamund, 2, Herbart, Herur, Herwy, Hosbonde, Hughe.

Karite (cf. Charite) 4, Katel, Kech, 3, Kelingh, Kelnich or Kelmith, Kout or Kovt, Kylot, 3.

Lareneys, Las, Legs, 2, Lordan, Lowth, 2, Lupus.

Malafant, Manning, Marcallus, Meph or Meth, Menerel or Mewerel, 2, Michel, 2, Mokyn, Mondrem or Moudrem, 2, Murinor.

Natel, 2, Nicoles, 2.

Oldwyn, (cf Aldwyn,) Onga or Ongel, Oter.

Palin, Pally, 3, Pamie, Pangy, 3, Pek, Perle, 3, Pichelot or Pochelot, Porchet or Pychet, 2, Pothoc, Pounc, Pride, 8, Prin or Perin, Punch or Pinche, Pye.

Rachebon, Randulph, Rese, 2, Reymont, 3, Reyner, 3, Renen, Rogechyrie (?) Robilot, Rotilon or Rowlond, 3, Rossel or Russel, 7, Ruffus or Rofoce.

Selk, Seys or Seyus, 2, Sergant, Schery or Scheri, 2, Schone, Semanes or Sumanes, Sincox, Sinetrex or Smetrex, Sithin, Serfe or Serft, Schakely, Spirewich, Squiar, Spachelok, Scathelok, Stury, 2, Styrch, Styvoy or Stywoy, 2, Strauwelone, Stinob or, Stynolb, 2.

Talreug, Tandy, Thowt or Towth, 4, Tincan or Tintcan, 2, Tyncer or Tintcor, 2, Teggemon, Totyfer, Traye, Trigel, Turet.

Vachan, 3, Vaglin (?) Venel, Verindre, Vose.

Wachelon, Walrant, Was, 2. Way or War, Wefloc, Wenelok, Whamlelot, Wiscard or Wistard, 3, Witlac, Witswire, Wodemon, 2, Wyke, Wylly, 2, Wisdom or Wysdom, 3.

Yunoins, Ywe, Ywon or Ywo.

DESIGNATIONS AND TRADES.

The designations are, in many instances, as difficult to account for as the surnames. If we possessed dictionaries of all the dialects spoken in England and other northern nations, (Scandinavia, Normandy and Brittany,) in the 12th and 13th centuries, we might be able to throw some light upon them, but even then to discriminate between trades and *agnomina* or nicknames would be no easy task. Some of them would still have to be referred to that tendency to bestow unmeaning appellations, which has always been common to mankind.

We must, therefore, of necessity, class designations and trades together; to separate them absolutely would require more knowledge than we now possess. The majority of them became surnames in after ages; a few had already passed from the one category to the other, when the lists were made. We find ex.gr., Glover as a surname and a trade, as well as *le ganter* and *cirotecarius*, and possibly "*gont.*" Some of the trades, moreover, became extinct, or changed their character, and were otherwise named. The two first are properly *agnomina* :—Dictus hamond, dictus picard, le basesone,

le gost, le priestes sone, le blake, le grys, le halte, le jene (? jeune) le redee, clericus, præpositus, scriptor, le gunir, le gynur, le hawekerus, le haukerus, le hawker, le justice, le palmer, le vylen, le flynt, le Galeys, le waleys, le wallere (the Welshman) le kent, le Gaschoyne, le boemon (or botmon) le bonde, le celer, (or seler) le chyle (le child, elsewhere rendered *infans*), le corsede, le costantin, le donfowe le farner, le forber (or fourbur,) le hoppere, le hore, le lakes, le may, le orpet, le remere, le ruard, le vox, le welbe. Apotecarius, aurifaber, le baker, le bakere, le barber, bercarius, le blewer, le brewer, carnifex, carpentarius, le carrere, cementarius, cissor, cocus, le colier, le colleyer, le comber, corvisarius, le coupere, le deyer, le faber, le ganter, le glover, le gorwicer, le grom, le harpour, le leche, le loxmith, le locker, le lok, le marchale, marescallus, le mason, le mercer, molendarius, pannarius, parmentarius, le parmenter, le petler, le pictor, piscator, pistor, le potter, le sadeler, le sherere, le specer, or spicer, sutor, tabernarius, le taverner, tannator, le tanner, le taylor, le tayleur, le tailur, le teynterer, le tyncer, le walker, le wodemon, le wolbyer.

PLACES.

It only remains to give a list of the places mentioned; some of these are only places of origin or birth places. The greater part are names of towns and villages in the county, and some indicate the locality or street where the person lived. Such as are partly undecipherable are marked by a note of interrogation thus (?)

Acton-Burnel, Albacia (?) Ardestont, Astel' (Astley) Asterley.

Bakhous, Ballina, Ballivis, Brampton, Bechton (Bicton) Bedlesworthin (Belswardine) Besford, Betton, Bikedon, Bisbestanes (Beeches Lane) Blakeway, Borton, Brakbelye, Brocton, Brug, Bruges, Burleton, Bykenhalle.

Caneney (?) Catewalle, Chatewalle, Cantelop, Calderballe, Castrum Episcopi, Cawes, Calbes, Chalewe-

hulle, Cliva, Clywe, Clive, Colton, Colham, Collenham, Colenham, Cholenham, Cotes, Colemere, Coruedale, Cristesethe.

Dalileg, Darlaston, Derlaston, Derbi, Drayton, Duddileg.

Ecokzete, Ecreeton, Ecriria (?) Ellesmere, Erilwardine (Ellerdine) Esthop, Essex, Eyton, Eyton *Dianut* (?)

Felton juxta Lodelawe, Ford, Forde, Forieta, Forieta Castelli, Foro de, Frankewile, Frankevile.

Golden, Grene de la, Grimesbi.

Hadlegh, Hacton (?) Haghmon, Halaston juxta Ideshale, Halchton, Halmundest, Hamchurche, Halle de la, Harlascote, Harlescote, Heales, Harleg, Hereford, Hodenet, Hondfat.

Kemesleye, Ka, Koten, Knokin.

Lakelar, Lake, Lanwider, Leayton, Lechton, Legth, Lesleye, Leycester, Lilleshul, Lilleshull, Lodelawe, Loghton, London, Loton, Luton, Lusthcote, Lynton.

Mardefol, Mekeleye, Mele, Meole, Mounminaye, Montegomery, Motehal, Meliden, Minnede, Mudlicote, Mortonefinithe, Munfoelmer, Moneford, Mudle, Montegue, Muridon.

Nesse, Nor'forieta, Norton, Novoburgo.

Ordesleye.

Parys, Pimbeleg, Pichford, Polileg, Porta, Preston, Preston Gobals, Pontesbury, Pyre (?) Prylecot.

Radeleg, Ragedon, Radinges, Roshul, Romesbury, Romaldesham, Rotelinghop, Rowelowe, Rone de la.

Salopp', Shitford, Shelton, Schelton, Scholton, Shepene, Sincleton (?) Seldes, Stafford, Steplton, Staunton, Style, Sutton, Stretton.

Tibriton, Tur de la, Tunstal.

Underhille, Upton.

Waliton, Welinton, Wilderhop, Wemme, Wem, Wigornia, Wila sub, Westbury, Worthin, Wych, Wenloc, Wenelok, Wentenor, Willileg, Wistanton, Wonkeslowe (Longeslow near Market Drayton) Wulfancrast, Wythinton, Wychchurche, Whitchurch.

THE PIPE ROLL FOR THE FIFTH YEAR OF KING HENRY II., 1159.

By R. LL. KENYON.

William Fitz Alan gives account of the firm of Shropshire.

1.—In the treasury £80 & 32^{s} & 7^{d}.
2.—And in alms newly fixed for the Knights Templars 1 mark.
3.—And in fixed alms for the Canons of Bridgnorth 10/-
4.—And to the Monks of Malvern 2/-
5.—And to the Sick of Shrewsbury 30/-
6.—And in payment of the Porter of Bridgnorth 30/5.
7.—And in payment of the Porter and Warder of Shrewsbury 60/10.
8.—And in the custody of the Castle of Stratton £4.
9.—And in payment of Bertum the Cross-bow-man 23^{s}/4½^{d}. and in lands granted
10.— to Hugh de Pirariis £42.
11.— & to John le Strange £7·10 of the King's interest.
12.— & to the Abbot of Haghmond 71/4.
13.— & to Godfrey de Gamag. £14.3 and £7 for last year.
14.— & to the Monks of Shrewsbury 68^{s}/8^{d}.
15.— & to Robert de Girros 35/-
16.— & to Hamo le Strange £4.
17.— & to Wido le Strange 110/-
18.— & to Earl Reginald 113/4.
19.—And in payment of Hoel son of Oen £36 by the King's writ.
20.—And in stores (munitione) for the Castles of Wales £18.4 by the King's writ.
21.—And to Roger de Powis £7 by the King's writ for stores for Castles.
22.—And Gaufr Peccm (to Geoffrey Peccatum) 20/- by the King's writ.

23.—And in payment Coterellorum de Carlecoel £15.5.
24.— And he has of superplus 17/10.

25.—Richard de Bealmes owes 10 marks plac Saisine (for a plea of seisin).

26.— Nova Placita et Novæ Conventiones.
27.—The same Sheriff gives account of 100 marks of his own tallage. He has paid it into the treasury & is quit.
28.—The same Sheriff gives account of 38 marks of tallage of the Knights of Shropshire. In the treasury £18 13 4.
29.— And in remissions by writ to Roger Corbet 10 marks And is quit.
30.—The same Sheriff gives account of 100^{s}/- of tallage of the Abbot of Shrewsbury. He has paid it into the treasury & is quit.
31.—The same Sheriff gives account of 50 marks of Tallage of the Borough of Shrewsbury. He has paid it into the treasury & is quit.
32.—The same Sheriff gives account of 100^{s}/- de Monet (for Coinage). He has paid it into the treasury & is quit.
33.—The same Sheriff gives account of 10 marks of Tallage of the Borough of Bridgnorth. He has paid it into the treasury & is quit.

Land of the Earl of Chester.

34.—Simon Fitz William gives account of £294 of land of the Earl of Chester.
In his own superplus £36 11 10
And in the treasury £147 16 2 in 3 tallies.
And in the King's Court to Ralph Fitz Stephen £28 by the King's writ.
And in payment of the Countess for a year & a half £45.
And in Elem. Comitis (in the Earl's alms) £37 11 4½
And he has of superplus 20^{s}/1^{d}.

Danecastr.

39.—Alan & his companions give account of £15 of the firm of Danacastr. (Doncaster) for ¼ of a year. He has paid it into the treasury & is quit.

40.—The heirs of Adam son of Suein owe £45 for the firm of Dane Castr.

The first 12 entries on this roll correspond exactly with those of the previous year, the only change being that Bertum the Crossbowman was paid for only part of the year instead of the whole year. His work was probably finished, as we do not find anyone engaged to succeed him, and as his pay was 1d. a day, we may ascertain exactly the time of his dismissal, or of his transfer to another place, by counting 280½ days from Michaelmas 1158, at which the period begins for which this Pipe Roll accounts.

13.—Godfrey de Gamages had a grant of Stottesden Manor about March, 1158, but as the income was not allowed to him that year, he gets a year-and-a-half's income now. In the same year he had a smaller grant from the King in Herefordshire, where he had inherited land under the De Lacys. He owned the important castle of Gamaches in Normandy, and these grants were presumably rewards for assistance given in the acquisition of the throne by Henry II. What more is known of him and his family may be found in *Eyton* iv, 143. No other new grants of land in Shropshire appear this year.

20.—The Castles of Rhuddlan and Basingwerk in Flintshire were manned and fortified by the King after his Welsh expedition in 1158, and it was probably for these that the Sheriff of Shropshire supplied stores in obedience to the King's writ. Lhoyd's *Cambria*, p. 151.

21.—Roger de Powis had, in 1160, the custody of the Castles of Overton in Flintshire, and Edeyrneon in Merionethshire, for the King, and very likely it was for these that he was supplied with stores from Shropshire. He had a claim on Whittington by virtue of his descent from a dispossessed Welsh owner of it, and about 1171 it was granted to him by Henry II, in whose service he was constantly employed. The Fitz Warines recovered it from his grandson under an English title in 1204. *Eyton* xi, 31.

22.—It does not appear how Geoffrey Peche earned his 20s. His father, Hamo, who was still alive at this time, had, in or about 1134, married a Peverel, and obtained with her some land in Tern and Ercall, in Shropshire, as well as land in Cambridgeshire; he had in his own right a Barony in Suffolk. The name Peccatum or Sin, which was translated into the French Péché, is said to have been given by the monks of Coventry to Robert, a married chaplain of Henry I, who was made Bishop of Chester (which included Coventry and Lichfield) in 1121, to mark their detestation of him for being a married priest. This Bishop certainly left one son, Richard, whom he made Archdeacon of Coventry, and who, in 1161, was unanimously elected Bishop of Chester. Whether Hamo Peche, Geoffrey's father, was another son of Bishop Robert does not appear, but Bishop Richard Peche witnessed one of Hamo's charters. *Eyton* ix, 70; *Diocesan History of Lichfield* pp. 57, 74.

23.—Coterelli are said in the book of notes, published by the Pipe Roll Society, to be "tenants holding in villenage; their persons, issues, and goods were disposable at the pleasure of their lord," but in this place, Eyton (x, 356,) understands by the word "not a class of inferior tenants of the soil, but a band of soldiers fitted for predatory warfare, and placed in garrison at Carreghova," which is the place represented by Carlecoel. From entries in subsequent Pipe Rolls, we find that the garrison of this place consisted of one knight and twenty soldiers (servientes), a porter, and warders. Carreghova is a detached portion of Denbighshire in the parish of Llanymynech, and includes Llanymynech Hill. The Castle there was built by Robert de Belesme, Earl of Shrewsbury, and forfeited to the crown on his rebellion in 1102. Henry II maintained a garrison there from 1159 to 1163, when it was taken and destroyed by the Welsh. In 1194 it was restored to protect the silver mine which Richard I worked there for a year or two, and it is last mentioned in 1213, soon after which it was probably destroyed.

24.—The payments detailed above exceed £265 5s., the firm of the County, by 17s. 10½d. The Sheriff remits the ½d, and carries 17s. 10d. to his credit for next year.

25.—The account of the firm of the County being now finished, a new heading is this year introduced, "Nova Placita et Novæ Conventiones." Placita means primarily pleas or legal proceedings, and hence is used for the revenue derived therefrom, the fines or fees paid then (as now) at all stages of the suit. Conventiones means agreements, and the fees paid for obtaining the royal license to make them, or for the royal confirmation of them when made, or for having them recorded on the great Roll of the Exchequer, fees which were of a similar nature with our stamp duty, but which were at this time, apparently, arbitrary in amount. Nova means belonging to the present year. But under this head of "Pleas and Agreements of the present year" all sorts of miscellaneous revenue was entered on the Pipe Rolls. *Madox Exchequer*, i, 123, 210, 214, 470, &c.

27.—This year a Donum was levied from all tenants in capite by knight's service, prelates, and boroughs. In later times the word donum was used principally for tallage, or a tax raised upon the King's demesne lands, and the boroughs of which he was lord, only; but in earlier times the word is used as here, to signify generally any tax. According to the Red Book of the Exchequer, written in Henry III's time, the donum of this year, 1159, was, in fact, a Scutage, and the second recorded tax of that kind; the first was in 1156, when 20s. was assessed upon every knight's fee for the army of Wales. In that year only those prelates were assessed who were bound to military services; but in 1159, two marks (26s. 8d.) were charged on every knight's fee, and prelates exempt from military service, like the Abbot of Shrewsbury, were nevertheless charged with the same tax, according to the land held by them in capite; and the boroughs were assessed at whatever sum the king's justices or commissioners thought they

ought to pay. In both years the object of the donum was the support of the army of Wales. The Donum paid by the Sheriff this year was 100 marks, by which it would appear that he owed the service of 50 Knights' fees for the manors he held of the King in Shropshire. *Madox Exchequer* i, 625, 732.

28, 29.—The rest of the Knights of Shropshire were only assessed at 38 marks, and of these, 10 were excused to Roger Corbet, Baron of Caus Castle. Domesday Book states that five Knights held of the Manor of Caus, and none of the other two manors, Minsterley and Alberbury, held in capite by the then Roger Fitz Corbet. Accordingly, in 1159, Roger Corbet owed for the service of five Knights. He was in the King's service on his accession to the throne, and assisted him at the siege of Bridgnorth in 1155, so it was doubtless in recognition of his merits that he was excused the donum of this year. This left 28 marks (£18 13s. 4d.) due from the rest of the county, which the Sheriff collected and paid into the treasury. *Eyton* vii, 5.

30.—Earl Roger de Montgomery had granted to the Abbey of Shrewsbury exemption from all military service and also from all taxation except such as should be levied on his own demesne lands; and this charter was confirmed by William Rufus. The Earl's demesne lands having passed into the possession of the Crown, Henry II was entitled to talliate the Abbey as often as he talliated his own tenants. It had, this year, to pay 100s., or $7\frac{1}{2}$ marks, being equal to the amount charged on $3\frac{3}{4}$ Knight's fees. Dugdale's *Monasticon* iii, 520, 521.

31.—The Borough of Shrewsbury paid 50 marks. It already was incorporated as a borough, but the charter which it then possessed has been lost. Whatever privileges it may have conferred, the borough was not exempt from the jurisdiction of the Sheriff of Shropshire, and was liable to arbitrary tallages at the will of the Crown. In 1156, the tallage and aid imposed on it amounted only to £11 13s. 4d., of which £2 10s. was remitted because part of the town was then lying waste.

The charge on the county in that year, of Danegeld and tallage, amounted to £145 1s. 10d. In 1159, the charge on the whole of the county, excluding the borough of Shrewsbury, comes to only £103 13s. 4d., while the borough of Shrewsbury paid £33 6s. 8d., showing, apparently, an enormous increase in its prosperity, compared with that of the rest of the county.

32.—In or about the year 1158 there was a great re-coinage. Money had hitherto been struck at a great number of different places, and in Stephen's reign numbers of the barons had assumed to themselves the right of coinage. Henry called in all these coins, and greatly diminished the number of mints in the Kingdom. Shrewsbury, however, was one of the mints which he retained, and at which coins of this his first coinage were struck. At every re-coinage, a certain proportion of all bullion brought in for coinage was retained to pay the expenses of the coinage, and to give a profit to the King. The earliest account showing the amount so retained is of the 6th year of Henry III, when it was 6d. in the pound. In 1159 the Sheriff paid into the treasury £5 for the coinage at Shrewsbury. The coinage at that time consisted exclusively of silver pennies. Some of those then struck at Shrewsbury are still in existence in the British Museum and elsewhere. *Ruding's Coinage*, i, 243.

33.—The inhabitants of Bridgnorth appear to have possessed certain franchises and rights in common as early as the reign of Henry I, but it seems probable that they exercised them by custom only, and that a charter of Henry II, of the year 1157, by which these "franchises, customs, and rights," are confirmed to them, is their earliest charter. (*Eyton*, i., 290). This would explain why, in 1156, when Shrewsbury was talliated separately, Bridgnorth was not distinguished from the rest of the county, but, in 1159, after the grant of the charter, it was put on the same footing as Shrewsbury, though paying only a fifth of the amount paid by that borough. Its ratable value at present is rather less than a seventh,

and its population rather less than a fourth of that of Shrewsbury.

34.—The account of the land of the Earl of Chester (who had died in 1153, leaving his son a minor, and therefore a ward of the King's), though entered at the end of the Shropshire Pipe Roll, has nothing to do with it or with William Fitz Alan, Sheriff of Shropshire. The Countess of Chester was daughter of Robert, Earl of Gloucester, the Empress's brother, and therefore cousin to Fitz Alan's first wife. Ralph Fitz Stephen was one of the King's chamberlains, and was one of the itinerant justices in 1176-7. *Eyton* vii, 235, 364 ; i, 295.

39.—The firm of Doncaster also has no connection with Shropshire, and is entered here presumably for convenience sake only.

This account was the last rendered by William Fitz Alan. It was passed at Michaelmas 1159, and he died about six months afterwards, and was succeeded as Sheriff by Guy le Strange.

PETITION OF HUMFREY KYNASTON, GENT., 1618.

By The Rev. WM. GEO. DIMOCK FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.

To the right wor^{ll} Edward Donne &
Thomas Wingfeild Bayliffes of Shrewsbury }

The humble petition of
Humfrey Kynaston gent.

Most humbly beseecheth yo^{r} wor^{pps} yo^{r} most humble poore petition^{r}, Humfrey Kynaston, that wheras yo^{r} sayd petition^{r} nowe remayneth in ward for his offences donne & comitted by him in the tyme of the last Assises held w^{t}hin this Towne, and wortheley comitted by yo^{r} wor^{lls} unto warde for the same, the w^{ch} offences were these ensuinge, vizt.: goinge & wandringe in the Towne w^{t}hout any good or lawfull occacons, for abusinge the highe Shirroffes officers & servantes dyvers tymes, & one tyme most especially, when the reverend Judges of Assises did dyne w^{t} the highe Shirroffe, in assulting one of the highe Shirroffes s'vantes and in breakinge of a Pasty of veneson then reddy to be s'ved to the Shirroffes table, and for abusinge dyvers others of his ma^{ties} subiectes then havinge busynes & beinge resident w^{t} hin the sayd Towne, the w^{ch} offences yo^{r} sayd most humble petition^{r} most humbly confesseth doe des've greater punishm^{te} than he hath alreddy susteyned, yett forasmuche as yo^{r} sayd most humble petition^{r} is nowe most hartely sory for his sayd offences, and hopeth & herby doth promise never to offend in like case hereafter, but will followe his occupacon wherew^{t}hall he was brought upp, and never leave his trade to followe idlenes, his most humble desyre unto yo^{r} wor^{pps} is that ytt wold please the same to restore him to his form^{r} lib'tie agayne. And thus for Godes love :

Yo^{r} wor^{pps} most humble petition^{r}
HUMPHREY
KYNASTON.

The foregoing Petition of Humfrey Kynaston, which is one of a number of Petitions to the Bailiffs of Shrewsbury, for the year 1617-18, presented by prisoners lying in prison for their release from further imprisonment, is preserved among the Corporation muniments, and requires but little explanation.

There are several Humfreys named in the pedigree of the Kynastons entered at the Heralds' Visitation of Salop in 1623, but the only one that seems likely to be the petitioner is one Humfrey Kynaston, fourth son of Edward Kynaston, of Marton by Baschurch, by Katherine his wife, daughter of William Lloyd, of Melverley. Edward's eldest son and heir was John Kynaston, of Marton, who married Brigitt, daughter of Francis Kynaston, of Oteley, by whom he had several children. The Kynastons of Marton[1] were a younger branch of the Kynastons of Hordley, and were, in common with all the Shropshire Kynastons, descended from Blethyn ap Kynuyn, Prince of Wales, who was slain at Welshpool in 1073.

That he was a younger son seems probable from the fact of his being brought up to a trade, as he tells us in his Petition he was, and which was by no means unusual for younger sons of good families in the 16th and 17th centuries. However, he left his occupation "to followe idlenes," and got into trouble, and was committed to ward by the Bailiffs. Whether his Petition and promises of amendment produced his release or not, we know not. I cannot trace Humfrey Kynaston's subsequent history, but we may hope that the committal to prison of this young member of an ancient Shropshire family proved to be for his good in the end!

Of the Bailiffs who committed Humfrey to prison, we have a few records. Edward Donne occurs as Bailiff in 1604, 1617, and 1628, in which year he died, whilst serving the office for the third time. His Arms were,

[1] See Pedigree of Kynaston in the *Visitation of Salop*, 1623, printed by the Harleian Society, pp. 291-299.

Azure a wolf rampant argent. Thomas Wingfield occurs as Bailiff in 1617 and 1623, and as Mayor in 1641, on the death of Hugh Harris. He was also one of the first Aldermen of Shrewsbury in 1638; and in 1642, was named by King Charles I. in a letter as being disaffected to the royal cause.[1] He was son of Thomas Wingfield of Loughborough, in Leicestershire, and married Elizabeth, daughter of John Hunt, and was ancestor of the Wingfields of Preston Brockhurst and Onslow. He died in 1642, and was buried at St. Chad's; his wife, in 1633. His Arms were, Argent on a bend gules cotised sable three pair of wings conjoined of the first.

Several of the prisoners' petitions for release from imprisonment contain interesting admissions. John Hackett was committed "for using unseemely speeches and unreverent demeano^{r} towards Mr. Thomas Owen towneclark of this Towne and his wieffe, in calling him drunken rogue, and other unreverent words used towards his wief." John lleu' was guilty of abusing the master Wardens of the Fraternity of Cloth workers (William Heylin and Richard Burche) and not performing his promise made unto them and before the Bailiffs. Sybbell Bloomer and Ales Smith had been "wandringe abroad w^{t}hin this Towne idely," and neglected to "fall to some honeste and lawfull course of gettinge their livinges." Thomas ffox was guilty of breaking down the hall door of the Fraternity of Shermen. Being drunk and disorderly was not unknown 270 years ago. John Edwards, tailor, was committed to the stone gate, for that he "being somewhat overseene in drinke did abuse himself and others, at undue time of the night, to the disturbance of the neighbourhood, and contrary to the good governm^{t} of this Towne, and your good wor^{ps} proclamacon." Nicholas Jones, butcher, was put in ward "for being abrode at an undue tyme of the night, and

[1] See *Owen and Blakeway*, i., 407, 431, 577; ii, 242.

for usyng undecent speeches towards the kynges ma^ties sworne Watchmen." John Yardeley, corvisor, "for walking abroade at undue tyme upon Sunday night." William Swifte "for being overtaken w^th drinke and abusinge himselfe in his dronkenes." Charles flox Sherman was committed to ward in the Welsh gate for that he "upon the Saboth day, after nyne of the clocke att nighte, contrary to yo^r worshipps speciall comaund, dyd in myne owne dwellinge house, beinge a victualer, receave seu'all of my neighbours & their wives, who for their Recreation for a smale space dyd dawnse & drynke, kepynge very good and civill order." From the petition of Anne Hunte, it seems doubtful whether food was supplied to prisoners committed to the gates; she complains that she hath remained in prison "enduring greate penurie for wante of ffoode, having nothing of her selfe, nor of anye other persone to releeve her, and therefore shee lamentably like to perishe;" wherefore she prays for speedy delivery out of her inprisonment. The whole bundle of petitions throws light on the manners and customs of the early part of the seventeenth century.

INQUISITION OF THE LIBERTIES OF THE TOWN OF SHREWSBURY, 1515.

Edited by the Rev. WM. GEO. DIMOCK FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.

The following is the translation from the Latin of an Inquisition taken at Shrewsbury in October, 1515, before certain Commissioners, whose names are not preserved, who were directed to inquire into the extent of the Liberties of the Town of Shrewsbury. The draft of this document only is preserved amongst the Records belonging to the Corporation, and the names of the Commissioners and Jury have not been filled up in it. The Inquisition is valuable, as giving many details about the places lying within the Liberties; it names the parish and hundred within which each place is situated, and the amount to which each was wont to be taxed to the Lay Subsidies. It should be noticed that *villa* is here translated "town," and *villata*, "township." It is presumed that the draft is a fairly complete representation of the original Inquisition, which might, perhaps, be found in the Public Record Office.

INQUISITION indented taken at Shrewsbury in the county of Salop on Tuesday next before the Feast of All Saints in the seventh year of the reign of King Henry VIII, before Commissioners of our said lord the king. By virtue of a commission of our same lord the king to them thence directed and of this inquisition consequent to inquire of and about divers articles in the same commission specified, by the oath of who say upon their oath that the town of ADBRICHTLEY is within and of the parish of St. Alkmund within the town of Shrewsbury aforesaid in the aforesaid county. And also

that the township of LONGNORLE is within and of the parish of the Church of St. Chad bishop within the said town of Shrewsbury. And that the said township of Longnorle is from ancient time a hamlet of Withington in the aforesaid county. They also say, that the towns of BYKEDON, ROSHALL SUBTERIOR, and CALDECOT are within and of the parish church of St. Chad aforesaid. And that the towship of BERWIK is within and of the parish of the collegiate Church of Blessed Mary of Salop. And that the town of ROSSHALL which is called ROSHALL SUPERIOR is within and of the parish of Saint Chad aforesaid. And that the town of LEETON is within and of the said parish of Blessed Mary. And that the hamlet of WOLASCOT is within and of the parish of Blessed Mary aforesaid, and is a hamlet of Roshall aforesaid in the aforesaid county. And that ALLERTON is a hamlet of the townships of Burghton and Yorton. And that the said townships of BURGHTON and YORTON are within and of the parish of Saint Chad aforesaid. And that the township of CLYVE is within and of the parish of Blessed Mary aforesaid, and is in the hundred of Pymhill. And that the township of SONESAWE is within and of the parish of Blessed Mary aforesaid. And that the township of HARLESCOT is within and of the parish of Saint Alkmund aforesaid And that the township of ASTLEY is within and of the parish of Blessed Mary aforesaid. And that the townships of ETON PARVA, NEUTON and BECHE are within and of the parish of Saint Chad aforesaid, And that they are hamlets of Acton Burnell, Pitchefford and Acton Pygot in the county aforesaid. And that the township of BETTON commonly called BETTON STRANGE with part of its hamlet of PULLEY are [as follows] namely, the said town of Betton is within and of the parish of Saint Chad aforesaid, And the said part of the hamlet of Pulley is within and of the parish of St. Juliana the Virgin within the said town of Salop. And that the township of WHELBACH is within and of the parish of St. Chad aforesaid, and is a hamlet of Harley and Kenley in the county aforesaid. And that the town of HORTON with its hamlets of WODCOTE part of ONNESLOWE and HANWOOD MAGNA, And the said Horton and part of Onneslowe are within and of the parish of St. Chad aforesaid And that the town of PRESTON with its hamlet of DYNTEHILL is within and of the parish of St. Alkmund aforesaid.

Also the Jury aforesaid say that the aforesaid town of ADBRIGHTLEY together with ATTYCH'M and OKYNTON are within the hundred of Bradfford in the county aforesaid, and that the tenants residents and dwellers within and of the aforesaid town of Adbrightley should be taxed, and have been used to be

particularly taxed, to a certain entire xvth and xth to our lord the King in the county aforesaid by the laity in times past granted for their moveable goods and chattels within the same town and hamlets, namely, the said town of Adbrightley to viijs. vjd. And that the aforesaid hamlet of LONGNORLE should be taxed, and has been used to be taxed, with the aforesaid town of WITHINGTON, within the hundred of Bradford aforesaid, to a certain xvth and xth as above, namely, for Longnorle aforesaid to vjs. viijd. And that the aforesaid towns of BYKEDON ROSHALL SUBTERIOR and CALDECOT, together with part of ONNESLOWE, being within the aforesaid parish of Saint Chad in the county aforesaid, should be taxed, and have been used to be taxed separately to a certain xvth and xth as above to xlijs. And that the township of BERWIK is within the hundred of Pymhyll aforesaid, & should be taxed, and has been used to be taxed, to a certain xvth & xth as above to xxvs. And that the aforesaid town of ROSHALL SUPERIOR is within the hundred of Pymhill, and should be taxed, & has been used to be particularly taxed, with the town of ETON within the same hundred, to a certain xvth & xth as above to xvijs. And that the aforesaid town of LEETON is within the hundred of Pymhill aforesaid, and should be taxed, and has been used to be taxed separately by itself to a certain xvth & xth as above xijs. And that the hamlet of WOLASCOT is within the hundred of Pymhill aforesaid, and should be taxed, and has been used to be taxed separately by itself to a certain xvth & xth as above to iiijs. And that ALLERTON is within the hundred of Pymhill aforesaid, & should be taxed, & has been used to be taxed separately by itself to a certain xvth & xth &c. as above to vs. And that the said townships of BROUGHTON & YORTON are within the hundred of Pymhill aforesaid, and should be taxed, & have been used to be taxed separately by themselves to a certain xvth & xth &c. as above to xxviijs. And that the aforesaid township of CLYVE is within the hundred of Pymhill aforesaid, and should be taxed, and has been used to be taxed separately by itself to a certain like xvth & xth to xls. And that the aforesaid township of SONDESAWE is within the hundred of Pymhill aforesaid, and should be taxed, and has been used to be taxed separately by itself to a certain like xvth & xth to xvs. j½d. And that the aforesaid township of HARLESCOT is within the hundred of Pymhill aforesaid, and should be taxed, & has been used to be taxed separately by itself to a certain like xvth & xth to xviijs. And that the aforesaid township of ASTLEY is within the hundred of Pymhill aforesaid, and should be taxed, and has been used to be taxed separately by itself to a certain like xvth & xth to xxs. And

that ETON PARVA NEUTON' & BECHE are within the hundred of Condover, and should be taxed, and have been used to be particularly taxed, to a certain like xvth & xth to vs. iijd. And that the aforesaid township of BETTON together with the aforesaid part of PULLEY aforesaid are within the hundred of Condover aforesaid, and should be taxed, and have been used to be particularly taxed, to a certain like xvth & xth to xijs. xjd. And that the aforesaid township of WHELBACHE is within the hundred of Condover aforesaid, & should be taxed, and has been used to be taxed separately by itself to a certain like xvth & xth to ijs. And that the aforesaid town of HORTON, together with its hamlets of WODCOT part of ONNESLOW and HANWOOD MAGNA, is within the hundred of fforde in the county aforesaid, & should be taxed, & has been used to be taxed separately by itself to a certain like xvth & xth to xxixs. And that the aforesaid town of PRESTON' with its hamlet of DYNTHILL is within the aforesaid hundred of fforde, & should be taxed, and has been used to be taxed separately by itself to a certain like xvth & xth to xixs. iijd.

And the Jury aforesaid also say that the tenants residents & dwellers within and of the town of PYM'ELEY within the hundred of Bradford for their goods and chattels moveable within the same town of Pymeley should be taxed, & in times gone by have been used & accustomed to be taxed, to a certain like entrie xvth & xth, to the sum of vijs.

In witness whereof as well the aforesaid Commissioners as also the aforesaid Jury of the same Inquisition indented, have affixed their Seals. Dated on the day year & place abovewritten.

[Indorsed : " An Inquisition of the Towne libtis 7° H. 8."]

SHROPSHIRE TOPOGRAPHICAL MANUSCRIPTS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE following is a Catalogue of the Topographical Manuscripts relating to Shropshire preserved in the Library of the British Museum. Where no other reference is given, the numbers relate to the Additional MSS. The other collections of MSS. referred to are the Hargrave, Lansdowne, Harleian, Sloane, and Cottonian MSS., and the Additional Charters. The Catalogue is extracted from the British Museum Class Catalogue of MSS., Topography, vol. iv.

SHROPSHIRE.

27,770. Translation of Domesday Book. Salop.

Harg. 313. 14. Hic annotantur Tenentes terram de Rogero de Belysme Comite in Sciropessia, et nunc de Rege Angliae. *Ibid.* 47b. xv.

Harg. 313. 44. Ces sount les Franchises et les Usages qe la Communalte du Counte de Salop cleyment aver de droyt et de ancyane Usage du tens deut nule memorie ne eust. fol. 130b.

30,318. Transcripts of Charters and other deeds relating to co. Salop, from the 12th to the 17th century; with drawings of seals, and indexes of persons and places. Paper; ff. 129. 18th century.

30,324. Collections by Edward Lloyd of Trenewith, relating to co. Salop, viz :—

1. Lists of Inquisitions, Escheats, &c., tempp. Hen. III.—Rich. III.; including, at f. 55b, a list of Sheriffs of the county. 1154-1731. f. 2.
2. "A Kalender of the Records in the Tower relating to Shropshire, A.D. 1705[6]." f. 139.

30,319. Transcripts of Deeds relating to co. Salop, from the 13th to the 17th century, but the greater part of them of the 16th century; with careful drawings of seals. Paper; ff. 102. 18th cent.

30,322. Transcripts of charters, inquisitions, etc., relating to co. Salop from the 14th to the 17th century; with indexes. Paper.

30,325. Collections by Edward Lloyd relating to co. Salop, viz:—

1. Calendar of records in the office of the Remembrancer of the Treasury. 2 Hen. IV.—12 Chas. II. [1400-1660.] f. 1.
2. Extracts from charters in the Heralds' College, and from Plea Rolls, &c., f. 107. A.D. 1708.

30,317. Transcripts of Charters and other deeds relating to places in co. Salop, tempp. Hen. IV.—Chas. II., viz:—Bishop's Castle. f. 1:—Clun Hospital. f. 21;—Ercall School. f. 35;—Newport School. f. 38;—Oswestry. f. 61;—Shrewsbury. f. 74;—Shrewsbury School. f. 115;—Ludlow. f. 176;—Wenlock f. 217.

5,828. Salop, County of. *v.* Religious Houses. Notes by B. Willis and W. Cole respecting religious houses there. f. 84b.

6,354. Tabular arrangement of Domesday Book relating to lands there. p. 47.

Add. Ch. 916-980; and 1,035—1044. Charters relating to lands there.

Lansd. 1. 60. Inquest of enclosures in the county of Salop. 1517.

5,508. Letter of the Committee of Sequestrations to the treasurers. 1648. f. 113.

30,331. "Arms, Inscriptions, &c., in the churches of Shropshire. Copied by Mr. Ashmole An° $166\frac{3}{3}$." A copy of Ashmole MS. 854., pp. 169-235; with careful drawings of the coats of arms. Paper; ff. 81. 18th cent. Small Quarto.

30,316. Letters on the dedications of churches in co. Salop. 1740-1.

21,018. "Ecclesiastical notes and descriptive accounts of parishes within the Archdeaconry of Salop, with illustrations, comprising views of CC. churches, chapels, parsonages, crosses, and fonts, and upwards of DCCCC. armorial bearings of the lords of manors, patrons of livings, ministers and proprietors, with other interesting particulars" [in the handwriting of Thomas Farmer Dukes ?] Paper. 19th cent. folio.

30,311—30,331. Collections relating to co. Salop. made in the 18th century by William Mytton, of Halston, and Edward Lloyd, of Trenewith.

21,019—21,023. "The Antiquities of the county of Salop, with the State thereof. Collected principally by Edward Lloyd of Dre Newydd, near Oswestry, in the county of Salop, barrister-at-law, about 1700, and by William Mytton of Halston, Esq., about 1730." In five volumes with indexes. A transcript of the present century, corrected for the press by T. F. Dukes [?]. Paper. Quarto.

30,327. Notes and extracts by Edward Lloyd, from various records and historical and other works, chiefly in illustration of the history of co. Salop. Paper; ff. 94. 18th cent. Sm. Quarto.

30,329-30. Extracts relating to co. Salop, by Edward Lloyd, from Dugdale's Baronage.

30,326. Extracts relating to co. Salop, by Edward Lloyd, from the Cottonian MSS. Paper; ff. 110. Much injured by damp.

21,010-1. Drawings of churches, &c. in Shropshire, with notes 1779-1834.

30,323. Collections from MSS. in the Ashmolean and Bodleian collections relating to co. Salop.

24,569. Church Notes &c. in co. Salop, &c.

24,820. Papers relating to Shropshire; consisting of copies and extracts from charters, nonae rolls, pleas, &c., with law cases and notes chiefly

connected with Wenlock Priory, Ludlow, and Shrewsbury. Latin and Eng. Paper; 19th cent. Folio. (see also 24,818.)

Harl. 2,129. 182. Notes taken in . . . . . in Com. Salop ff. 84, 84b (inserted.)

Harl. 608. 34. Acheley in Com. Salop. rated 16 die Junij, 1558. for Thomas Horde. f. 20b.

Harl. 358. 30. Donatio cujusdam Placeae Terre cum Edificijs, infra Dominium de Adbrighton-Husee juxta Salop, facta Rogero Yve de Leeton Rectori Capellae S. Johannis Bapt. de Adbrigton-Husee in Comitatu Salop, per Henricum IV. Angliae Regem? 54.

Adderley, co. Salop, Briefs for rebuilding the church, 33, 37, 40, 44 and 52 Geo. III.
B. xxxiii. 3, xxxvii. 2, xl. 4, xliv. 7, lii. 7.

Harl. 2,129. 238. Randle Holme, His notes taken in Adderley Church in Com. Salop, 154. a. b.

Harl. 2,129. 167. Notes taken at Alberburie in Com. Salop, 76-75 (inserted.)

Harl. 5,848. f. 41. Are divers Coats of Arms and other Church Notes relating to Albrighton in Shropshire, sometime in the possession of that great family of Pychford &c.

Alveley, co. Salop. Brief for rebuilding the church 3 Geo. III. B. III. 5.

6,041. Arleye, co. Salop (?) Abstracts of charters relating to land there; temp. Edward III. f. 27b.

Aston, Church, co. Salop. Briefs for rebuilding the chapel, 33 and 40 Geo. III. and 5 Geo. IV.
B. xxxiii. 7; xl. 9; C. v. 6.

28,733. Abstract of Deeds concerning an estate in Aston, 1679-1814. f. 49.

Lansd. 260. 7. A note that Aveley is in most old deeds called Anvillers fo. 69.

Harl. 2,113. Notes taken in Atherley Church, in Com. Salop, 16 Jan. 1580. 91-92b.

Baschurch, co. Salop. Brief for rebuilding the church, 30 Geo. III. B. xxx. 4.

Harl. 5,848. "Belingsley on the east bank of Severne, the Possession of Tho. Aston of Aston co. Chester, Esq., &c. formerly of Walter Besyne Ld. thereof, who married Mabel 3d daughter and heir of Warine Burwarderley Ld. of Asteley, co. Staff." In the church two coats of arms. f. 43.

6,165. Berwick co. Salop. Inquisitio de Manerio. 43 Edw. III. p. 101.

28,732. 1. Grant from Sir John Botetourt to his tenants in the manor of Bobington and Whytemere [co. Salop.] of right of common; 17 Edw. III. [1343.] Lat., with translation. f. 1.

Bradford, co. Salop, *see* Ashford, co. Midd.

Harl. 608. 76. Brecton, in Com. Saloppe; percella possessionum nuper Monasterij de Wombridge. ratid, 2 die Julij, 1558 for William Horner. f. 47.

Bridgnorth, co. Salop, v. Lichfield, Bishops of. Briefs for rebuilding S. Mary Magdalen Church, 31, 36 Geo. III.
B. xxxi. 4; xxxvi. 2.

Harl. 5,848. Divers Arms and Inscriptions from Bridgnorth Church, of the Hordes, Stapletons, Buckleys of Cheshire, Goldsmiths, Langleys, Fermours, &c.

30,317. List of the burgesses of Bridgnorth 26 Edw. I. —12 Edw. IV. [1298-1472.]

28,732. Copies of documents relating to Bridgenorth, etc:—18th-19th cent.
2. Charter of confirmation of earlier royal charters to the town of Bridgenorth; 4 Jac I. [1606.] Lat. f. 2.

28,731. 3. Copy of King John's charter to Bridgenorth, f. 19.
4. Copy of Thomas Mytton's translation of the charter of Bridgenorth granted by James I., f. 23.

28,732. 5. Foundation deed of the Clergymen's library at Bridgenorth, in execution of the will of the Rev. Hugh Stackhouse; with list of the books; 1 July, 1743, f. 13.

28,731. 1. List of the Bailiffs of Bridgenorth co. Salop, compiled from corporation records, and from charters belonging to Thomas Whitmore, by William Hardwicke, 1814, f. 2.

30,345. Collections for a history and description of Bridgnorth, co. Salop, by the same. Paper; ff. 52. 19th cent. Large Folio.

6,276. Bromfield co. Salop. Grant of it to Charles Fox, 32 Hen. VIII. f. 1.b.

Brook House in Wem, co. Salop.
Brief for a fire there. 60 Geo. III. B. lx. 6.

27,765. A. vol. vii. Description &c. of Buildwas Abbey, co. Salop. 19th century.

30,344. Collections for a history of Burcot and Worfield, co. Salop, by William Hardwicke, Registrar of the Royal Peculiar of Bridgnorth. At f. 227 is an abstract of returns of charitable donations in co. Salop, from 1786. Paper ff. 264. xix cent. Folio.

6,276. Burford, co. Salop. Notes respecting. f. 63.

Burton, Salop. *see* Condover.

6,041. Caus, co. Salop (?) Abstracts of charters relating to land there. f. 8b.

6,276 Caynham co Salop, v. Broughton (John).
Carta qua manerium de Caynham venditur J. Addams, 32 Hen. VIII. f. 42.b.

Lansd. 70. 4 Notes of several records to prove that Cause Castle is not in Montgomeryshire, but in the county of Salop. 1592.

Harl. 433. 1600. Grant of the Castelle and Lordship of Cawes within the Countie of Salop and Marches of Wales, to Thomas Mittone and his heires mailes for ever. Yoven the 11th day of Decembre, a° primo.

Harl. 607. 107. Parochia de Cellatyne in Com. Salopp, nuper Fraternitatis B. Marie infra Ecclesiam

de Cellatyne rated 6 die Julij, 1557, for John Davye. 45b.

6,041. Chelmarsh co. Salop. Abstracts of charters relating to land there. f. 9.d.

Cheswardine co. Salop. Briefs for rebuilding the church, etc., 39, 44, 49, 50. 53, and 58 Geo. III.
B. xxxix. 2; xliv. 3; xlix. 2; l. 11; liii. 5; lviii. 4.

Chetton, co. Salop. Brief for rebuilding the church, 15 Geo. III. B. xv. 1.

Harl. 2,129. Randle Holme. His notes taken at Chetwynd in Shropshire. f. 154. B. b. 154. A. B.

Chipnall in Cheswardine co. Salop. Briefs for fires there, 42 and 45 Geo. III. B. xlii. 2; xlv. 6.

6,041. Chirbury co. Salop. Abstracts of charters relating to land there, temp. Edw. III. f. 30b.

28,733. Copies of documents relating to Claverley, co. Salop. by William Hardwicke, viz.:—
4. Notes of charities. f. 45.
5. Charter of freedom of toll to the inhabitants of the manor; 34 Car. II. [1682.] f. 47.
6. Abstract of deeds concerning Skinner's estate in Aston and Claverley; 1679-1814. f. 49.

28,742. 1. "Index to the Court Rolls of Claverley, [co. Salop.] from October 7th, 1768, to 16th October; 1787." f. 1.
2. Minute books of manor courts of Claverley, 1797-1811. f. 18.

29,245. Extracts relating to Claverley co. Salop.

6,041. Cleobury, co. Salop. Abstracts of charters relating to land there, temp. Edw. III. f. 9. b.

6,041. Clifton, co. Salop. Abstracts of charters relating to, temp Edw. III. f. 9. b.

Lansd. 35. 8. Names of the Commissioners appointed and the substance of articles to be by them inquired into, within the Queen's manour of Clonne, in the county of Salop. 1582.

Lansd. 43. 68. Articles for the farmers of Clunne Forest concerning the tenants claiming common there, 1585.

30,317. Deeds relating to Clun Hospital f. 21. 15th-17th cent.

Clun, co. Salop. Brief for rebuilding the church 29 Geo. II. A. ii. 3.

Harl. 606. 223. Condover et Burton in Com. Salop. percella possessionum nuper Monasterij Salopp. rated, ult. die Maij, for Henry Vyner. 103b.

Harl. 607. 183. Condover Vicaria in Com. Salopp. rated, 28 die Julij, 1557. for Henry Fyner. 76.

Coreley, co. Salop. Brief for rebuilding the church, 30 Geo. II. A. iii. 3.

Harl. 1,087. 5. Genealogia diversorum Clamantium Manerium de Cresseche in Comitatu Saloppe. eis ut dicunt linealiter incumbens. 66b. 64.

Donington Wood co. Salop. Brief for repairing the chapel, 6 Geo. IV. C. vi. 7.

6,041. Dowles, co. Salop. Abstracts of charters relating to land there. f. 10.
Brief for rebuilding the church. 9 Geo. III. B. ix. 6.

Sl. 1,044. ? Salop. 21. Original chirograph, by which Ralph Atte Merke of Draytone, grants to Nicholas Atte Merke, his brother, five acres of land in Draytone, for a term of years. Dat. at Draytone, Monday after Nativity of S John Baptist. 26 Edw. III. [1352]; in Latin. fol. 419-430.

Drayton in Hales co. Salop. Briefs for rebuilding the church 22, 26 Geo. III. B. xxii. 2; xxvi. 5.
Brief for a fire there, 47 Geo. III. B. xlvii. 3.

6,041. Earnwood, co. Salop. Abstracts of charters relating to, temp. Edw. III. f. 10.

Harl. 2,063. 5. The customs of Edgemonden, in Com. Salop, used there tyme out of mynde. f. 22.

Harl. 2,129. 242. R. Holme. His notes taken in Edgmund Church, a mile from Newport in Com. Salop. 170b. 171.

Ellerton. Paper Mill. co. Salop. Briefs for a fire there, 30, 33 Geo. III. B.xxx. 2; xxxiii. 5.

Ercall, Child's, co. Salop. Briefs for rebuilding the church. 42, 46, 51, Geo. III. B. xlii. 5; xlvi. 7; li. 10.

30,317, Deeds relating to Ercall school. f. 35. 15th-17th cent.

Felton West, co. Salop. Brief for rebuilding the church, 23 Geo. III. B. xxiii. 4.

Frodesley, co. Salop. Brief for rebuilding the church, 50 Geo. III. B. l. 5.

Add. 4,526. 5. A composition touching the tythes of Harley. p. 85.

Hatton, Cold, co. Salop. Brief for a fire there 47 Geo. III. B. xlvii. 8.

Helton in Worfield, co. Salop. Brief for a fire there 53 Geo. III. B. liii. 11.

Harl. 607. 117. Hemyngton, in Com. Salopp. percella possessionum nuper monasterij de Brewood in Com. Staff. rated, 10 die Julij, 1557. for John Harford. 50b.

Hilton in Worfield, co. Salop. Brief for a fire there, 48 Geo. III. B. xlviii. 8.

Hinstock, co. Salop. Briefs for fires there, 44, 54, 57, Geo. III. B. xlv. 6; liv. 5; lvii. 10.

Hodenak, co. Salop. *See* Hertford, co. Herts.

6,041. Hughley, co. Salop. Abstracts of charters relating to, temp. Edw. III. f. 9.b.

Harl. 2,129. 292. Randle Holme. His note taken at Ighfield in com. Salop. f. 223, 224.

6,041. Kedewing, co. Salop. Abstracts of charters relating to. f. 15.

Kemberton, co. Salop. Brief for rebuilding the church, 7 Geo. III. B. vii. 5.
Brief for a fire there, 51 Geo. III. B. li. 2.

Cott., Titus B. xi. ? Salop. 133. A writ to summon a jury concerning certain lands in Kenteston, in controversy between Christoph. Plunkett and Roosie Bellew 10 Hen. VI. f. 196.

6,041. Kery, co. Salop. Abstracts of charters relating to lands there. f. 15.

Kinnerley, co. Salop. Brief for repairing the church and rebuilding the tower. 10 Geo. III. B. x. 9.

Kinnersley, co. Salop. Brief for a fire there, 32 Geo. III. B. xxxii. 4.

Knockin, co. Salop. Brief for a fire there, 31 Geo. II. A. iv. 2.

Lee Brockhurst, co. Salop. Brief for rebuilding the church, 24 Geo. III. B. xxiv. 7.

6,032. Leigh-Cumbrey, co. Salop. Extracts from charters relating to. ff. 101. 113.b.

6,276. Llanymynech, co. Salop. Note relating to the lease of a house there, 16 Eliz. f. 63.

Llwynymaen Mill, in Oswestry, co. Salop. Briefs for a fire there, 54, 59, Geo. III. B. liv. 9; lix. 11.

6,276. Ludford co. Salop. Order of court respecting the occupation of the manor house of Ludford by Ed. Fox, son of Kath. Depden, 1582. f. 59.

6,041. Ludlow, co. Salop. Abstracts of charters relating to land there. temp. Edw. III. f. 26b.

6,693. Grant of rent from, 1 Jac I. p. 105.

5,752. Receipts for wheat etc., delivered for the use of the garrison there. 1642. f. 375.

6,276. Note concerning the incorporation of the town. f. 5b.

Harl. 433. 1239. The Executors of the Testament of John Hosier, late of Ludlowe, have license to founde a chauntery in the Paroche Churche of St. Laurence of Ludlowe.

30,317. Deeds relating to Ludlow. f. 176. 15th-17th cent.

Harl. 433. 2028. Warrant for the delyverance of King's Letres Patents of a Chauntery founded by a woman of Ludlowe. f. 208b.

Harl. 4,220. 71. i. An original Record of Fines at the Assizes at Ludlow, from 14 J. I. to the 13 C. I. xvii.

30,317. List of the Bailiffs of Ludlow, 1461-1595, occur at ff. 19, 174, Paper, ff. 224. xviiith cent. Folio.

Harl. 6,121. 4. Inscription over the Inner Gate of Ludlow Castle. 40.

Harl. 433. 979. To John Alcok, Bishope of Worcestre, Agnes Beaux wedue of Piers Beauxe, &c., licence to Found a Chauntery within the parish churche of S. Laurence of Ludlowe, & to mortesse thereunto land of the valewe of 10 marcs.

24,820. Papers relating to Ludlow. xixth cent.

Madeley, co. Salop. Brief for rebuilding the church, 30 Geo. III. B. xxx. 5.

Harl. 608. 19. Manerium de Marshe in Com. Saloppe; percella possessionum nuper Monasterij de Wenloke, rated, 16 die Junij, 1558 for Stephen Hapnolde. 11b.

Melverley, co. Salop. Briefs for inundations there, 11 and 22 Geo. III. B. xi. 7; xxii. 1.

Meeshall, in Tong, co. Salop. Brief for a fire there, 59 Geo. III. B. lix. 10.

6,041. Middleton, co. Salop, Abstracts of charters relating to, temp. Edw. III. fo: 34.

Middleton-Scriven, co. Salop. Brief for rebuilding the church, 42 Geo. III. B. xlii. 7.

6,041. Millenheath, co. Salop. Abstracts of charters relating to, temp. Edw. III. f. 11b.

Harl. 433. 311. To Edward Gower for kepeing of the maner of More, &c. ? Salop.

9 F. 1. 2. De Eschaetriâ Carucatae Terrae, apud la More, infra Prebendam de Erdyngton, juxta Briggenorth, in com. Salop. temp. Ed. III.

Moreton-Corbet, co. Salop. Brief for a fire there, 54 Geo. III. B. liv. 4.

Muckleston, co. Salop. Brief for a fire there, 39 Geo. III. B. xxxix. 1.

Harl. 2,129. 259. R. Holme. His notes taken in Muxton or Mucleton Church, in the county of Salop. 78.

6,041. Munslow, co. Salop. Abstracts of charters relating to. temp. Ed. III. f. 26b.

Harl. 2,075. 23. A printed Brief granted by K. Charles II. to the relief of the Inhabitants of Newport in Com. Salop, upon Occasion of a great Fire there. It bears Teste, 24th May anno Regni 18. 108 A. 108 B. b. 110 A. 110. B. b. 112 A.b.

6,165. Newport, co. Salop. Extenta temporalium abbatiae de Lilleshall ibidem. 27 Edw. III. p. 77.

Harl. 2,063. 6. Extracts from Deeds relating to the Towne of Newport (Novus Burgus) in Com. Salop. 23.

Harl. 1985. 22. Deeds relating to the Town of Newport in Com. Salop. transcribed A.D.1648. 251-240.

30,317. Deeds relating to Newport School. f. 38. 15th-17th cent.

30,320. Deeds relating to Nordley 14th-17th cent.

6,041. Norton, co. Salop. Abstracts of charters relating to, temp. Ed. III. f. 33.
Briefs for rebuilding the church, 41, 45, 50, 54, and 58 Geo. III. B. xli. 6; xlv. 8; l. 7; liv. 8; lviii. 3.

Harl. 2,095. 24. Copies of the Writt and Fine concerning 8 Acres of Pasture, and Common of Pasture in Nortone in Com. Salopie, which Richard Sutton Esq; sold to William Grosvenor Esq; for 41 pounds, anno 39 Eliz. 40.

Harl. 2,129. R. Holme. 260. His note taken in Norton Church, in the County of Salop. 78.

Oldbury, co. Salop. Brief for rebuilding the chapel, 47 Geo. III. B. xlvii. 7.

30,317. Deeds relating to Oswestry. f. 61. 15th—17th cent.

Harl. 1,981. 65. A Book in folio, compiled by the command of the most noble Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, Anno Domini 1635, by John Davies of Midleton: and relates wholly to the Town and Barony of

Oswestrie in Shropshire: describing the antient and modern state thereof, in the order following:—

1. Of the Antient and Moderne Names of the Towne and Borrough of Oswestry. 1.
2. Certaine Observations of Things & Places remarkable in or neere the same. 5.
3. Of the Baronrie & Honour of Oswestrie, and the Barons thereof since the Conquest of England. 8.

Next follows a collection of Charters and other writings, relating to the Barony of Oswestre, or to the Barons thereof; being thus entitled,

4. Catalogus Manerionum quae a Dominis Fitz-Alanis & Arundeliae Comitibus in Com. Salopiae & alibi infra Marchia Walliae tenentur; quotquot unquam mihi occurrebant. 18.
5. Extracta sunt haec quae sequuntur, a quodam dum Eschaetoris officium gessit, in Comitatu Salop. de Rotulis Curiae D'ni Regis in Scacario. 21.b.

This Tract specifies many Lands, Mauors, &c. held antiently of the said Noble Family.

6. Sharta-gutter; or Charta brevis Willelmi D'ni Fitz-alan Burgensibus suis de Blanc-monster concessa. 24.
7. Charta Edmundi Comitis Arundell. Burgensibus suis de Oswaldestre. ibid.
8. Kinge Henry IVth's Pardon to the Earl of Arundell's Tenants in Wales, & the Marches thereof, anno regni sexto. 24.b.
9. Thomas Earl of Arundell his Pardon to his Tenants of Bromfield, Oswestre, & Chirk: anno 7 R. Henr. IV. 25.
10. A Release of 100 lib. from Thomas, Earl of Arundell to the Burgesses of Oswestrie: an. 8 Hen. IV. 26.

11. Kinge Richard the Second his Charter to the Burgesses of Oswestrie: anno regni 22. 28.

12. Thomas Earl of Arundell &c. his Charter to the English Burgesses of Oswestry, dat. 11 Febr. ann. 2. regis Henrici IV. taken from the Inrollment thereof made in the Court of that Town. 33.

13. A Charter of Inspeximus to the Burgesses of the said Town from William Earle of Arundell &c. 38.

14. William, Earl of Arundell his Charter, to the Mercers, Grocers, Drapers, & Ironmongers of Oswestrie. ann. 19 Henrici VI. 44.

15. Armes painted in a Charter or Book of Constitutions compiled by Order of the Right Honorable Philipp Earle of Arundell & Surrey, for the Burgesses of Oswestrie. 44b.

16. The Tenor of the said Charter or Book, dated 22 Maij, anno 24 R. Elizabethæ. 45.

17. A Revocation of the former Constitutions, dat. 12 Junij, ann. 30 Eliz. 51b.

18. Clamium Henrici Howard Comitis Northampton. super Compotum Rogeri Owen Militis, nuper Vicecomitis Comitatûs Salop. computantis de exitibus Officij praedicti, viz. a festo S.ti Michaelis Archangeli, anno R.R. nunc Jacobi primo, usque ad idem Festum tunc proxime sequens, de tenentibus ipsius Comitis de Clonne et Purslow, &c. 62.

19. Original Letter of John Davies the Compiler of this Book, to Thomas Earll of Arundell & Surrey, Earle-Marshall of England &c. setting forth that he had accomplished his lordship's commaund in transcribeinge the Charters heretofore graunted by his noble Auncestors unto the Towne

of Oswestrie, now extant among their Records: the Coppies whereof, togeither with such Notes and Observations of his owne (concerning the antient and moderne names of Oswestri; and of some Places and Things remarkeable in, & neare the same; togeither with a short Discource of the Baronrie and all the Barons thereof, since the Conquest:) as the scantnesse of the Times & Helpes could affoord, all which he humbly presenteth unto his good Lordship. This Letter is dated from his poore House at Midlton near Oswestrie, the 15th of Decr. 1635.

Harl. 1,970. 33. Percells being at Firme in the hands of the Recevor of Oswastrey, tem. R. Mariae. 92b.

35. Covenants made between Edward Sutton Lord Dudley & Powys, & Rafe Brereton. Squire, Stewards of the Lordshipp of Oswastree; Edward Trevarr, Constable of the same Lordshipp; and John Trevor, Lieutenant there: touching the better government of the Lordships of Powis and Oswaldestre, made A.D. 1534.

30,328. Notes and extracts, by Edward Lloyd, from Warton's "Historia Sacra," charters relating to Oswestry, and other historical works and records relating to co. Salop. Paper. ff. 115. 18th cent. Small Quarto.

Harl. 247. 54. . . . . Term. pars Hundredi de Oswaldestre. i.e. de Harriottis, &c, solutis per Tenentes. 190b-187.

Harl. 1,241. 103. Church Notes taken at Oswaldestre. There is no Table at the end.

6,276. Overton. co. Salop. Memoranda of rents from 1589. f. 62b.

Harl. 433. 1169. Sir Richard Surlande hath the free-Chapel within the Castelle of Plasshe.

Prees. co. Salop. Brief for rebuilding the Church, 29 Geo. II. A. ii. 2.

Pontesbury. co. Salop. Brief for rebuilding the church, 6. Geo. IV. C. vi. 10.

Pool Hall, in Muckleston, co. Salop. Briefs for fires there 38-43 Geo. III. B. xxxviii. 3 ; xliii. 7.

Lansd. 255. 122. A note concerning the manor of Purlebach. f. 453.

30,313. Deeds relating to the manor of Pulverbach, co. Salop. Latin.

Quatt, co. Salop. Brief for rebuilding the church, 1st Geo. III. B. i. 6.

30,320. Transcripts of deeds chiefly relating to Nordley, Quatt manor, and Wotton, co. Salop, from the 14th to the 17th century. Paper. ff. 46. 18th cent. Small Quarto.

6,276. Rock, co. Salop. Charter relating to the manor. 5 Edw. VI. f. 15.

Harl. 2,129. 181. Notes taken in St. Talkman's (leg. Alkmunds) Church in Salop. 84-83. (inserted)

6.276. St. John, in Ludlow, co. Salop. Charter relating to the manor, 5 Edw. VI. f. 15.

Selattyn, co. Salop. Brief for rebuilding the church, 12 Geo. III. B. xii. 3.

Harl. 2,044. 6. Indenture made 20 June ann. 8 Eliz. betweene William Shelley, Esq., & Jane his Wife, Daughter & Heire of John Lyngen, Esq; and Anthony Harper, gent. about a Demise of the Mannour and Towneship of Shelve, in the county of Salop. 12.

Shiffnall, co. Salop. Brief for a fire there, 57 Geo. III. B. lvii. 6.

Cott. Vit. C. 1. Codex chartaceus in folio, foliis constans 302. 1. Ordinances made by John (Alcock) Bishop of Worcester, Anth (Wideville) E. Rivers, &c. for the government of the town of Shrewsbury. April 10, 1478.

30,317. Deeds relating to Shrewsbury (town & school) ff. 74-115. 15th-17th cent.

Harl. 433. 422. To the Baillyffs and Burgesses of the Towne of Salope, as much.

21,024. Muniments relating to the Town of Shrewsbury and the Free Schools. 17th-19th cent. fol. viz:—

1. Names of the bailiffs of Shrewsbury 1377-1661. Vellum. f. 2.
2. "Names of villages and places within the franchises of Shrewsbury." arranged under wards. f. 10.
3. "A perfect copie of the composition of the worthy towne of Shrewsbury, granted by Henry y^e^ 6 of famous memory and confirm'd by authority of Parliament anno domini 1445," a copy made in the year 1627. f. 15.
4. "The second graunt of the Charter of Salop. Graunted and confirm'd by the late Queene Elizabeth." f. 36.
5. The names of the bailiffs in Shrewsbury; 1372-1665, accompanied by heraldic and historical notices. f. 57.
6. The names of the mayors of Shrewsbury, 1638-1741. f. 69.
7. "Charter of the Town of Shrewsbury 14 of Chas. I." f. 71.
8. Lists of the sheriffs for the county, and of mayors and bailiffs. f. 94.
9. Gifts to charitable uses. f. 106.b.
10. "Charter of King Charles [I] to the town of Shrewsbury." f. 111.
11. Oaths on taking office. f. 121. Paper. 17th-19th cent. Folio.

30,321. Transcripts of charters relating chiefly to property in and around Shrewsbury, co. Salop, from the 13th to the 17th century; with drawings of seals and indexes. Paper. ff. 73. 18th Cent.

28,732. Grant by Henry VI., to the burgesses of Shrewsbury, of certain tolls and custom dues, in aid of the fortification of their town; 1442. Latin. f. 5.

Harl. 7,363. 1. Statutes of the Grammar School, at Shrewsbury, and other documents relative to it. f. 59.a.

24,820. Papers relating to Shrewsbury. 19th cent.

Brief for rebuilding S. Alkmond's Church, 33 Geo. III. B. xxxiii. 8.
Briefs for rebuilding Brace Meole Church, 39, 50 Geo. III. B. xxxix. 5; l. 8.
Brief for rebuilding S. Chad's Church, 29 Geo. III. B. xxix. 4.

6,276. Snitton, co. Salop. Charters relating to, 32 Hen. VIII. ff. 51-79.

6,041. Stanton-Lacy, co. Salop. Abstracts of charters relating to, temp. Edw. III. f. 28.

Stapleton co. Salop. Brief for rebuilding the church, 26 Geo. III. B. xxvi. 7.

6,276. Steventon, co. Salop. Grant of the manor 36 Hen. VIII. f. 10.

28,731. 5. Memoirs of Stockton in the hundred of Brimstree, co. Salop. f. 40.

6,276. Stoke, co. Salop.
Notes respecting. f. 63.
Lease of the manor from W. Foxe to Geo. Foxe. 3 Edw. VI. f. 66.
Charter relating to the manor. 5 Edw. VI. f. 15.

6,693. Stoke-Milborough, co. Salop.
Grant of a rent from the manor. 1 Jac. I. p. 105.

Harl. 607. 255. Cert. terr. in Stokeley in Com. Salopp. dat. ad inveniend. lum. infra parochiam predict. 104.

Sutton-Maddock, co. Salop. Brief for rebuilding the church, 2 Geo. III. B. ii. 6.

Harl. 608. 70. Brothyne in parochia de Sutton-Maddocke in Com. Saloppe, percella possessionum nuper Monasterij de Wombridge, rated, 28 die Junij, 1559. 44.b.

Tong, co. Salop.

6,402. Note relating to lands there. f. 15.

5,830. Notes respecting the college. f. 5.

Harl. 607. 299. Nuper Servicium B. Marie infra parochiam de Wellyngton. in Com. Salop. rated, 24 die Novembris, 1557, for John Staynton. 132. b.

24,478. 8. Abstract of Samuel Garbett's MS. "History of Wem," co. Salop. f. 268. 19th cent.

Harl. 433. 935. The King hath founded a chauntre in the Chapelle of Hedistastone, in the parish of Wemme, in the Countie of Salop.

Lansd. 511. 16. "Carta facta anno 8. Edw. IV. in qua, inter alia, concessum fuit, I. quod Villa de Wenlocke in comitatu Salop. esset liber burgus," etc. fo. 50.

30,317. Deeds relating to Wenlock. f. 217. 15th-17th cent.

Wenlock. Charter. Salop. *see* Plymton, Devon.

22,083. 6. Commission of Lord James [Beauclerk,] Bishop of Hereford to view the church of Westbury, co. Salop, previous to alteration; dat. 17 Sep. 1753; with signature and seal. Followed by the answer of the Commissioners; dat. 27 Sep. 1753. ff. 21. 23.

Weston under Red Castle, co. Salop. Brief for rebuilding the chapel. 30 Geo. III. B. xxx. 1.

Harl. 2,129. R. Holme. His Notes taken in Weston-Chappell in the County of Salop. 171.b.

5,830. Whitchurch. Church Notes. fo. 9.

Harl. 2,129. 257. R. Holme. His Notes taken in Whitchurch Church, in the county of Salop. 177-178.

158. Notes taken in the parish church of Whitchurch in Com. Salop. 70b. 71.

Harl. 5,848. Whitechurch, a market Towne, anciently belonging to the Ld. Strange of Blakeweare, by whose daughter and heire it came to the Talbots Earl of Shrewsbury, &c. f. 42.b.

Whittington, co. Salop. Briefs for rebuilding the church. 29 and 40 Geo. III. B. xxix. 7; xl. 6.

28,732. Grant of the right of common to the tenants of Whytemere Manor, co. Salop. 1343. f. 1

6,693. Wieston [? Weston], co. Salop. Grant of lands there 43 Eliz. p. 335.

Add. 4,563. Records (25) among which are, Privileges of the valley of Wiggemore, in the county of Salop.

Harl. 607. 306. Willington. Vicaria in Com. Salopp. rated, 24 die Novembris, 1557, for John Staynton. 135b.

Wombridge, co. Salop. Brief for rebuilding the church. 5 Geo. IV. C. v. 3.

Harl. 2,223. 14. Adnotatio ex Recordo circa Villam de Worfeld, in agro Salopiensi; per Thomam; Talbotum. 348.

28,833. Copies of documents relating to the vicarage of Worfield, co. Salop, including the endowment, 1394, terriers, 1612-1718, parish rolls, 1564, 1586, proceedings in a tithe case, 1786, and deeds, etc; collected by William Hardwicke.

29,245. Extracts relating to Worfield, co. Salop.

28,732. 4. "Particular Cases and Precedents taken out of Worfield Court Rolls, anno 1718;" from the time of Elizabeth. f. 8.

6,041. Wotton [Wooton ?], co. Salop. Abstracts of charters relating to, temp. Edw. III. f. 28.

30,320. Deeds relating to Wotton. 14th-17th cent.

Worthen, co. Salop. Brief for a fire there. 58 Geo. III. B. lviii. 5.

Wrockwardine, co. Salop. Briefs for rebuilding the church. 49. 55. 58 Geo. III., & 2. Geo. IV. B. xlix. 11; lv. 5; lviii. 1; C. II. 1.

Wroxeter, co. Salop.

6,181. Letters concerning Roman inscriptions found there, 1752-1755. ff. 30-42, 45-59.

Brief for rebuilding the church. 33 Geo. II. A. vi. 5.

Add. 15,553. Grant to Guy Godolphyn and John Smythe, of London, of the Hundred of Bradford, co. Salop, and manor of Ashford, co. Midd., 44 Eliz. [1602] fo: 105.

Add. 4,569. Confirmation of a charter granted to Plymton by Edw. I. The like confirmations to Guildeford, Northampton, Norwich, Andovere, Tewkesbury, Colchester, Southampton, New Windsor, Wenlock, Ipswich, Grantham, &c.

Add. 15,662. Enrolment of the release by Mary de S^{t} Paul, wife of Ailmer de Valence, late Earl of Pembroke, to Edward III., of the castles and towns of Hertford & Haverford, the manors of Higham Ferrers [co. Northt.], Monmouth and Hodenak [co. Salop.] 1 Edw. III. [1326], f. 83.

SHROPSHIRE CHARTERS.

Add. Charter 978. Carta Johannis filii Juddæ de Munshulle, concedens Thomæ, filio suo, tota terras et tenementa in Wyxhale, (in com. Salop.) quæ habuit ex dono et feoffamento Willielmi filii Henrici de Wentnell et Auvicæ quondam uxoris Willielmi Haylyne. Dat. ap. Wyxall in festo S. Joh. ante Portam Latinam 2 Ric. II. Testib. Nicholas de Sangforto, Willielmo filio Johannis, et Thoma de Sultone. [Sigilum deest.]

Add. Charter 1,035. Counterpart of Indenture between Charles Foxe of Bromfield co. Salop, esquire, and John Savage son and heir of Sir John Savage of Rock Savage, co. Chester Knt., to the effect that if the said John Savage shall keep all covenants in an Indenture between the same parties, dat. 4 June 29 Eliz., then his bond for £1,500 given to the said Charles Foxe shall be void. Dat. 24 Nov. 30 Eliz. [1587.] (with a seal.)

Add. Charter 1038. Counterpart Indenture of Lease by Humfrey Robinson of Lynches co. Salop gent, to Thomas Brisco, of Helygy co. Salop yeoman, of the messuage &c. called Helygy Hall for the term of 99 years, or three lives, in consideration of a fine of Two hundred and fifteen pounds, and the yearly rent of £1 6s. 8d. Dat. 25 May 14 Charles I. [1638.] (Seal wanting.)

RELIGIOUS HOUSES IN SHROPSHIRE.

The following is a Catalogue of the Manuscripts relating to the Religious Houses formerly in the County, and is extracted from the British Museum Class Catalogue of MSS., Religious Orders & Monasteries, vol. II.

SALOP.

Salop, see also under Hereford, 11057-11059.

Salop, see also under Stafford. Harl. 3868.

11,057. 11,059. Pensions to the religious of the dissolved monasteries, co. Worc., Salop, Stafford and Hereford, and receipts on account of the same, 32–38 Hen. VIII.

Harl. 3,868. Imperfect, and wrongly called in the old Catalogue part of a Register of Lich^{d} Abbey, from p. 275 to 310, formerly in the possession of Peter Le Neve, Norroy. In his hand-writing are marginal explanations, and at the end a more complete table of contents by the same person, tho' none of the articles mentioned in the first page, and beginning of the 2nd, are in this curious fragment, which in fact has nothing to do with "Abbatis de Lichf. Regist." but they refer to 4799; with the foliation of which they agree as far as fol. 72, and beginning again at 311: being a collection of Records of divers Abbey Lands, &c. in the Diocese of Lichfield, [i.e. com. Staff. Derb. Warw. Salop.] the most material of which are Gervase Pagnell's confirmation, &c. to Dudley Priory, a cell to Wenlock Abbey, and divers other charters &c. relating to the same, and their several churches, viz. Wimborne, Tresel, and Seisdon, co. Staff. &c. 275 & 6.

Extracts from the Class Catalogue, under the heading of "Single Houses," relating to the Religious Houses of Shropshire, as follows :—

Haghmon Abbey, co. Salop. (Aug.)

Harl. 446. Fragmentum Registri Chartarum Monasterij de Haghmon in Agro Salopiensi. (Aug.)

Lansd. 229. 78. Excerpta è registro monasterij de Haghemon in Com' Salopiae. fo: 104b. 107.
120. Excerpta è registro evidentiarum monasterij de Haghemon. fo: 160. 162b.

Lansd. 259. 20. Ex registro evidentiarum monasterij de Hagheman Canonicorum Regularium in Comitatu Salop. fo: 62, 64b.

Harl. 2,188. 113. Collectanea paucula ex Archivis Monasterij S. John Evang. de Haghemon in Com. Salop. 123, 124.

Harl. 3,868. 285 to 286b. Staunton Church belonging to St. Haghman's Abbey in Shropshire, & a curious Bull of Pope Alexander of all the grants, lands and liberties, &c. of that Abbey, A° 1172.

Harl. 6,068. 3. Cartae diversae concess. ecclesia de Hagemon, monachis de Aberconwy & Stratflur. 10, 11, 12.

Hales Owen Abbey, co. Salop. (Praemonstr.)

5,841. Notes concerning it; and names of the abbots. p. 65.

Lilleshall Abbey, co. Salop. (Aug.)

6,165. Extenta temporatium 27, 30, 49 Edw. III. pp. 69, 77, 93.

6,750. Sketch of. f. 140.

Harl. 2,060. Carta Fundationis Monasterij de Lilleshull, per Philippum de Belmeis. 54.

Harl. 3,868. 295 to 299. Confirmation Charter of Hen. II. to Lilleshull Abbey. Charter of K. Stephen of St. Alkmund's Collegiate Church, &c. of Salop, & divers other grants and confirmations to that Abbey. The original Register of which, with other numerous deeds, &c., are now in the possession of the Marquis of Stafford at Trentham.

6,165. Norreys (Roger) Abbott of Lilleshall.
Extenta temporalium abbatiae, post mortem ejus, 49 Edw. III. p. 93.

Harl. 2,060. 26. Collectanea ex Cartulario Domus de Lilleshull, penes Ricardum Leveson Militem Balnei.

Shrewsbury. (M. Bened.)

Harl. 6,131. In folio 13 is the Charter for the foundation and endowment of the Monastery at Shrewsbury.

Harl. 6,690. 4. Carta Rogeri Comitis de prima fundatione Monasterii Salop. ac aliae Cartae illuc spectantes. 45-64.

Lansd. 447. Salopsbury. Transcript of the Foundation Charters.

Harg. 239. 17. The Abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul near Shrewsbury. p. 544.

Harl. 2,868. 281 to 284b. Divers grants and confirmations of lands and churches, &c., in Shropshire, to the Monastery of St. Peter, Salop.

30,311. Transcript of the Chartulary of Shrewsbury Abbey; with copies of a few other charters prefixed. Latin. paper, ff. 379. 18th cent. 4°

5,828. Notes of the Abbey by B. Willis & others. pp. 204, 205.

6,165. Extenta temporalium abbatiae post mortem Adae, Abbatis, 29 Ed. III. p. 81. Extenta maneriorum abbatiae post mortem Henr. de Alston, Abbatis, 35 Edw. III. p. 89.

Harl. 2,063. 35. Ex Cartulario Abbatiae St. Petri de Salop, in manibus Ric. Leueson, Militis Balnei, A.D. 1638. 226.

Harl. 433. 245. To Richard Lawrence those six S . . . ds yerely which th' Abbott and Convent of Salop were wont yerely to pay for the Wode called Lethywode.
873. Warrant for the striking of two tailles, to be levied upon th' Abbot and Convent of Shrewesbury.

30,323. Extracts from copies of Chartularies of Shrewsbury Abbey, in the Bodleian Library. ff. 35. 38.

Wenlock Priory, co. Salop. (Clun.)

6,165. Extenta temporalium post mortem Henr. Myons, Prioris 43 Edw. III. p. 97.

6,032. Grant of a salt-pit etc., to it, from W. Malbank. f. 94.

15,644. Receipt by B. Bartrand to the Prior, 1441.

24,820. Papers relating to Wenlock Priory, xixth century.

Harl. 280. 12. f. 77b. Abbates, priores et fundatores de . . . . Wenlock, &c.

Harl. 2,079. 30. How the family of Malbanc procured or purchased an Anniversary to be celebrated for them, by the Monks of Wenloc. 61.

Battlefield, coll. of St. Mary Magdalene (co. Salop.)

Lansd. 447. Transcript of Foundation Charter.

24,844. fo. 44. Appointment by John Husey, Master of St. Mary Magdalene College, [Battlefield,] near Shrewsbury, of Collectors of Alms; temp. Henry VIII.

Brewood, co. Staff. ? nunnery.

6,698, p. 492. State of the priory at the dissolution, with
6,714, p. 183. valuation of goods, etc.

Bromfield.

Harl. 607. 282. Cella sive Prioratus de Bromefelde in Comitatibus Salop. & Heref. percella possessionum nuper Monasterij Sti. Petri Gloucestr. rated 17 die Novembris, 1557 for Stephen Hadnall. 123b.

Ludlow.

6,276. St. John Baptist, Ludlow, Cartæ.

? Wombridge.

Harl. 3,868. Henry II's grant of Sutton Church to the Canons of St. Leonard de Womburgh, with the confirmation of the same, and Lepington Church, in 1231, 1262.

Wigmore, co. Heref. (Aug.)

Cott., Cleop. C. iii. 20. Excerptum è chronico abbatiae de Wigmore. 308-313a.

Harl. 5,855. 7. Extracts from the Register of the Abbey of St. James de Wigmore. 87-94.

Harl. 433. 1392. Thomas Abbot of the Monasterie of St. James of Wigmore hath an Acquytaunce of the gadering of alle dismes & taxes.

Lansd. 229. 60. Excerpta è Registro de Wigmore. fo 42b, 44b.

Lansd. 259. 13. "Extract' ex Abbathia de Wiggemore."

Harl. 5,804. 14. An Extract from the Records of the Abbey of Wigmor, mentioning Edward the Confessor's Engagement to William the Conqueror, to appoint him his Heir, with other incident histories, & an account of the foundation of the said Abbey. 35.

Lansd. 447. 5. "Extractum ex abbathia de Wigmore." f. 64.b, 65.b.

6. Genealogia fundatorum supradictae abbatiae S. Jacobi de Wigmore f. 65b, 68.

Harl. 2,060. 57. Genealogia Fundatorum Abbatiae S. Jacobi de Wiggemor, extracta ex Libro ejusdem Abbatiae. 259.

Lansd. 447. Wigmore. Transcript of the Foundation Charter.

Harl. 3,648. Collect. e registris de Wigmore et Llantonia &c. xvii. cent.
Wigmore, Abbatia S. Jacobi de Genealogia fundatorum, viz. Mortumari.

Cott., Julius, C.vii. "Excerpta ex libro abbatiae de Wigmore." fol: 245.

Harl. 1,240. Wigmore. Liber Niger.

SHROPSHIRE GENEALOGICAL MSS.

THERE is no Class Catalogue of the various Heraldic and Genealogical Manuscripts in the British Museum. The following list of MSS., probably not complete, has been compiled from various sources.

Harl. 615. Genealogyes of Gentlemen of Hereford, Wooster, Gloster, and Shropshire, taken by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, at his Visitation 1569: copied for Alexander Evesham: folio.

Harl. 1,241. A copie of the Visitation of Shropshire taken by Richard Lee, Richmond Herald, in the year 1584: with additions to 1620: copied by Thomas Hanford, 1661.

Harl. 6,172. Another copy of the Visitation of 1584, with additions to 1666.

Harl. 1,396. The Visitation of Shropshire, taken by Robert Tresswell and Augustine Vincent, Deputies to William Camden, Clarencieux, in 1623: with other collections made by John Withie.

Harl. 1,982. Another copy of the Visitation of 1623, with additions.

Harl. 1,472. An imperfect copy of the Visitation of 1623.

21,025. Dugdale's Visitation of Shropshire, taken in 1663; copied in 1693. The Arms only, and not Pedigrees, are given.

Harl. 1,984. f. 189b. Shropshire Pedigrees.

Harl. 5,178-9. } Pedigrees, &c., relating to the Visitations,
Harl. 5,848. } forming a genealogical collection for the
Harl. 7,510. } county.

Harl. 1,157. Pedigrees of Shropshire families, chiefly of Welsh Descent, circa 1623.

Harl. 6,153. Pedigrees of families of Shropshire and Wales.

Harl. 1,982. "Visitation of Shropshire taken 33 Eliz." [in which year, 1590, it was not visited.]

Harl. 2,163. f. 19b. "The original Visitation of 1591," written narratively. [Shropshire was not visited in 1591.] J. Chaloner's collection of Shropshire Pedigrees.

Harl. 1,112. The Names and Arms of all the Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen, who appeared at the Visitation of 1623.

Harl. 1,161. Part of Pedigrees registered at the Visitation of 1584.

Harl. 1,983. Pedigrees from the Visitation of 1623, with additions; also Church Notes, Extracts from Deeds, &c.; the Arms Coloured.

14,314. Pedigrees and Arms, from the Visitations of 1584 and 1623, with additions.

21,017. } Arms and Pedigrees of Shropshire families, by
28,616. } W. Riley and F. Sandford, 1695.

21,008. Arms and families of Shropshire.

Lansd. 879. Funeral Certificates of Shropshire, &c., begun 1 March 1600. [*Vide* also Harl. 2,041.]

Detached Seals. lxix. 4—102; lxx. 1—100; lxxi. 1—120; lxxii. 1—22. Sulphur casts of seals relating to Religious Houses and Corporations in co. Salop, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS MSS.

THE following Manuscripts are, with few exceptions, not entered in any Class Catalogue, but are chiefly taken from the printed Indexes to the Catalogues of MSS. in the British Museum, 1854-1875, 1876-1881, and 1882-1887.

31,929. ff. 114-148. Notes relating to co. Salop, and chiefly to Bridgnorth, by R. W. Eyton.[1]

31,931-2. Collections relating to co. Salop, being chiefly extracts from the Pipe-rolls, notes of Inquisitiones post mortem, transcripts of charters, and extracts from various records; by R. W. Eyton.

33,226. Transcript of Additional Notes to *The Antiquities of Salop*, by Robert William Eyton, written by Mr. Eyton in his own copy of the work. Paper; ff. 84; 4to.

21,011-21,025. Collections for a History of Shropshire, by T. F. Dukes & D. Parkes.

9,459. Collections for Shropshire, by Rev. S. Lysons.

15,926. Collections for Shropshire, by W. Upcott.

24,569. Church Notes, by Joseph Hunter.

28,730. f. 16. List of M.P.s for Salop, Edw. I.—Geo. IV.

21,024. f. 94.
28,730, f. 1. } Lists of Sheriffs, Henry I.—Geo. IV.

5,832. f. 181. High Sheriffs, 1647-1652.

25,460. Report on Church furniture and plate in Salop, 1553.

24,539, f. 89. Words used in Salop, 19th cent.

25,244, f. 74. Proof of Salop forming no part of the Marches of Wales. 17th cent.

33,057. f. 13. Petition of prisoners at Shrewsbury, offering to serve by sea or land. [1724-1754.]

Eg. 2,642. f. 252b. Verses in honor of Queen Elizabeth, a list of the owners of the castle, the names of the Council and Lords President of the Marches of Wales, as they were set up in the chapel of Ludlow Castle by Sir Henry Sydney, Lord President, 1573-4.

32,007-9. Sermons in shorthand by Job Orton, dissenting minister of Shrewsbury. [died 1783.]

[1] There are 25 Volumes in MS. of the Rev. R. W. Eyton's Collections in the British Museum.

Eg. 2,541. f. 276. Speech of Charles I. to the gentry and freeholders of co. Salop, 28 Sept. 1642.

Harl. 6,016. f. 97. Domesday Book, Shropshire.

31,371. Water colour drawings and plans of Monastic buildings, churches, &c., in Shropshire, by Mackenzie E. C. Walcott. ff. 72.

32,344. Transcript of High Ercall parish register, 1630-4, 1636, and 1663-5. ff. 15-20.

24,844. f. 44. Appointment by John Husey, Master of St. Mary Magdalene College, near Shrewsbury, of collectors of alms; temp. Hen. VIII.

21,010-21,016. } Drawings of churches, &c., in co. Salop, by D.
21,180-21,181. } Parkes, with notes & copies of inscriptions. 1779-1834.

21,236-7. Drawings of churches, &c., by Rev. E. Williams. 1792-1803.

21,018. Collections with drawings for the Archdeaconry of Salop, by T. F. Dukes; 19th cent.

32,479. L. Rubbings of Sepulchral brasses in co. Salop, collected by Francis Douce.

Maps, &c., vol. xxxvi. Maps of the County, and prints and drawings of towns, seats, villages, &c., in co. Salop.

Add. Charters, 20,220; 20,434-20,447; 22,628-22,631; 23,851-23-853; 23,973.
Deeds relating to lands, &c., in co. Salop.

Add. Ch. 24,884. Grant of land in Stone-Acton and Gretton-in-Rushbury, 1421.

Add. Ch. 25,643-6. Acquittances for rents of Crown lands, &c., in co. Salop, 1580-1595.

Add Ch. 26 568. Grant of land in Melverley, 1554.

Add. Ch. 26,743. Renunciation of claim of villenage by the lord of Whitchurch, 1244.

Add. Ch. 26,748. Grant of lands in Soulton-in-Wem, 13th century.

Add. Ch. 26,759. Grant of lands in Halston-in-Whittington, 1299.

Reference should also be made to the Rev. Mackenzie E. C. Walcott's paper, entitled "An Introduction to the Sources of Salopian Topography," published in the *Transactions*, ii. 297-316.

CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS OF THE TOWN OF LUDLOW.

TRANSCRIBED BY LLEWELLYN JONES.

Continued from p. 284, *2nd Series. Vol. I.*

1607 to 1608.

Churchwardens. Thomas Heath and Edward Colbach.

Receipts.

Item for token money on Lowe Sondaye, 1607	ixs.	x*d*.
Item the third of Maye for tokens ...		vij*d*.
Item for token money this ester ...	xls.	ob'
Item for the grave[1] of Edmond Lloyd gent	vjs.	viijd.
Graunted to Thome Surwode widdow the title of a pewe in the middell north Rainge neere the pulpit on the southe side weh Pewe was Surrendred to us by Mrs. Ann Devaver for that purpose and Rec. for the same	viij*s*.	
Graunted to Anne the wiffe of Richard Benson gent to William Rascole & marry his wiffe to Elizabeth the wiffe of John Edwards and Janne Rascole a pewe in the west ende of the Church surrendred to us by Richard Rascole gent for that purpose and Rec. for the same ...	iij*s*.	
NOTE.—In respect the same pue is in a corner of the church.		
Granted to Thomas Porter a pewe under the Clockhowse beinge the surrender of widdow millarde and Richard winde for that purpose and Rec. for the same		xx*d*.

[1] The receipts from graves amount to £5.

Disbursements.

Item to William Crumpe for his wagis for tendinge the Clocke & Chimes and kepinge Clene the ledes	xiij*s.*	iiij*d.*
Item to Thomas Rooe for his whole yeres wagis for Swepinge the church and whippinge of dogges &c.	viij*s.*	
Item to Bonde the glasier for puttinge the glase in order and soe kepinge them the whole yeare	xxxvij*s.*	
Item for a Breckfaste for the sidemen ...	„ „	„
Item to fraunces hinton for a new I for the second bell Clapp'	ij*s.*	vj*d.*
Item for a boorde wch is youesed in the belhowse		xj*d.*
Item for a hucke . . . a plate for the Church callens		ij*d.*
Item to a man to Empe the grate at the Callens		iiij*d.*
Item for a Lounge Ladder beinge forty & three Rounds	ix*s.*	
Item to Thomas Clarke for himself & his three men for on Dayes worke in mendinge of the belles	iij*s.*	
Item to Clarke for a boorde and a Rayle to mend where hit was needful in the bellhowse		x*d.*
Item to hinton for a plate to hould in the brase of the seccond tenner... ...		ix*d.*
Item to the Ringers upon St. James his daye	iij*s.*	iiij*d.*
Item to the Ringers the firste of August	iij*s.*	iiij*d.*
Item to the Ringers the fifte of November	iij*s.*	iiij*d.*
Item to the Ringers the 24 of March ...	iij*s.*	iiij*d.*
Item for to newe belropes wainge xxxix[l]	xij*s.*	iiij*d.*
Item for xiij[l] of Red led to ocker the Church and porche	iiij*s.*	v*d.*
Item to M[rs] Lane for to dosen and ix pounde of Candles	xj*s.*	
Item for a pounde of wax Candles delivered to Cromp		xx*d.*
Item to John havorde for mendinge the dext in the boddy of the Church ...		vj*d.*
Item to him for a walenut boorde to make		

the dext in my laddy Ewers[1] pewe & a plauke to inlardge the dore of the same pewe		xiij*d.*
Item to M^r^ Parker for five yardes of flanders bayes and Inckell[2] to put abought my Ladyes seate ...	xiiij*s.*	
Item for mattinge my Ladyes gent wemen pewe		xx*d.*
Item for a mat and a tumpe for my ladyes pewe		viij*d.*
Item for the Ringinge Daybell ...	ij*s.*	
Item for a locke & Caye to my Ladyes pewe and a kaye for the gentwomens pewe		xij*d.*
Item for makinge new the Clapp' of the lady bell...	viij*s.*	iiij*d.*
Item to hinton for mendinge the I clapp' of the second tenner	iij*s.*	
Item to Clarke for mendinge the whele of the fore bell		viij*d.*
Item for mendinge the I of the grete bell Clapp'		xviij*d.*
Item for lyme and workema'shype in the showmakers Chauncell		v*d.*
paid to William hill mercer for greene bayis for my Ladye Lucknors pewe by the order of the Company	ix*s.*	iiij*d.*

xxvij° die Octobris 1607

" It is at this daie agreed by M^r^ Bayliffs
" and the rest of the p'ishio'rs w^t^ the
" full consent of M^r^ Parson the Church-
" wardens & sidemen that M^rs^ Gregorie
" & M^rs^ hook wief of Tho^s^ Hooke and
" M^rs^ harries shall have and injoy the
" pewe in the Church called M^rs^ bailiffs
" pewe one by them now injoyed by a
" form' order to the bailiffs wives for
" the tyme being graunted duringe such
" tyme as the pewes wher'in they lately
" kneled be holden from them and w^ch^
" were to them the said M^rs^ Gregorie

[1] The wife of Lord Eure, Lord President of the Marches, 1607-1616.
[2] A Crewel or Worsted.

"Mrs hook & Mrs harris graunted by "order as by the church bok of this "p'ish app'eth In Consideracon that "they were removed from their pewes "for the placing of the right ho: the "Lady Ewer and this order to be "p'fected at the next accompt of the "Churchwardens of this p'ish."

It is ordered the ixth day of Aprill 1608 by the Bayliffs & parisshioners that the two palles shalbe in the custody of the churchwardenes & yt yf they be lent out, the benefytt & wages for them shalbe receaved and dulye accompted for to the use of the parishe; And whereas the lawe dooth alowe but three peales to be Ronge for anyone yt Diethe hit is by the parishe the same day ordered that yf any more pealles then three be Ronge for any that then halfe the benefytt of those extraordynary pealles shalbe accompted for by the churchewardenes to the use of the parishe

1608 to 609.

Churchwardens. Richard Wilkes and Thomas Blashfield.

1609 to 1610.

Churchwardens. Richard Heath & Richard Nightingall Jun.

Amongst the grants of pews in this year are the following:—

Graunted unto Mr William Lane & Jane his wiffe halfe the pewe wch Mr Shroley by the surrender of Ed. ffox of ludford Esquier for that purpose in the north sid of the Churche & have Rhd for the same ... ... ijs.

Graunted unto the Company of m'cers taylores glovers & hatters[1] 8 pewes one the north sid of the Church wch were erected of purpoos for the use of that Company unto Mr Ric bayly Mr Thomas Candland & Mr Ed. Crowther the pewe

[1] Popularly called "The Company of Stitchmen."

to kneel in that the Company hath lent unto S[r] Ed. ffox knight the second pewe unto M[r] Ric. ffisher M[r] Samuell p'ker & M[r] W[m] gregori the third pewe unto M[r] Cotton M[r] Ric. nightingall M[r] goorge barnes & M[r] Ric. bevan the fourth pewe unto Evan wahan Ric. Wilkes & Thomas Watkeis the fifte pew unto Rowland voyle John powes & William griffith the sixt pewe unto John bedowe Thomas Whitbye John Jones & John patchett the other two pewes for those that have not bine stewards of the Company & have Receved for the same ... ... xs.

Receipts.

Rhd for Extraordanary peels ... ... xij*d*.

Disbursements.

payd William Crump his years wages for tendinge the clock & chimes & keepinge Clene the leads ... ... xiij*s*. 4d.

payd Thomas Rooe for his whole yeares wages for swepinge of the Church & whipinge of dogges ... ... viij*s*.

payd unto the parytor[1] when I was sworne iiij*d*.

vj quiers of w[t] pap' for to make a booke for the Churchwards' taccompt ... ij*s*.

payd John Clark to make the booke & p'chment to Cover him ... ... xiiij*d*.

payd seoson for him & his boy for two dayes work to fasten the north pinakell & to mend the leads ... ... iij*s*.

payd hinton for 5 Crampes of Irone to fasten the pinakle waing 24 lbs at 2*d* p' li ... ... iiij*s*.

payd Season for xviij li. of lead to fasten the Crampes of Irone ... ... ij*s*. iij*d*.

payd for a Ringe of lime & loade of lime to mend the but of penakel & the edge of the uper leeds ... ... xiiij*d*.

[1] Apparitor—a messenger that served the process of the Spiritual Court.

payd hime for 5 li. of sowder to mend the uper leads & one the powle ... ijs. xjd.
payd for 5 loads of lyme to point the steple & the head of the hye Churche ... iijs. 4d.
payd a mason & v workman to help hime for poinctinge the head of the steaple w^th^in & w^th^out & the garvson & the peanakells of the hy Churche ... ls. vjd.
payd for Ringinge one St. James day ... iijs. 4d.
payd for Ringinge the 5 of August ... iijs. 4d.
payd for Ringinge the 5 of November ... iijs. 4d.
payd for Ringinge the 24 of M'che ... ijs. vjd.
payd for a kather for the mason to stand in to point the steple ... ... iijs. vjd.
payd for a loade of tille to mend the house in the Church yeard by M^r^ bay-lyeffs apointment[1] ... ... vs.
payd for vj longe matts to knell one in the Chansell at the Communyon ... xviijd.

A not for the Bell[2]

It'm payde for claye... ... ... ijs.
It'm payd for gathering horsdeung ... iiijd.
It'm payd for heye ... ... ijd.
It'm payd for vj pownd of tallow ... xviijd.
It'm payd for cords to strentg^t^ the moulds xxd.
It. payd for two pownd & halfe of virgin wax ... ... ijs.
It. payd for halfe of rosen ... jd.
It. p^d^ for drawes for the Bell head ... vjd.
It. p^d^ for caringe of acartlod of Bricke fro. Staunton ... ... xd.
It. p^d^ for packthird to whip a rope to help downe w^th^ the bell ... ... ijd.
It. payd for alle bestowed on the company w^ch^ did help downe w^th^ the Bell ... viijd.
It. payd for lights at the plucking downe of the bell ... ... iiijd.

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[1] We learn from the Corporation Books that this house—"wherin Richard hooke deceased lately kept Schoole"—was in future to be kept to the use of the parish, and to be employed at the discretion of the Bailiffs and Company (Corporation) for the time being, as they shall from time to time appoint.

[2] This account is attached to the Disbursements.

It. payd owen Price for watching the mettell ... ... viij*d*.
It. payd owen Dier and Thomas Bromley for up the mettell ... ... viij*d*.
It. pd John Sutton and Jobe for watching the mettell on night ... ... viij*d*.
It. payd Jenking Pewttering for going to orlton for keysell to stock the bell ... iiij*d*.
It. for a pownd and halfe of Sope to licker the stocke ... ... vj*d*.
It. payd the company that did helpe to drawe up the Bell... .. ... xij*d*.
It. payd John Robinson carpend' for losing downe and hanginge up of the bell being v days worke ... ... vs. vj*d*.
It. payd keysell of orlton for three days worke in stocking of the bell ... ij*s*.
payd M^r^ Thomas langford for the caredg of a cart lod of Bricke from Staunton ij*s*.
It. payd morgon Powell Laberar for a days worke about the bell ... ... iiij*d*.

Sma xxiij*s*. xj*d*.

more Carried By William Coxe of Staunton w^th^ his . . . . a Lode of Bricks graties

1610-1611.

Churchwardens. Richard Bowdler and Henrye Goughe.

Receipts.

Graunted to M^r^ Thomas Blashefylde the alley w^ch^ leadythe unto his pewe & receavyd &c. ... ... viij*d*.

Disbursements.

It. for the hyer of a horse ... ... xij*d*.
It. for the workers of the same ... vj*d*.
It. for whyte paper ... ... j*d*.
It. for wyer from Bewdley for the chymes and for nayles ... ... ij*s*. vj*d*.
It. for Bayes Incle Tacks & Workemanshyp for the L. Presydents pewe ... xs.
It. for mendinge the whele of the second teanor bell whop to lyne the whele, for nayles,& for settinge up of all the greate waynescott in the Shewmakers Chawn-

cell mendinge the heade of the Beere, for a borde atthe Churche Callends & for mendinge the dore to ffraunces Bybbe ijs. vj*d*.
It. for mendinge ij Bald Rybbes against the kings holydaye ... ... vj*d*.
It. for a newe Commyon boke boughte at Worcester pryce ... ... viijs.
It. for hyer of horse ij^e^ dayes ... ... ijs.
It. for myne owne chardgs then ... ijs.
It. to Rowland Tayler for his halfe yeres wags ... ... xvj*d*.
It. for newe Rownds for the longe ladder w^ch^ were broken in the L. Presydents worcke in makinge the ij^o^ grete stone wyndowes in the castle ... .. viij*d*.
It. to ij^o^ men for attendinge & keapinge the glasse wyndowes upon my Ladyes funerall daye ... ... xij*d*.
It. for a matt to lye under the L. Presydents sete in the highe Chawncell ... iiij*d*.
It. for wrytinge & castinge of these bokes wee beynge illyterate ... ...

Receipts £18 6 3
Payments £18 10 6

1611 to 1612.

Churchwardens. John Saunders and Ellis Beadowe.

Disbursements.

To Crumpe for mendinge the bellowes of the organs ... ... ijs
To Season for mending the glasse of the Lower Windowes ... ... xxs.
To Bonde for mending tho glasse of the upp' windowes and lyme thereunto ... xxvijs. iiij*d*.
To Crumpe & Ringers for ringinge at my Lords Cominge to towne ... ... ijs.
ffor the cloth of M^r^ Landons surples ... xxs.
To J^n^ havard for setting up the deske for Jewells workes ... ... vj*d*.
for two chaynes & nayles for the same Desk & to tye the booke ... ... vj*d*.
for a cord for the wicket ... ... iiij*d*.
for mending the hinge of the Church Callends Dore ... ... iiij*d*.

for a bucket for the baldrip of the great bell iiij*d.*
To M[r] Crowther for keeping the Register book of Cristnings wedings & burials... ijs.
To M[r] Thomas Turn'[1] esquier town Clerk of this towne for Registringe of thes accompts ... ... iijs. iiij*d.*
for two keyes for the pooremans box & mending the locks ... ... xij*d.*
Receipts £20 14 5
Payments £16 3 5

1612 to 1613.

Churchwardens. Thomas Edwards and Richard Baker.

1613 to 1614.

Churchwardens. John Clee and John Ambler.

1614 to 1615.

Churchwardens. Valentyne Dawes and Edward Powis, Jun.

Receipts.

Grauntes of the pewes in the Gallery

Imp[rs] Graunted to M[r] Alexander Robertes and Margret his wief & Thomas their sonne that part of the gallery w[ch] hee of his owne cost & Charges did erect & build for and during their three natural! lyves if they doe remaine in towne & pay church dutyes and have reced ... ijs.
Graunted to Edward littleton esquire and mary his wief & to M[r] Edward letelton ther sonn for ther naturell lives a pewe next adioyning to M[r] Robertes & have rec. for the same ... ... xls vs.
Graunted to M[rs] Margrett Greene the second pewe of the gallery wholly to her selfe for terme of her naturall lief and Rec.[2] ... ... xvs.

[1] Turner.

[2] The 3rd pew was granted to Thomas and Mary keye for 35s., the 4th to Richard and Jane Wilkes for 15s., the 5th to Richard Hall and Wm. Bowdler for 35s., the 6th to Ed. Colbac for 30s., the 7th to Thomas blashfield for 30s., the 8th to Jonas and katherine Doe for 30s., the 9th to Thomas and Joyse Browne and Henry Howld for 30s. In each case for life, provided the grantees pay Church duties.

Graunted to John Powell & Margery his wief and John Clarke and his wief the 10th pewe of the gallery in consideration of their pewe to make the stayers ...		„ „	..
Graunted to Mrs Margrett Greene soe much grownd in the south Ile & a voyd pewe at the upper end of that Ile to pitch postes & erect stayers for and in consideration that out of her good zeale she is purposed at her owne cost & charges to erect and Build a gallery and to bestow it one the schoolemaster & usher successively & to the schollers and yonger sort of people & to others wch wante pewes in the church freely of her owne good will & have receed[1] ...			xij*d*.
Disbursements.			
Impr's to the Chancler to have a day for the repayring of the windowes ...			xix*d*.
„ ffor ringers on the kinges hollyday		iij*s*.	iiij*d*.
payd for the turning of the stayers of the Clockehowse & for boords		xvj*s*.	iiij*d*.
payd to bond the glassyer		xl*s*.	
ffor a cord for the winding doore at the Colledge			ij*d*.
To John Dunne for Coloringe the Clockehowse			xvj*d*.
To Addames for refreshing the Diall ...		xiiij*s*.	
To ffox for Remooving the Diall & clocke & carpenters worke		xvj*s*.	iiij*d*.
To John havard for mendyng the belles & setting up the Dyall			xx*d*.

[1] The books of the Corporation shew that Mrs. Green in 1618 made a further gift, as follows:—"It is at this day ordered that whereas the bailiffs and burgesses of this towne have heertofore granted to Thomas Kay Batchelor of Divinity or publique Preeher one tenemts in the ould street duringe his codtinuance wth us and whereas also the said tenemt is in great decay towards the reedifyinge whereof that vertuous matron margaret Greene widowe hath given the som of twenty pownds and the said Mr Kaie hath disbursed great somes of money: that Mr Parson Crowther wth the assistance of or towne clerke & Mr Gregory shall see what or townesmen will voluntarily bestowe towards this Charitable worke besides what the xij & xxv have alreddy bestowen."

To the Chanceler ffor delivering in the terrier[1]		vij*d.*
payd John Lloyd ffor blowing the Organs		xvj*d.*
for Bourdes for the church kalendes ...		xvj*d.*
paid Thomas Rooe for iij quarte^rs wages	vj*s.*	
paid John Lloyd half yeares wages ...		xvj*d.*
paid for the coulleringe of the curtaine of the organs and iij cords to draw the same		xij*d.*
paid to a workman for mendinge the second tenor about the Brasses of him		xij*d.*

1615 to 1616.

Churchwardens. William Becke and William Lloyd.

1616 to 1617.

Churchwardens. Thomas Colricke and Henry Childe.

1617 to 1618.

Churchwardens. Adam Acton and John Crump.

Disbursements.

paid good man havord for makinge the parsons puge[2] and other thinges by him don...	xxvj*s.*		
Item for making a dore and a frame for the same dore wich is to goe to the Littell organe		iij*s.*	vj*d.*
paid good man bond for his whol years wages for the glasing of the church ...	ij*li.*		
paid Thomas Clarke for mending & stopping the way to the organs[3] ...		iiij*s.*	vj*d.*

[1] Terrier or Terrar, a land roll or survey of lands.

[2] The items are as follows:—6 yds. of wainscot at 2s. 6d., 15s.; boards for the bench and floor, 1s. 6d.; moving steps, &c., 2s.; a pair of portal hinges, 10d.; nails, 10d.

[3] The following extracts from the Corporation Minute Books may here prove interesting, as showing, amongst other things, the salary paid to the organist and choir about this period:—

Apud Turrim ib'm die Sabot scilit xvij° die Octobr Anno Regni Rnë Elizabeth &c, xxxij° 1590.

At this day George Sponsley is ellected by this company to serve in the quire in the place of the Base and to have for his wages iiij*li.* to him paied quarterly And also the said George Sponsley shall in consideracon of the said sallarie use daily morninge prayer betwen sixe & seven of the clocke.

paid M^r^ Keyes for glasinge the windows under the galerye w^ch^ M^rs^ greene made xvs. viij*d.*
paid John doone for Coleringe the portch and the windows & for lyme ... iiijs. vj*d.*
paid lloyd for his whole yeres wages to blowe the organs .. .. ijs. viij*d.*
for mendinge Jobs bell ... ... xviij*d.*
paid to M^r^ Parson Crowther ... ... ijs.
paid to M^r^ Towne clerke ... ... iijs. iiij*d.*

1618 to 1619.

Churchwardens. William Reynolds and John pachett.

Receipts.

rec. for the grave of Robertt Jones' girle vjs. viij*d.*
rec. of M^r^ Robert Townesend for the rent of the brickclose dueatt Mychellmas last viijs.
rec. of M^r^ Richar Cane for a stone in the scollers Chauncell there to be reserved for himself ... ... iiijs. iiij*d.*

Apud Turrim ix^o^ die Aprilis 1603 Anno p' Regis Jacobi &c. primo

It is at this daie agreed that George Pingle organist of this towne shall well and diligentlie instruct the queresters or singinge boies of o^r^ quecre in singinge w^th^in our church accordinge to the scienc of musick and that the vestrie house w^t^in the chauncell of the said church be allowed him for to instruct them in accordinglie. In consideracon whereof the wages of the said Pingle is agreed to be nowe increased and inlarged over and besides the wags he hath alreadie to xxs. p' ann And that Griffith Rainolds Singinge man shall likewise from henceforth have his wages increased vjs. viij*d.* p. ann.

Apud Novam Mansione' xiij die Decembris 1606.

It is at this daie ordered that M^r^ Bailiffs shall have allowaunc for Coats and breeches for the parsons followinge John Jobbe Richard Crompe Willm Chirme Roger hill Richard Adams Willm heathe fraunes Smith Rich Rowland querresters and a Coat to Thomas Roe and one other to Christopher Short for being execucon' at the last gaole deliv'y for that s'vic and purpose onelie.

Apud novam mansionem xix die Septembris 1618.

It is at this day granted that Richard Heynes shall read morninge praier w^th^in o^r^ p'ish Church of St. Lawrence w^th^in this towne of Ludlowe and have the accustomed wages for the same being xxvjs. viij*d.* p' ann and also to have a singinge man's place w^th^in the quier of the said church and to have for his paines therein xiijs. iiij*d.* yearely the first payment to be made at Christide next.

rec. for the grave of M^r^ Leacke ...	vj*s.*	viij*d.*
Graunted to M^r^ John Jones and Mary his wif half a little pew next the goeing up to the pulpitt late the kneelings of M^r^ Baddam and rec. for the same ...	ij*s.*	vj*d.*

Disbursements.

ffourty three pownd of Candles ffor the Church	xvj*s.*	ij*d.*
payd to John havard for alteringe the Counties[1] pewe and for a ledge and nayles to doe the same		x*d.*
payd for vj^e^ longe matts bound w^th^ brier to kneele on at the Comunion ...	iij*s.*	iiij*d.*
payd to Thomas Clarke and his men for puttinge a sill under M^rs^ Greenes gallery and for new wether boordinge all the windows in the steeple	ixs.	ij*d.*
payd to Roger Voughan for fourty five foote of seasoned boords and nayles for the same worke	vs.	x*d.*
Pd. Cords for the litle organs		ij*d.*
ffor the hier of a ladder		vj*d.*
ffor bread and wine for the monthly Comunions	xxiij*s.*	iiij*d.*
payd to the Ringers the xxiiij^th^ of March	iij*s.*	iiij*d.*
Payd to M^r^ Colbach for one peece of Timber ffor the lady Chancell ...	vj*s.*	viij*d.*
ffor two greate rafters to Thomas ansley	iij*s.*	
payd to Roe for his yeares wages for sweepinge the church every day in the weeke	xiiij*s.*	
payd to John Lloyd for blowinge the organs this yeare	ij*s.*	viij*d.*
To the parritor for one oath		iiij*d.*
To Richard Willson for mendinge the locke over the high Chancell		ij*d.*
Payd for the pitchinge and Caryinge of a greate stone behind the Doore of the Churchcallens		iij*d.*

[1] The Countess of Northampton, the wife of the Earl of Northampton, Lord President 1617-1630.

Payd for fowre new baldricks and buckells to the pad maker the iiijth of June ... xij*s.*
ffor procuringe a Commission to find the ould Churchwardens booke ... viij*d.*
ij pownd of Tallow to liquor the baldricks vj*d.*
ffor Cuttinge and turninge the brases mendinge the other gudgins horseinge and mendinge the Rest of the bells ... v*s.*
payd to the Ringers on Saynt James day iij*s.* iiij*d.*
payd to the Ringers upon the vth of august iij*s.* iiij*d.*
payd to the Ringers when they expected my lords Comeinge in September ... vj*d.*
Payd to the Ringers when M^{r} Justice Came the xjth of November ... vj*s.*
more for one to attend his Comeinge on the steeple ... ... iij*d.*

1619 to 1620.

Churchwardens. Will^{m} Powis and Thomas Crowther.

Disbursements.

to Baylie for v Daies work for himself for mendinge the leads ... ... vj*s.* viij*d.*
paid to his Brother for hetinge the iornes xviij*d.*
paid for coles to heat the iornes .. xviij*d.*
Too yards and half of blewe Linen clothe for to shadow the organes ... ... ij*s.* iij*d.*
paid for matts and tumpes to katherin James for my lord and the counsell pewes xvj*d.*
One lock & keye and hinge for leonard loyd his deske ... ... xvj*d.*
paid for a new Comunion Booke ... ix*s.* vj*d.*
paid to bond for mendinge nixons Lanterne ij*s.*
paid to John havord in puttinge up y^{e} dioll xij*d.*
paid to W^{m} harp' for drawinge of xviij barres of iorne for the window ov' the wedinge dore and for the same iorne... x*s.* vj*d.*
paid for a peece of wood to keepe the clock howse together and on prichell for the great bell ... . vj*d.*
paid to lewis Gwillm for mendinge the lock of the great dore of the church ... vj*d.*
paid to W^{m} hill for dooes heare for stuffinge the countise pewe .. ... viij*d.*
paid M^{r} Cossens sonne for Blowinge the organs for halfe a yere ... ... xvj*d.*

payd to Bonde mor for glasinge in respect it was a great wyndye yere by the allowance[1] ... ... xs.

1620 to 1621.

Churchwardens. Edward Jones and Henry Blashfield.

Receipts.

Imprimis surendered by Mrs M'garett Greene widow the second pewe in the north gallerry unto Mrs Margarett Dawes the wiffe of the Worll Mr Valentine Dawes now Bayliffe for her naturall liffe and Receaved for the same ... xs.

Whereas Jane Lewis the wiffe of Edward Lewis gent beinge interressed for Tearme of her liffe unto the pewe scituated in the midle Ile in the church of Ludlow wherein the right honorable the counties of northampton wif to the now lord p'sedent doth kneele hath for sev'all yeares past at the instant and desier of the then Bayliffes sidmen and churchwardens of the said towne left and dep'ted from her usuall kneelinge in the said pewe to thend the same pewe might hencfurth be and remaine as well for the use of the said honorable Lady as such others as maye hapen to be the wiffe of the lord p'sident for the time beinge in Consideracon whereof be it now remembred and testified that Edward Jones and Henry Blashfild Churchwardens of the said Towne have graunted unto the said Jane Lewis Too partes . . . . partes devided of the pewe wherein she now usually kneeleth beinge the second pewe westward from the other pewe aforesaid viz. the Too partes or kneelings thereof northward Too. have and to hold the same too partes for and duringe the Tearme of her naturall liffe

[1] Bond was paid annually 50s. about this date.

Graunted unto Jane the wiffe of John Humfries one kneelinge in the pewe of mathew millard deceased for her naturall liffe adioyninge to the pewe of Richard maund nere the almes house pewes and receved for the same ... ... xviij*d*

ffor the grave of M^rs^ Clebury at the appointement of M^r^ Walter langford and M^r^ Thomas Edwards then Bayliffes have undertook to intreat the p'ish to forgeve the vj*s*. viij*d*. due to the p'ish and to be the Churchwardens dischardge

Disbursements.

Item payd to Emanuell Craswell for mending the great organs by the appoyntement of M^r^ Walter Langford and M^r^ Tho. Edwards then Bayliffis[1] ... viij*li*.

Item for bords and mending the Lady Whitelocke Pue ... ... xij*d*.

Item payd John havord for a newe wayne scott dore to the pulpitt ... ... ij*s*. vj*d*.

To M^r^ Cowsins boy for blowing the organs the whole yeere ... ... v*s*.

Item payd for ringing uppon the fower kings hollidayes ... ... xiij*s*. iiij*d*.

Item payd for a service booke for M^r^ Cowsins ... ... iiij*s*. vj*d*.

Item one doore made newe to the organ Loft and a locke and key for the same iiij*s*. vj*d*.

Item payd M^r^ Samuell Lloyd for dornecks[2] to make the Curten of the great organs xij*s*. x*d*.

Item given to M^r^ Craswell by the ap-

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[1] These repairs were ordered by the Town Council on the 19th February 1619, as appears by the accompanying resolution :—

apud nova' mansione' xix^o^, die ffebr 1619.

"It is at this day ordered that where the great paire of organs "w^th^in the p'ish Church of this towne are now much decaied that the "Churchwardens & sidemen doe send for an experienced & skilfull man "for that purpose and to cause the same organs to be well amended "at the Charge of this towne and upon knowledge of the Charge that "shall arise for the doing thereof a sessment to be made "accordingly."

[2] A kind of linen.

poynt^mt of M^r Walter Langford and Thomas Edwards then bayleiffs ... vs.
Item to a messenger to fetch M^r Cowsins from Stretton ... ... xij*d.*
Item for an arrest of M^r Craswell ... iij*d.*
Ite' putting in the p'sentment ... xvj*d.*

1621 to 1622.

Churchwardens. Samuell lloyd and John Brasier.

Disbursements.

Item paed for ij load of leime to poynt about the batelments	o	j*s.*	v*d.*
Item for xxvj li of chalke	o	j*s.*	j*d.*
Item for greene to Collor the pulpitt ...	o	o	vj*d.*
Item paed for a salter booke of a large volum		iiij*s.*	iiij*d.*
Item paed for a brasson Candlstick with xij branches for the mydle Ile ...	j*li.*	xvj*s.*	vj*d.*
Item for ij branchis for the sid Ils with cups	o	x*s.*	o
Item for askrud[1] Candlstick for the deske to Read service at morninge prayer ...	o	ij*s.*	vj*d.*
Ite' for a Cord to hange the Candlstick in the mydle Ile	o	o	x*d.*
Ite. for a boxe to bringe Candlsticks downe from London	o	j*s.*	o
Ite. for Caredge of the Candlstickes from London beinge a quarter of a C. and xiiij*li.* at xij*s.* a packe	o	ij*s.*	iij*d.*
Item for iij yards of Wenscott for the backe of the pulpitt vj*s*: for the pulpitt doore ij*s.* for the seate ij*s.* vj*d.*, for the frise boord and Setinge up the worke xviij*d.* for Iron Cramps to fasten the wenscott and staples and boult iiij*d.* ...		xij*s.*	iiij*d.*
Iem deliv'ed to an Irishman by the apoyntment of Mr. bayly blashfild for Releefe to pase to his Cuntrey[2]			iiij*d.*

[1] A screwed.

[2] The following minute shews that the Corporation had previously exercised a greater power than the ordering of a small donation to an itinerant out of the funds of the Church :—

Apud Turru ibm die Saboti scilit duodecimo die m'rii anno regni Rne Elizabeth &c. xxxiij.°

It is ordered that there shalbe a Colleccon in the Churche ev'y seconde Sondaye for the Charitable Devocions of the p'isheners for the relief of the poore prisoners until the nexte Gaole deliv'y.

Item for makinge of a balricke ...		*j*s.	iiij*d*.
Item for hanginge up of the lantarne at the north doore			viij*d*.
Item for a Cord to hange up the lantarn			x*d*.
Item for a table of Consanguinity and afinity			iiij*d*.
Item paed Thomas Crumpe for mendinge the pavment in St. Johns Chauncell and mendinge the ij formes in the belfree	o	*j*s.	o
Item for a lathar for to reach the pulle of the chimes		ij*s*.	iiij*d*.
Item for mending the seate in the queristors pewe for setinge up a post in St. Joha's Chauncell for mending of the mats in the Councell's pewe and mendinge of the windinge doore at the Coleg: for mending the latch of the Church skalians doore and for a stone for the Councells pewe doore	o	o	x*d*.
Item payed for lyming the Church to Thomas Crumpe—4 dayes worke ...		ij*s*.	vj*d*.
Item for iij yards of greene kersy for the pulpit		ix*s*.	ix*d*.
Item for iiij ozs. and a dram of greene silk to make iij yards and halfe q[r]ter of shortt fringe for the cushinge and ij yards q[r]ter and halfe of lonnge fringe ij*s*. j*d*. an ozs.		viij*s*.	ix*d*.
Item paed to M[rs] barns for making the fringe		*j*s.	ij*d*.
Item a yard of greene p'petuana[1] to bottom the Cushinge		ij*s*.	vj*d*.
Silk to Sett one the fringe j*d*. tenter hooks and Inckle for loups j*d*.			ij*d*.
Item to Thomas Crumpe for making the Cloth and Cushinge			x*d*.
Item for halfe an ozs. and halfe a quarter of Silke to make the tasels for the Cushings xv*d*. for greene Cotten for the same purpose vj*d*. for making to M[rs] barnes xij*d*.		ij*s*.	v*d*.

[1] Perpetuana—a sort of serge.

Item for ij yards iij quarters of greene perpetuana to make a border for the pulpitt ijs. vj*d.* yd.	vjs.	x*d.*
Item ij yards iij q^ters of Lonnge greene fringe for the same waynge iij ozs. lese dram ijs. vj*d.* an ozs.	vijs.	iiij*d.*
In silke to sowe one the fringe iij*d.* a dozen of hooks iij*d.* payed for the makinge vj*d.*	js.	
Item paed for 28 quartes and a pint of Clarett for the monthly Comvnion ...	xixs.	

1622 to 1623.

Churchwardens.—Henry Pritchard and John Gregorie.[1]

Receipts.

It. for the grave of the Caterer his brother law	vjs.	viij*d.*
It. for the grave of Mr. Jones the Atturny	vjs.	viij*d.*
It. receaved of Mr. Richard Cam for the Churchowse for one yeare the some of	iiijs.	
Granted to Thomas Eyton Esq^r Judith Eyton his wife one whole pew in the galery on the north sid weh was built by Alexander Roberts Esq^r & lately in the possession of Thomas ffowler Esq^r desessed & Elizabeth hopton widow & Elizabeth hopton the yonger & by them forfeicted for want of Inhabitinge in towne & payinge church duties also one other Little pew at the back of William Lloyds his pew wherein the said William lloyd hath a passage into his pew for terme of their naturall Lives & if they shall remain in towne and pay church Duties & receaved for the same	xxs.	

Disbursements.

Itt. paid for ringing at the Returne of the Prince from Spaine	iijs.	iiij*d.*
to Crumpe for ringinge on S^t Jame's day the Kings holliday	iijs.	iiij*d.*
paid Crumpe for ringinge for the Gowries Conspiracy beinge the Kings holliday	iijs.	iiij*d.*

[1] Died during his year of office

It. paid for a Rope to hang the waight of the Turning dore in the Church yard...			j*d.*
Ittm paid for Ringing at two sev'all times at the Lord Presidents coming in ...			xvj*d.*
It. paid for ringing at the Countesse her coming to Towne			viiij*d.*
It. spent on the Sidemen			xxij*d.*
Paid Bond for 100 foote of glasse ...	ij*li.*	js.	viij*d.*

1623 to 1624.

Churchwardens. William Rascoll and Richard Blewe.

Receipts.

It'm Surrendered by Johan Sherwood widdowe uppon the xxiijth day of March 1624 all that her seate in the north mydle Ile upon the sowth syde of the same Ile betweene the seate of M^{r} Richard Davies on the west syde and the seate of John Jones on the East syde neere the pullpitt To hould to the use of William Sherwood her sonne and Margrete his wief for terme of theire n'all Lyves and granted upon the same s^{r}render and uppon sight of sev'all acts under teste of the Sev'all Courts of Audiens and Delegats[1] above fourth and of the Contynuance of the pos'sion of the said Johan Sherwood ever sithence the said acts made many yeares Last past unto the said William Sherwood and Margrette his wief The said whole seate soe surrendered by the said Johan Sherwood for tearme of the n'rall Lyves of the said William and Margrett and rec. for the same		iijs.	iiij*d.*
Rec. for Graves[2]	xiiij[l]	vjs.	viij*d.*

[1] The Audience Court belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Audience Court of the Archbishop of York. The High Court of Delegates formerly the Court of Appeal from the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts—abolished by 2 & 3 Wm. IV. c. 92.

[2] In this year 43 people were buried inside the Church.

Disbursements.

It'm for a Corde to hange the Lanthorne at the Sowth Church doore... ...		ij*d*.
It'm for 4 Crooked plates for the chymes		xij*d*.
It'm for a payer of Clippers to twiste the wiers of the Clocke and Chymes ...		iiij*d*.
It'm paied to Lewys Gwil'm for a hooke and three Cacthes for the said Chymes	iiij*s*.	
It'm for a mayne locke springe for the Chymes	ij*s*.	
It'm for a Rownd ringe for the spindle of the Chymes		iiij*d*.
It'm for viij^{e} Cletts of Iron and nayles for the said Chymes		viij*d*.
It'm for the hire of 2 Laborers for pulling asunder the Chymes and setting together the same	ij*s*.	
It'm paied to Greene the Bellfounder towards his Chardgs by the appoyntm^{t} of M^{r} Baylieffs	iij*s*.	iiij*d*.
It'm paied to Edw^{d} Baker for leathering a late breache in the Chyme Rope ...	ij*s*.	
It'm for mending and peecing the gable for the Chymes	iiij*s*.	
It'm for wyer for the Clocke and Chymes		xij*d*.
It'm to Edward Baker for 3 yards of gable Rope for the Chymes & for leathering of 4 yards of the same Gable and for shutting & leathering of the chyme Rope in 2 places	vj*s*.	viij*d*.
It'm to Lewys Gwillm for xxiiij^{r} barres of Iron for the wyndowes waighing xliiij pownds	xij*s*.	
It'm to him for hanging the forebell and for 2 hooks to Challong Doore ...	iiij*s*.	
It'm for Ringers upon the day that King Charles was p'claymed	iij*s*.	iiij*d*.
It'm to the organist for worke done in amending the orgaines		xij*d*.
It'm to Old field for Coming to see the decayed Bells	v*s*.	
It'm for Lasing of twoe bells	ij*s*.	vj*d*.
It'm for a Ladder for the oriell ...	ij*s*.	vj*d*.
It'm to Thomas Crumpe for Ringing the belles to entertayne S^{r} E. Chamberlayne at his first Coming to Ludlowe ...		xij*d*.

1624 to 1625.

Churchwardens.—Edmond Gregory and William Evans.

Receipts.

Imprimis Collected by sessment for both the Lewnes	51*li.*	11*s.*	2*d.*
Item receaved of M^r^ Robert Tounshend for the rent of the brick close due ev'y third yere	0	8	0
Item receaved of M^r^ Richard Hall the some of xx*s.* w^ch^ was given by M^rs^ Andery Hughs for repracons of the Church	1	0	0
Ite for the ould brick of the furnace in w^ch^ the bells were Cast	0	4	0
Item for a paire of traces w^oh^ were bought for the use of the takinge upp of the bells & sould againe beinge over worne	0	0	10
Imprimis graunted to S^r^ John Walter knight, Lord Chief Barron of his Courte of exchequer at Westminster and to William Walter esquier his sonne and heyr all that pewe seat, or kneeling place w^th^in the p'ish Church of St. Lawrence in this towne of Ludlow on the South side of the midle range or Iles there Duringe the naturall lives of them the sayd S^r^ John Walter and William Walter	0	0	0
Graunted the third day of Janery 1625 to Thomas Moore and ffraunces his wief for theyr naturall lieves all that midlmost pewe of the three pewes under the clock house surrendered to us for that purpose by katherine posterne widowe and have receaved for the same the some of		iijs.	
Graunted the xx^th^ day of Aprill 1625 to Martha the wief of the right worshipfull Edward Waties Esquier one of the kings ma^ts^ Justices of his mats Counsell in the marches of Wales and to the worshipfull Edward ffox Esquier and Anne his wief one whole pewe in the			

north Ile for terme of theyr naturall lives upon the surrendere of Justice Waties and Thomas Blashfield gent. and Jane Wilxe wydowe and receaved for the same		s 3	d 4
Ite a grave for John Jones of the bell ...	0	6	8
Item a grave for M[r] John LLoyd under the pentice	0	6	8

Disbursements.

Item payd to workmen for fetchinge a ladder and reareing of him and to helpe to remove him from wyndowe to wyndow to mend the glasse wyndowes that the last Churchwardens left unmended and for mendinge and poyntinge the two Corners of the Chauncell under the broad Arrowe head & for lyme for the same	0	2	6
Ite payd to the Chauncelor for that wee were Called in to theyr Courte the next Courte after wee were sworne because the last Churchwardens had answered by theyr p'sentment that the glasse wyndowes were then repayringe as the Judge of the Courte did Informe us and yet noe such matter therefore wee payd for ffees then ijs. ij*d*. & we were Called in againe by reason of theyr p'sentment that the wyndowes were in repayringe to certiffie that wee had mended the wyndowes and for that xxij*d*.	0	4	0
Item payd to M[r] Thomas Coulbach C'lre[1] for a newe booke Concerninge prayer & fastinge evy Wensday x*d*			
payd to R. Williams for two newe books more to give thankes that the plague is neere seased in the kingdome xij*d*.	0	1	10
Ite payd to John Crowe for a Gable to let Downe the bells at the price of iiij*d*. the pound w[ch] wayd six score and seventeene pounds w[ch] Came to	2	5	8

[1] Clerk.

Payd to Margery Vaughan for three Locks for the greate Cheste in the vestery and two for the Church gate and for poundinge of swyne out of the Churchyeard &c.	0	2	3
Item payd to Thomas Davies & W^m^ Posterne for the house to Cast the bells in	0	6	8
Item payd for wier for the Chimes to Thomas Peers and widowe Vaughan beinge most of them broken w^th^ takinge downe the bells	0	3	4
Ite payd to Ribalds for throweinge out of stones out of the place where the bells were Cast and for makinge yt Cleane and for takinge downe of a p'ticon betweene Davies and Posterne and for settinge up the p'ticon wall againe & for makinge up a wall of stone that was broken Downe into Davies garden to make the syte of the furnace and for Carrieing of eight hundred & a half of brick out of M^r^ fishers Crab mill to the Carte and for Carrieinge of yt in to the bell founder againe & for fillinge up the pit againe were the bells were Cast ...	0	13	8
Ite payd to John Done for poyntinge the wyndowe ov^r^ the weddinge Church Dore and for Colloringe of him stone Collor and for whitinge all the body of the Church and for Colloringe of the wyndowes and the greate pillers up to the boules of them w^th^ red lead and for whitinge the porch and Colloringe him w^th^ red lead againe and for Poyntinge the two wyndowes in the Porch and Colloringe them stone Collor on the out side and to poynt and Crest the top of the body of the Church and Chauncell and all other needfull places there to be poynted w^th^ lyme and for puttinge a stone in the bench in the porch and for mendinge one of the buteryes of the Church		xix*s.*	iiij*d.*
Item payd to Marmaduke Pardoe for mending the organs	0	1	6

Item payd to William Baker for Draweinge the artickles for the Castinge of the two bells and makeinge of six three quarter wheeles and stocks and hangeinge of them and for Draweinge and fayer writinge of them & for makinge two bonds and two acquittanes for the same	0	5	6
Ite payd to ffraunes Bibb, for three Dayes worke and a half to make redy a prop of xxiiij^{er} foot Longe and Draweinge him up in the steeple and placinge him there and for Draweinge up a barrell and planks and boords to stand upon to wynd the bells Downe and up agayne and placinge them there and for one Dayes worke and a half to wynd them downe againe for himself & another workeman	0	6	0
Payd to people to Carry up the poule to make the prop in the steeple and the barrels to Drawe downe and up the bells from the widowe groves house to the Church	0	0	8
Ite payd to ffraunes Bibb ffor making a scale to way the bells wth placinge of the beame and borroweinge of waights and bringeinge them home againe and for raysing up the bells to way them and helpinge to way the bells and for nayles to make scale	0	3	10
Item payd to Roynald at groves for a peece of tymber to make a barrell to wynd downe the bells	0	1	6
Ite payd to ffraunes Bibb for makinge the barrell to let Downe the bells ...	0	1	6
Ite payd to Edward Baker for three newe bell ropes togeather to take up the stocks and wheeles & other things ...	0	0	6
Ite payd to John Comer for a beame to waigh the bells and to fraunes Bebb to make the beame	0	2	0
payd to John Crowe for two payer of traes	0	2	4
Ite payd for certen wooden burrs to fasten the glasse in the oriell and other places in the Church	0	1	0

Payd to Burd and Brompton for Draweinge downe the bells to be Cast and Draweinge them up againe	0	2	8
Item payd to John Crowe for six newe bell Roaps	2	4	8
Ite payd to Edward Rawlins for Carrieinge of five loads of Brick from M^r^ ffishers Crabb mill to the bell founder and for Carrieinge of sixe loads of Clay to him	0	3	2
payd to M^r^ Lacy and the workmen at the forge for makinge newe the Clapper of the greate bell all savinge the eye of him and all the Iron that was broken of wee sould to helpe to pay for him and yet wee payd besides the money w^ch^ wee had for the ould Iron ...	0	16	7

1625 to 1626.

Churchwardens. John Lythall and Edward Edwin.

Receipts.

ffor graves[1]	vij*li.*	vjs.	viij*d.*
ffor Tocken money	ij*li.*		
of M^rs^ Cam widow ffor one yeare of the Church howsse		iiijs.	
Granted the x^th^ of Janeary 1626 to James hunt of the Bell ffor tearme of his naturall Life one kneling which was the kneling of John Jonnes his wiffs fformer husband deaceased in the midle Ile neare the ffount toward the south dore and Receivd ffor the same to the use of the parish		ijs.	
Granted the viij^th^ daye of ffeberary 1626 to Johan the now wife of Henry Hould ffor term of her naterall Liffe one kneling in the galery which was the kneling of Mary hould Late deceased and Red. ffor the same to the usse of the parish			xij*d.*
Granted the ix daye of Aprill 1627 to ffrancis the now wiffe of Richard			

[1] The list of graves contains this item :—"The grave of a prisoner ffrom John Dayes hows vjs. viij*d.*"

Edwards gent and now high Bayliffe of this towne of Ludlow ffor tearm of her naterall Liffe one halfe pew Surendered by her husband for that purpose being in the midle Ile and south Rainge and Receed to the usse of the parish ... xij*d*.

Granted the x^th^ daye of Ap^rill 1627 to margret the now wiffe of Adam Acton gent and to Alce the now wiffe of Richard Selman gent. for tearm of theyr naturall Lives one halfe pew which halfe pewe was M^r Thomas Beryes Late deceased being in the midle Ile and north Rainge provided that the Right honuera^bl^ the now Countice of North hampton shall have the usse thereof during her Residence in towne for her gentell women Rd of the prish in Regard of the promise ... ... ij*s*.

stayd for M^rs^ Selman because the Churchwardens doe not a gree for her

Granted the xviij^th^ daye of Aprill 1627 to M^rs^ chester Belingham for tearm of her naturall Life one halfe pew in the north galery & halfe a little pew at the Bak of M^r^ William Loyd his pewen wh is wer the pewes of Thomas hatton Esquier Lat deaceased and Received to the usse of the p'rish[1] ... ... x*s*.

Disbursements.

To Thomas Thomson in earnest for poynting the Steple ... ... iiij*d*.

payd him for three weks work ... j*li*. xviij*s*. iij*d*.

ffor Eggs ... ... v*s*. v*d*.

1 bed cord to bind the chayer... ... xij*d*.

1 buket payle to Cary morter... ... iiij*d*.

1 Siffe to Sift Lime ... ... iiij*d*.

payd Thomas Marsh ffor a polley ... xij*d*.

payd Richard Clarke ffor Eayght dayes worke in the steple ... ... viij*s*. viij*d*.

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[1] Som of grawntes of pewes ij*li*. viij*s*. iiij*d*.

ffor vij dayes worke ffor shralyes boy ...	iij*s.*	vj*d.*
payd ffor a man to work with Thomas j day		xij*d.*
vij load of Lime at x*d.*	v*s.*	x*d.*
ffor glovers shreads and ffier to boyle them	iij*s.*	iiij*d.*
payd ffor three bushells of malt ...	xv*s.*	
ffor stroung work		iiij*d.*
ffor ffier		vj*d.*
payd Richard Lewes ffor 43li 26li & 21li all 90li ffower score & tenli 3d ...	xxij*s.*	vj*d.*
one Iron pin ffor the polley		vj*d.*
1 kaye ffor the stayer ffont Dore of the steple		iiij*d.*
to Walter stead ffor a Rope to hang the Chayer	iij*s.*	ij*d.*
payd Richard Lewes ffor iiij Cramps 22*li.* at 3d	v*s.*	vj*d.*
6*li.* of Lead & Soder		xij*d.*
payd ffor xiijli of Lead		xx*d.*
payd Richard Edwin ffor 30li halfe of Lead at	iij*s.*	x*d.*
payd Thomas Thomson ffor poynting the Steple and Seting of xxv Cramps ...	iij*li.*	
payd phillip harpr ffor xli halfe of lead ...		xviij*d.*
payd Richard Lewes ffor 97li of Crampes & Tapr wedges at 3d	xxiiij*s.*	iij*d.*
payd him more ffor D a Cl lesse 2li of Cramps & wedges at 3d being 54li ...	xiij*s.*	vj*d.*
7 pines ffor the Chimes		vij*d.*
xiiij li of lead		xxij*d.*
payd Richard Lewes ffor Cramps and hoks ffor the Dore of the steple	vj*s.*	
payd Richard Lewes ffor Irones for the Callen Dores		xv*d.*
nayles and a springe ffor the Chimes ...		iiij*d.*
payd Frauncis Bib ffor mending the Calen Dores		xv*d.*
payd Richard hill of Bromfild ffor mending the Claper of the treble bell ...	vij*s.*	
payd for the making Cleane of the Chancell at the Buriall of John ffox his wife		iiij*d.*

[1] Half a hundred.

ffor a kaye to the vestory dore ...		viij*d.*
ffor tow Ropps To Thomas peirce ...	viij*s.*	
a loke ffor the Churchyard gate ...		iiij*d.*
iiij matts in the Justices pews ...		viij*d.*
payd ffor the Removing of the great Lather		iiij*d.*
Salit oyle		vj*d.*
oyle ffor the Chimes...		ij*d.*
ffor a Rope ffor the Clock	iiij*s.*	
payd John havort ffor mending the top of the beare		x*d.*
ffor two Boks ffor thanksgivinge ...	ij*s.*	
ffor a matt in my Lords pew		viij*d.*
payd John ffox for mending the Chims...	x*s.*	
payd the Chancler when wee wer Caled in to Repayer o[r] Churchyad		xix*d.*
payd bibs sonne ffor going to the Rock to Ievenes ffor a Rope		xij*d.*
payd ffor the Rope to Ievenes ...	xix*s.*	iiij*d.*
payd Richard Lewes ffor a kaye to the organs upon p'does[1] going away ...		iiij*d.*
payd ffr. Bib ffor stoping the waye to the orgones		vj*d.*
ffor a Cord to the Coledge Churchyard gatts		ij*d.*
payd at the Delivering in of my Lord bishops presentment	ij*s.*	vj*d.*
To Thomas Roe ffor his wholeyeares wages	xiiij*s.*	
To John Loyd ffor blowing the orgones...	v*s.*	
To John Clarke ffor binding the great Bible	xiij*s.*	iiij*d.*
ffor binding tow Boks of Comon prayer...	vij*s.*	viij*d.*
to M[r] Baxter ffor tow Bokes of prayer ffor staye of the plage...	ij*s.*	iiij*d.*
to John ffox ffor mending the Baldripp of the second Bell		vj*d.*
at o[r] acount in the Easter weke ...	v*s.*	
ffor the wrighting of tow presentments...	ij*s.*	
payd Richard Lewes ffor a boke to the Litle orgones		viij*d.*
ffor wrighting the to boks of a seasment	iiij*s.*	
payd ffor v pints of wine ffor the Sacrement the iiij[th] of May 1627... ...	ij*s.*	ij*d.*

[1] Pardoe's.

1d Bread
ffor Cramps and Irones ffor the wheles of the great bell ... ... iijs. iiijd.
ffor a great Staple ... ... vjd.
To Mr Parson Colbach ffor keping the Regester Boke ... ... ijs.
To Mr Richard Mitton Towen Clark ffor the ingrocing of the acount ffayer in the Church Boke ... ... iijs. iiijd.
To Griffith Regnales ffor his whole yeares wages ... ... vli. vjs. viijd.
ffor washing the Communion Table cloth xijd.
payd Richard Clench the elder ffor keping the Chimes and Cloke ffor the yeare past 1625 by order of the sidmen upon his peticcon ... ... vs.
ffor his wages ffor the whole yeare ... vjs. viijd.
p'd Richard Clench the younger more the 23 September ffor wier ffor the Chimes ... ... vjd.
oyle ffor the bells ... vjd.
Slips to ty the Balripps ... iijd.
Lether ffor the Baldripps ijs. vjd. iijs. ixd.
ffor Ringing at Whisontid and Easter .. ixs. iiijd.
ffor Ringing upon Candlemas Daye being the Coranation ... ... iijs. iiijd.
ffor wine for the Sacrements
The ffirst of May iij pints ... xijd.
iiijth June j gall of wine ijs. viijd.
the second of Julii iij quarts ijs.
vjth of August v quarts iijs. iiijd.
iijd September 3 quarts ijs.
1 October 3 quarts ijs. } ili. vs. xd.
vth November iiij quarts ijs. viijd.
iij December v pints xxd.
7 Janearii 6 quarts vs.
2 of ffeberarii 3 quarts ijs. vjd.
in Bread ... xijd.
payd the aparetor ffor his ffees when he brought the Book of Articles ... iiijd.
payd the Chancler for Continence of the Cause tell nex Court when we wer Called ffor not Reparing the Church-yard ... ... iiijd.
payd ffor the Dismision of that Cause ... vijd.

Disbursements ffor the galery in the Steple mad and built this p^rsent yeare

payd Samewell Arden and ffrancis Bib in Ernest ... ... xviij*d*.
pd ffrancis Bib ffor vj dayes and a halfe to Loke timber ... ... vj*s*. vj*d*.
payd ffrancis Bib ffor making fframing & Rearing the gallery ... ... *vl*.
payd him more ... ... ij*s*.
payd George polter ffor viij Tonn of Timber at vij*s*. vj*d*. ... ... iij*li*.
iij C. of plankes at viij*s*. vj*d*. ... ... xxv*s*. vj*d*.
Tow C. of Bords ... . xj*s*.
ffor sawing and Cutting of ij Loung peces of Timber for ... ... xiiij*s*. vj*d*.
more payd him of this acount... ... ij*s*.
more ffor iiij C. of lesse viij ffout of plankes at viij*s*. vj*d*. p. C. ... ... xxxiij*s*. iiij*d*.
1 C. of xij*d*. nayles ... ... xij*d*.
payd Richard Leowes ffor a payer of hinges ffor a Dore with in the steple... xiij*d*.
a kaye to the Litell orgon Dore ... iij*d*.
3^li^ of Lead to ffasten the hooks ... vj*d*.
payd Thomas pearce ffor a lok for that Dore ... ... x*d*.
payd ffor the Carag of planks ffrom my felowes howes ... ... vj*d*.
payd Richard Leowes Smith
iiij^d^ nayles ... ... viij*d*
vj^d^ wedges ... ... vj*d*.
ffor Cramps ffor the whele of the great bell ... ... iij*s*. iiij*d*. } vij*s*.
ffor plattes and one Cramp ... ij*s*.
ffor a great staple ... ... vj*d*.
payd ffrancis Bib ffor the mending of the Tow wheles that wer broken and ffor puting up the pillers a bout the galery Eye ... ... j*li*. iij*s*. vij*d*.
payd John havert ffor torning of 32 pillers and 4 great pillers about the ey of the galerii ... ... vij*s*.
payd John Colier for his man a day to put up hinges ffor the Dore in the steple x*d*.
payd Walter Stead ffor nayles ... iij*s*.

payd Richard Leowes for Cramps and tow hoks ffor the galery	vij*s.*	
To ffrancis bib ffor to dayes worke more	ij*s.*	
ffor tow C. of viij*d.* nayles		xvj*d.*
payd Richard Leowes ffor a hok & a hing to draw up the End of the galery to goe into the steple		xij*d.*
More for ij Cramps to ty the Rafters of the out gallery to the windoes ...		xij*d.*
ffor a staple		iiij*d.*
To Thomas Thomson ffor ix dayes worke ffor making of a Dore throw the Steple and other worke	ix*s.*	
To bibs sonn ffor going ffor Sam'ell Arden		xviij*d.*
ffor sawing a pece of Timber in the wood		xviij*d.*
Spennt at the Carage of to load of Timber		viij*d.*
To Thomas Thompson for one days worke		xij*d.*
Spennt at the Rearing of the gallry upon the Laborers	vij*s.*	
for ocken poules ffor the wind ...		vj*d.*
ffor halfe a C. of Bords to Richard Cook	iij*s.*	vj*d.*
ffor ffilling the Sawpitt & Carage of Timber		viij*d.*
Spent in going to Bleathwood... ...		x*d.*
payd ffrancis Brompton ffor Carage of v load of Timber iij at iij*s.* vj*d.*—x*s.* vj*d.* ij load at iiij*s.* viij*s.*	xviij*s.*	vj*d.*
M[r] Larkin tow Load at	vij*s.*	vj*d.*
and one Load at	iiij*s.*	
payd Thomas Lyall ffor Carage of tow Loung Somers[1] upon a thrust wayne...	xvij*s.*	viij*d.*
Spent in Loading the timber		xviij*d.*
Spent at the Receving of the Somers whom		xviij*d.*
payd Rawlines ffor Carag of a pece of Timber ffrom the Castle		vj*d.*
Receipts £52 14 10		
Payments £50 1 8		

It is at this Daye ordered by the Churchwardens and p'ish that in respect the p'ish have had occasion to use p'te of the top of the high Chauncell for awaye to the galery whe[r] they Ringe that so much of the said Rooffe of the said Chauncell and galery w[ch] is so used to the use of the p'ish shalbe by the

[1] Summer—a girder.

said p'ish for ev' maynteyned and the new Churchwardens to pay to M^r^ Parson Colbach for his damages for this yeare susteyned vj*s.* j*d.* and M^r^ Parson to keepe his doore and lock there.

Then it is ordered by the Churchwardens and p'ish that the Church howse in the poss' of M^rs^ Cane shalbe for the only use of the p'ish and thatt the Churchwardens that now are shall enter upon the same to thuse of the p'ish.

Note.—The following interesting minute is copied from the minute books of the Corporation:—

Apud novam Mansionem xij^o^ die Julii Anno Dni 1626.

It is at this day ordered that M^r^ Baylieffs (calling unto them the Churchwardens and Sidemen of the p'ish) shall cause a sufficient graunt to be entred for the repayring of the chamber over the Church porch on the South side to be made a sufficient place for a librarie, according to the Lord Bishoppes graunt & desire.

1626 to 1627.

Churchwardens. Richard Wilks and Ralph Hackluite.

Receipts.

It. for some of the old tymber sold of the Church Callends w^ch^ was left ... viij*d.*

Item Receaved for old lead and smale peeces of new lead . . . . . at one pennye ob. p' pounde ... ... iiij*li.* j*s.* ix*d.*

Graunts of pewes[1] ... ... xxxvj*s.*

It is at this day ordered that the Churchwardens that nowe be shall paye to R^d^ Bond the som of xx*s.* towards his great losses by the greate wynds this yeare.

Ordered that the Churchwardens that now is shall enter upon the howse in the Churchyard or p'sently sue for the same upon the Cost of the p'ish.

1627 to 1628.

Churchwardens. Walter Steade and Jonas Doe.

Receipts.

Graunted unto Anne Blashfield wydowe the 22^th^ of November 1628 that kneelinge place or moitie of the pewe wherein her ffather kneeled together w^th^ a litle

[1] Amongst the grants is one to "Richard Mitton, Town Clerk of Ludlow."

alley to passe through to the said pewe for the tearme of her life and was by her father surrendered to us for that purpose and receaved for the same ... ij*s.*

Graunted unto John Crosse and to Joan his wife and to the longer liver of them both for the tearme of theire naturall lives the one halfe of a pewe beinge the second pewe in the Gallery built by M^r^ Allexander Robt's w^ch^ half is the halfe next the pullpitt and was s'rend'red by M^r^ W^m^ Rascall to us for that purpose & receaved for the same ... ... ij*s.*

Disbursements.

Item for a newe Comunion booke .. viij*s.* vj*d.*

Item payd for a lader for the Church ... j*s.*

Item bestowed upon Richard Lane & his 4 men for theire advice about the pinacle in bread and beere to them and to the Ringers ... ... ij*s.*

Item to him[1] for 4 dayes work for trusseinge up the whole 5 bells... ... iiij*s.*

1628 to 1629.

Churchwardens. Phillip Clark and Richard Cupper.

Receipts.

Graunted to Edward Turscott 28 of August 1629 the knealing in the seate that was his mothers' being the second pew next the church dore ov' against the Almes people pewes & have receaved for the same ... ... xij*d.*

Graunted the 15th Febreary 1629 to John Cupper one knelinge in the pew next under the staires at the North dore w^ch^ was the knelinge of his wiefe Catherine lately deceased and recieved for the same ... ... xij*d.*

Graunted the 8^th^ of Aprell 1630 to M^r^ Richard ffletcher scholemaister of the ffree schole for tearme of his naturall liefe, if soe longe that hee continue in towne one whole pew under the Clock

[1] Francis Bibb.

howse w^{ch} was lately the pew of Valentine Dawes gent deceased Provided that George Betts esq^{r} stuard of his M^{ats} Howshold shall have a place their so long as He continueth in Towne and have receaved for the same ...		vj*s.*	
Graunted 13^{en} of March 1629 to W^{m} Robart Horn minister of God's word for tearme of his naturall liefe on knealinge place next to the dore w^{ch} was taken out of the Alley & beinge the first knelinge in the pew where in Thomas Taylor hath two knealings and receaved for the same		iij*s.*	iiij*d.*
Disbursements.			
paid by the appointment of the sidemen to Richard Lane for his paynes and his opinion in veiwinge the pinackle[1] ...		iij*s.*	iiij*d.*
paid the Ringers for ringing when the sidemen were up on the steeple wth Lane for to veiwe it			xij*d.*
paid a man to fetch Lane from Wistenstow			xij*d.*
paid ffrancis Bibb for a dore for thentry into the steple and for his worke ...			xxij*d.*
payd John Havord for a post for the diall in the Church yard			xviij*d.*
paid M^{rs} Smith for mendinge the strake of the diall			vj*d.*
payd M^{r} Lawrence & George Atkinson for gilding the king's Armes the pulpitt & the clock howse & payntinge the rest on the church walles	ix*li.*	xiij*s.*	iiij*d.*
payd Thomas Havort for the frame for the king's Armes & for the 10 Comaundments	iiij*li.*	x*s.*	
for iiij plates of Iron for the kings armes			xij*d.*
for puttinge the Iron into the wall wth lead for to hould the box			vj*d.*
for making a new poore mans box ...		ij*s.*	

[1] Apud novam Mansionem tertio die Septemb^{rs} 1629.

It is at this day ordered That Thomas Heath, Ellis Bede Valentyne Dawes and Adam Acton gent. shall wyne wth the Churchwardens and sidemen to conferr and agree wth a workman for amendinge of the Steeple and pinacles thereof.

payd to the ringers for ringing at W^m^ Smithes fast'ning of the pinnackle ... vj*d.*

paid to W^m^ Smith for mendinge the Pinackle.. ... ... xs.

paid for colloring & mending M^r^ Draydons surplise ... ... vj*d.*

payd for Ringing at the Countesse her coming from Bewdley to Ludlow .. xij*d.*

paid for ringinge twise for the king at Candlemass & on the 27^th^ of March ... vj*s.* viij*d.*

for a Rope to hang the Candles at Chrismas ... ... xd.

payd Bibb for the timber & worke of the Church porch & putting it up ... xvs.

payd John Collier for 5 dayes worke for hewing of stone & coyning under the hill w^th^ it at 14^d^ the day ... ... vs. x*d.*

payd to John Collier & iiij other workemen for makinge the Cawsey that leadeth from the new dore unto the Church and also to ij° other men for digging & carringe of stone to them for the pavement xviij*s.* v*d.*

payd Bibb for the timber & the worke for the new dore into the Churchyard & the putting it up & for the Iron worke xxvj*s.* viij*d.*

payd Griffith Raynolds and William Chyrme for enquiringe & taking the names of all the Communicants in the Towne ... ... iij*s.*

Memorand' that it is ordered & agreed uppon by the Churchwardens & other of the parish of Ludlow the 27 day of ffeay 1630 that at the request of M^r^ Tho: Colbatch Parson of the same that the said parish from time to time heerafter shall save & harmelesse keepe the said Tho: Colbatch from all damages that shall heerafter happen unto him from the fall of one pinacle that is loose over the highe Chauncell or by any other casualty that may come from the Steeple of the said Church unto the Chauncell w^ch^ the Parson for the time beinge is under to repaire

(To be Continued).

ACCEPTANCES OF THE ROYAL PARDON AT THE RESTORATION 1660.

With Introduction by Rev. THOMAS AUDEN, M.A.

The restoration of Monarchy in England, in the year 1660, formed a great crisis in the history of the Nation, from whatever point regarded. It was essentially of the nature of a reaction, and, therefore had in it elements of exaggeration,—joy that was destined to fade, and hopes which were doomed to disappointment;—but it is hardly possible to overestimate its importance both politically and religiously, for it was a reaction in both these aspects. Cromwell's rule was almost entirely personal; his power centred in his own towering individuality; in everything but the name he was an absolute monarch, holding the reins of both domestic and foreign policy in his own firm hands; and when those hands relaxed in death, there was no one ready to take them up, and the authority which he had wielded simply melted away. Among neighbouring nations the result was the revival of hopes of aggression; at home it took to a great extent the form of a longing for the return of a reign of law, as opposed to a military despotism. In the words of Palgrave[1]

He rests: And the storm-clouds have fled, and the sunshine of nature repressed
Breaks o'er the realm in smiles, and the land again has her rest.

But, as the words just quoted suggest, the reaction of the Restoration was very largely religious. Puritanism, with all its back bone of high principle, was

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[1] *Visions of England*, Cassell's Edition, p. 125.

unnatural; it put a strain upon men which they could not bear, and the inevitable result was a swing of the pendulum in the opposite direction.

In a word, the effect of the Commonwealth upon the nation as a whole was to develop a longing for a sense of freedom.

Oliver Cromwell died September 3rd, 1658, and this event was speedily followed by the retirement of his son, Richard, whom he had appointed as his successor in the office of Protector. The destinies of the nation then rested mainly in the hands of General Monk, and he determined to throw in his lot with those who desired the restoration of the Monarchy.

Charles II. was at this time in Flanders, which belonged to the kingdom of Spain, but by the advice of Monk, with whom he was now in communication, he removed into Holland, and took up his quarters at Breda. On his way thither, he was met between Antwerp and Breda by Sir John Grenvile, and to him he committed for transmission to the General several important dispatches. These were :—[1] "To our trusty and well-beloved General Monk, to be by him communicated to the President and Council of State, and to the Officers of the armies under his command."

"To our trusty and well-beloved, the Speaker of the House of Commons."

To the Peers,—To the Fleet,—"To the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of our City of London,"—and lastly, "His Majesty's Declaration."

This Declaration was as follows :—

Charles R.

Charles, by the grace of God, king of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. To all our loving subjects of what degree or quality soever, greeting. If the general distraction and confusion, which is spread over the whole kingdom, doth not awaken all men to a desire, and longing, that those wounds, which have so many years together

[1] They will be found at length in Clarendon's *History of the Rebellion*.

been kept bleeding, may be bound up, all we can say will be to no purpose. However, after this long silence, we have thought it our duty to declare, how much we desire to contribute thereunto: and that, as we can never give over the hope, in good time, to obtain the possession of that right, which God and nature hath made our due; so we do make it our daily suit to the divine Providence, that he will, in compassion to us and our subjects, after so long misery and sufferings, remit, and put us into a quiet and peaceable possession of that our right, with as little blood and damage to our people as is possible; nor do we desire more to enjoy what is ours, than that all our subjects may enjoy what by law is theirs, by a full and entire administration of justice throughout the land, and by extending our mercy where it is wanted and deserved.

And to the end that fear of punishment may not engage any conscious to themselves of what is past, to a perseverance in guilt for the future, by opposing the quiet and happiness of their country, in the restoration both of king, and peers, and people, to their just, ancient and fundamental rights; we do by these presents declare, that we do grant a free and general pardon, which we are ready, upon demand, to pass under our great seal of England, to all our subjects of what degree or quality soever, who, within forty days after the publishing hereof, shall lay hold upon this our grace and favour, and shall by any public act declare their doing so, and that they return to the loyalty and obedience of good subjects, excepting only such persons as shall hereafter be excepted by Parliament. Those only excepted, let all our subjects, how faulty soever, rely upon the word of a king, solemnly given by this present declaration, that no crime whatsoever committed against us, or our royal father, before the publication of this, shall ever rise in judgment, or be brought in question, against any of them, to the least indamagement of them, either in their lives, liberties, or estates, or (as far as lies in our power) so much as to the prejudice of their reputations, by any reproach, or terms of distinction from the rest of our best subjects; we desiring and ordaining, that henceforward all notes of discord, separation, and difference of parties, be utterly abolished among all our subjects, whom we invite and conjure to a perfect union among themselves, under our protection, for the resettlement of our just rights, and theirs, in a free Parliament, by which, upon the word of a king, we will be advised.

And because the passion and uncharitableness of the times have produced several opinions in religion, by which men are engaged in parties and animosities against each other; which

when they shall hereafter unite in a freedom of conversation, will be composed, or better understood; we do declare a liberty to tender consciences; and that no man shall be disquieted, or called in question, for differences of opinion in matters of religion which do not disturb the peace of the kingdom; and that we shall be ready to consent to such an Act of Parliament, as, upon mature deliberation, shall be offered to us, for the full granting that indulgence.

And because in the continued distractions of so many years, and so many and great revolutions, many grants and purchases of estates have been made to and by many officers, soldiers and others, who are now possessed of the same, and who may be liable to actions at law, upon several titles; we are likewise willing that all such differences, and all things relating to such grants, sales, and purchases, shall be determined in Parliament, which can best provide for the just satisfaction of all men who are concerned.

And we do farther declare, that we will be ready to consent to any Act or Acts of Parliament to the purposes aforesaid, and for the full satisfaction of all arrears due to the officers and soldiers of the army under the command of General Monk; and that they shall be received into our service upon as good pay and conditions as they now enjoy.

Given under our Sign Manual and Privy Signet at our Court at Breda, the 4/14th day of April, 1660, in the twelfth year of our reign.

Clarendon[1] thus describes the reception of these despatches by the House of Commons. "The House immediately called to have both letters read, that to the General, and that to the Speaker, which being done, the declaration was as greedily called for and read. And from that time 'Charles Stuart' was no more heard of; and so universal a joy was never seen within those walls." In Calamy's[2] account there is a characteristic supplement to these statements of Clarendon, which is interesting as supplying the religious aspect of the transaction, as well as the merely political. "The new Parliament meeting presently appointed a day of fasting and prayer for themselves.

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[1] *History of the Rebellion* (Oxford, 1843), p. 903.
[2] *Nonconformists' Memorial* (1802), Vol. i. p. 19.

The House of Commons chose Dr. Gauden, Mr. Calamy, and Mr. Baxter, to carry on the work of the day. The very next morning, May 1, 1660, they unanimously voted home the king, who being sent for from Holland, Mr. Calamy, Dr. Manton, Mr. Bowles, and others, were deputed by the Parliament and City to attend him. His Majesty gave them such encouraging promises, as raised in some of them very high expectations. When he made his entrance, May 29, 1660, as he passed thro' the city towards Westminster, the London ministers, in their places, attended him with acclamations, and by the hands of old Mr. Arthur Jackson, presented him with a richly adorned Bible, which he received, telling them 'It should be the rule of his government and of his life.'"

It is beyond the scope of this paper to point out how little were realised the hopes which Charles excited in all the different parties which united to welcome him. Suffice it to say, that his welcome was beyond precedent enthusiastic and universal; and this was largely due to the assurances contained in his "Declaration."

Among the Shrewsbury Municipal Records is preserved a bundle of parchment strips, tied together, which are the original declarations of those in the town and neighbourhood, who availed themselves of the King's offer of pardon. They are all according to the same form, which is as follows:—

"In pursuance of the gratious declaracon of his most Excellent Ma^tie^ and my Sovraigne Lord Charles the Second by the grace of God King of England Scottland Ffrance & Ireland, Defender of y^e^ faith &c. given under his Ma^ties^ Signe Manuel & privy Signett att his Court at Breda the 4/14^th^ of April last and the fourth of May last ordered by the Comons house to be printed and published, I———of———in the County of Salop———doe with most humble and harty thankfullness lay hold upon his M^ties^ free and generall p'don by the said declaracon granted And I doe hereby publiquely declare that I doe lay hold upon that his M^ties^ grace & favour and that I am and will continue his M^ties^ loyal & obediant Subject. In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name this

———day of June in the twelfth year of his M^ties^ raigne and in the yeare of our Lord 1660.

This declaracon was publiquely made and subscribed the said———day of June by the above named————before me————"

The only noticeable variation from this form is in the case of Gabriel Lloyd "of Poole, in the County of Mountgondy." Probably from the fact of his belonging to another county, his acceptance is described as not only "published, made and subscribed before mee Jo: Walthall Esq^r^, Mayo^r^ of Shrewsbury," but also as "filed and recorded in the Excheq^r^ of Shrowsbury."

All the Declarations bear date from the 6th to the 9th of June, inclusive, and are in excellent preservation, only two or three of the names being difficult to decipher.

They number altogether 87, and as they may be regarded as an epitome of the Puritanism of this part of the county, some idea may be derived from them as to the social grades of which it took the firmest hold. An analysis of the trades and professions mentioned, shows that the number embraced 5 esquires, 17 gentlemen, and 3 clergy; but far the larger part were engaged in some form of business, ranging from glovers and drapers down to handicraftsmen. To these must be added a small country contingent, consisting of 4 yeomen and 3 husbandmen; and lastly, a few soldiers. It is clear from this, that although Puritanism had its adherents to some extent in all grades, its strength lay in the great middle class, which has so often proved itself the backbone of England. It is a fact pointing in the same direction, that of the 87, all were sufficiently educated to write their name, except 14 who affixed their mark instead of their signature.

It should also be noticed, that although most of the declarations bear at least one seal, these seals are used in a very indiscriminate way. Declarants following some humble trade make use of an elaborate coat of arms, while among those witnessing the

declarations, the same person uses a different seal in different cases. It is clear that by the middle of the 17th century, the use of a particular seal had ceased to be any certain clue to the identity of the person who used it.

The following list embraces the names (1) of those —three in number—before whom some of the declarations were made, but who were not themselves declarants; and (2) of the declarants, arranged in order of date. In each case, notes (which are the work of Miss Auden) have been added, wherever anything could be found to throw light upon the history of the person in question. In every instance where the residence is not expressly stated, Shrewsbury is to be understood.

WITNESSES.

John Walthall esq^r., "Maior" of Shrewsbury, who witnessed several of the declarations was a draper. He was one of the 48 assistants mentioned in Charles I.'s charter in 1638.

His arms are given in Owen and Blakeway, as "per pale argent and sable, a saltire surmounted of another engrailed, both counter changed," but the seal he uses is, "on a chevron, 3 (?) *garbs*. Crest, a lion rampant."

Charles Benyon was bailiff in 1625 and 1634, a Mayor in 1644 and 1651. He was one of the aldermen appointed by the Charter of 1638, and is there called simply, gentleman. His arms are given as, "vairée *argent* and *sable*, on a chief *or*, 3 mullets of the 2nd. Crest, a griffin, segreant." These arms were borne in 1663 by Daniel Benyon of Ash. Charles Benyon, however, uses a seal of a lion rampant, much resembling the crest of the coat of arms used by John Walthall. In 1621 Charles Bennion, gentleman, held part of the Chapel-yard field on Coton Hill.

Thomas Hunt, governor of Shrewsbury Castle was a man of some note. He was of a Puritan family, being son of Richard Hunt, and a sister of Rowland Heylyn, alderman of London. His grandfather was Thomas Hunt, of Goldston, near Cheswardine. The Hunts of Boreatton are his descendants. He was living in St. Julian's parish in 1649, when he filled the office of churchwarden. In 1647, he was member of a committee formed to overlook matters connected with the Church, and in 1657, when he was Mayor of Shrewsbury, he took an active part in attempting to persuade Henry

Newcombe to become minister of St. Julian's. He is then called Captain Thomas Hunt. In 1642, he had been removed from the town council, for having "taken upon himself to be captain of the Militia," and for having been active against the King; but in 1645, he was restored to the office of alderman, and in 1654, he succeeded Humfrey Mackworth, of Betton, as Governor of Shrewsbury.

Elinor, wife of "Capt. Hunt," was buried in St. Julian's in 1646, and in 1649, Elizabeth, daughter of "Mr. Thos. Hunt," was buried there.

In receiving the declarations he does not seem to have been careful as to what seal he used; out of the seven which he witnesses, four are sealed with his own arms, "a saltire counterchanged. Crest, a talbot sejant, tied to a halbert;" on two, his seal is a stag; and on one a coat of arms in very good preservation, "3 mullets, in chief 3 leopards' heads. Crest, a leopard's head couped, collared with 3 mullets." This is the coat of arms of the Fewtrells.

June 6, 1660. DECLARANTS.

Richard Smith, of Great Ness, gentleman. Before John Walthall, Esq., maior of Shrewsbury.

This seal is nearly obliterated, all that can be now traced is two martlets at the base of the shield, with what may be the end of a cross or bend between them. The arms of Smith of Morville are "*sable*, a bend between 6 martlets *argent*," and Richard was a general name in that family.

Edward Bawdewin, of Didlebury, Esq. Before John Walthall.

He was son of Thomas Bawdewin, of Diddlebury, and Gertrude, daughter of Robert Corbet, of Stanwardine. His wife was Mary, daughter of Edward Lutwich. In 1663, his arms were entered at the Heralds' Visitation, with 20 quarterings, but his seal on the declaration is nearly obliterated.

Gabriell Lloyd of Poole, in the County of Mountgondy, gentleman. Before John Walthall.

One of this unusual Christian name lived in Shropshire a few years earlier:—Gabriel Lloyd, of Ellerton, Esq., was buried in 1632 in Cheswardine Church. His arms were "a chevron between 3 dolphins naiant," but the seal of this declaration is too much crumbled for its design to be made out. It apparently had lettering upon it.

June 7.

Captain Edward Turner. Before John Walthall.

There was a family of this name settled at Shrewsbury and at Astley. Sir Timothy Turnour was a man of some note in the 17th

century. He was a staunch Royalist, and suffered heavily for his loyalty. His eldest son Timothy, however, took the side of the Parliament, and formed one of the garrison of Wem. He was severely wounded at the taking of Lilleshall House.

BENJAMIN HINDE, mercer. Before John Walthall,

He was son of William Hinde of Bunbury, co. Chester, Clarke, and was admitted freeman of the Mercer's Company in 1636. In 1640 he was one of the Wardens, and in 1663, his son Samuel was apprenticed to him. Two tokens issued by him are still extant. His seal is nearly obliterated, but seems to have been the Hinde coat of arms "on a chevron, 3 escallops, on a chief a lion passant."

RICHARD BAGOT, Esq. Before Charles Benyon and John Walthall.

He was Mayor of Shrewsbury in 1661 (when he is described as draper), but was displaced by the Act for regulating Corporations. He witnessed one of the declarations signed on the 9th of June alone, and 8 others with Charles Benyon. His seal is "ermine on a chief 3 demi-lions rampant." This is however, not the coat of the Staffordshire Bagots, to which family Richard Bagot belonged, he being 3rd son of Walter Bagot, of Blythfield, co. Stafford, and Elizabeth Cave, his wife. He was brother of Sir Hervey Bagot, Bart., and of William Bagot, who also had settled in Shropshire. His sister Lettice was the wife of Sir William Owen, of Cundover, and another sister, Mary, the wife of John Cotes, of Woodcote. The Bagot arms are "*ermine*, two chevrons, *argent*."

DANIELL JENCKES, gentleman. Before John Walthall.

There was a family of this name settled in Shrewsbury, early in the 17th Century. Rowland Jenks was Bailiff of Shrewsbury in 1612.

HENRY FRISBY, ensigne to Captain Turner, his mark. Before Charles Benyon and John Walthall.

This is not a Shropshire name, but is not uncommon in Northamptonshire. He uses the same seal with the 3 leopards' faces and three mullets as Thomas Hunt uses in one place.

ROBERT LATHROP, of Atcham, gentleman. Before John Walthall and Thomas Hayes.

Francis Whitcombe, of Berwick Mavison, married Jane, daughter of Thomas Lathrop, of Leigh, co. Stafford, and the William Whitcombe who made his declaration the following day was their son. Robert Lathrop was her brother, he being the eldest son of Ralph Lathrop, of Yoxall, and Mary Aston, his wife. He seals with his coat of arms, "Gyronny of eight, *gules* and *sable*, an eagle displayed *argent*. Crest, a bird with wings close."

DANIEL PUGHE, cloathworker. Before John Walthall.

His seal has the initials D.P. intertwined. He was dead in 1672, when his son Daniel was apprenticed to Thomas Whitacres, goldsmith.

WILLIAM CARY, Trumpet, of Shrewsbury. Before John Walthall.

This seal is almost obliterated, but seems to have been some animal.

HUMFREY MACKWORTH, Esquier. Before John Walthall and Thomas Hayes.

Third son of Humfrey Mackworth, of Betton Strange. His father was a Parliamentarian of note, who, in 1647 was governor of Shrewsbury. Charles II., in 1651, wrote to him from Tong Norton, before the battle of Worcester, summoning him to deliver up the castle and town, but his reply to "The Commander in Chief of the Scottish Army," was:—"I resolve to be found unremovable the faithful servant of the Commonwealth of England, and if you believe me to be a gentleman, you may believe that I will be faithful to my trust. What principles I am judged to be of, I know not, but I hope they are such as shall ever declare me honest, and in no way differing from those engaged in the same employment with me."

Humfrey Mackworth, junior, was baptised at St. Chad's, 31 May, 1631, and admitted to the Schools in 1638. He became a colonel under the Parliament, and was M.P. for Shrewsbury in 1654 and 1656.

JOHN BUTTREE, draper. Before John Walthall and Thomas Hayes.

He was of St. Julian's parish, and was Churchwarden in 1656 and 1659. The parish books of St. Julian's state that in 1656 "the land extending from the end of the French wall next St. Alkmond's Churchyard straite over to the Buttreys of the Church wall, unto the further part of the east end of the sayd Church was let unto John Buttrey draper for 21 years at a yearly rent of 6s. 8d." Mr. Buttrey was to fence this at his own cost, and only to use the land for a garden or a grass plot. In 1663, "Captain Buttrey" was among those supposed to be disaffected towards the King, but no definite charge seems to have been made against him. He died in 1691, and was buried at St. Julian's. He is there called in the register "Mr. John Buttree of St. Chad's."

His seal has on it an animal, apparently a lion rampant.

JOHN EVANSON, gentleman. Before John Walthall.

His seal is apparently a stag statant.

June 8.

GILES CARINGTON, Corp[ll] in the Company of Coll. Thomas Hunt, now governor of Shrewsbury, his mark. Before Charles Benyon.

MICHAEL BETTON, pewterer.

Several members of the family of Betton were living in Shrewsbury in the 17th century. "Captain Betton" was accused of disaffection in 1663. This was probably either Michael or John Betton, who were both, in company with Francis Tallents, John Bryan, and five others imprisoned in the Castle for some days. Michael Betton seals his pardon with a skull, and the legend "Memento mori."

EDWARD BOLD, within the liberties of Shrewsbury, yeoman. Before Charles Benyon.

His seal is an anchor in outline.

EDWARD GRINSELL, Tanner. Before Charles Benyon and Richard Bagot.

His seal has apparently had lettering upon it.

In 1623, William Grinsell, of Astley, disclaimed the title of gentleman.

WILLIAM JUCKES, draper. Before Charles Benyon and Richard Bagot.

His seal is a bird. There was a family of this name at Middle, and at Cound.

THOMAS DAVIES, innholder. Before Richard Bagot.

He uses the same elaborate seal of arms as Thomas Hunt and Henry Frisby make use of, viz: the Fewtrell arms.

JOHN LANGLEY, gentleman. Before Charles Benyon and Richard Bagot.

He was of the Abbey. He was born in 1577, and admitted to the Schools 1586. He married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Henry Bromley, of Shrawardine, who died in 1628. John Langley died in 1664, and was buried at Holy Cross. His seal is the same as that just mentioned.

JOHN ARCHER, corviser. Before Charles Benyon and Richard Bagot.

In 1687, he was among those whom James II. ordered to be elected aldermen. Probably he was then an old man, whose place, the king thought, would soon be vacant. His seal is an archer, drawing a bow, evidently a badge, and not a crest.

BENJAMIN FARR, maulster Before Charles Benyon and Richard Bagot.

He also uses the Fewtrell seal. Benjamin Farre, son of George

Farre, of Bridgnorth, smith, was in 1639, apprenticed to George Farre, of Shrewsbury, tailor. This may be the same man, or perhaps his cousin.

WILLIAM WHITCOMBE, of Berwick, Esq. Before Charles Benyon and Richard Bagot.

He was son of Francis Whitcombe, of Berwick Mavison, and Jane Lathrop, his wife, and nephew of Robert Lathrop, of Atcham.

He again uses the Fewtrell seal, as does Benjamin Newell.

BENJAMIN NEWELL, Glover. Before Charles Benyon and Richard Bagot.

He was apprenticed to his father, Thomas Newell, glover, in 1637. He became a freeman of the Glovers' Company, and in 1661 was one of the wardens.

THOMAS BURCHWOOD, clothworker. Before Thomas Hunt.

He affixes Thomas Hunt's seal, a saltire, to his signature. He was buried at St. Julian's, Jan. 6, 1686.

HENRY HUBBALL, maulster. Before Charles Benyon and Thomas Hayes.

A son of his was baptized at St. Julian's in 1655, and in 1662, he was himself buried there. He again uses the Fewtrell seal. His son Samuel was made a freeman of the Mercers' Company in 1671.

THOMAS BILLINGS, maulster. Before Charles Benyon and Thomas Hayes.

JOHN DICKSON, innholder, his mark. Before Charles Benyon and Tho. Hayes.

His seal is a bird, possibly in punning allusion to his name.

RICHARD ALLATT, Glover. Before Charles Benyon.

Of the same family as John Allatt, who in 1796, founded Allatt's school. Richard, son of Mr. Richard Alett and Mary his wife, was baptized in St. Julian's in 1677.

ISAACKE KING, husbandman, his mark. Before Charles Benyon.

Isaac, son of Isaac King and Ann his wife was baptized at St. Julian's in 1676. Henry, son of Isaac King, deceased, was in 1695 apprenticed to Henry Gorsuch. There is lettering on his seal, but only S. V. I. is legible.

HUGH COOKE, Taylor. Before Charles Benyon.

He was a freeman of the Tailors' and Skinners' Company, and from 1644 to 1665 was their clerk: in 1649 he was one of the Wardens.

RICHARD HEATH, Vicar of St. Alkmond's. Before Charles Benyon.

He was Vicar from 1650 to 1662, when he was ejected by the Act of Uniformity. He afterwards lived in Shrewsbury till the Five-mile Act obliged him to leave the town, when he retired to Wellington, where he died May, 1666. He was M.A. of Christ's College, Cambridge, and was remarkable for his knowledge of Oriental languages.

His seal has his initials upon it.

GEORGE FANTOME, Tailor, his mark. Before Charles Benyon.

He was a freeman of the Company of Tailors and Skinners, and one of their stewards in 1658.

EDWARD ROYBOULD, of Shifnall, dyer. Before Charles Benyon.

His seal seems to have on it some design relating to his trade.

JOHN WOOD, corvisor, his mark. Before Charles Benyon.

This seems to have been a common name; John Wood, cutler, John Wood, baker, and John Wood, attorney, all occur in Shrewsbury in the 17th century. John Wood, baker, was Churchwarden of St. Julian's in 1676, and John Wood, attorney, died Mayor of Shrewsbury in 1685.

June 9.

EDWARD MEREDITH, of Westbury. Baker. Before Charles Benyon.

THOMAS POOLE, Draper. Before Charles Benyon.

Richard Poole was vicar of St. Chad's from 1637 to 1644; probably Thomas was of the same family.

JOHN LOWE, senior, gentleman. Before Charles Benyon.

He was one of the assistants in Charles I's charter of 1638, but was accused of disaffection to the King in 1642. He was a draper, and Mayor of Shrewsbury in 1656. Possibly the person of the same name who appears as Vicar of St. Alkmund's from 1684 to 1734, was John Lowe, junior.

MOSES LEIGH, Clerke. Before Charles Benyon.

He was vicar of Holy Cross in 1649-50, when he went to Norton in Hales. On the death of Timothy Hammond in 1671, he returned to his former living, and died there in 1676.

THOMAS GARRETT, Bricklayer. Before Charles Benyon.

WILLIAM MADDOX, of Hunckington, gentleman. Before Charles Benyon.

His seal is a bird with raised wings, very poorly executed. He was probably of a family of the name, settled at Astley, and at Shawbury.

EDWARD JONES, baker. Before Charles Benyon.

ARTHUR WARD, of Hynton, in ye Parish of Pontesburie, gentleman. Before Charles Benyon.

He was son of Francis Ward, of Hinton, and Catherine Onslow, his wife.

He does not use a seal.

THOMAS HAYES, the Elder, gentleman. Before Charles Benyon.

He was son of Silvester Hayes, of Wolverhampton. In 1622, he was admitted a burgess of Shrewsbury; in 1638, he was one of the aldermen, and in 1649, mayor of Shrewsbury. During his mayoralty the plague visited the town, and he so distinguished himself by care and wisdom during the trying time that at the close of his year of office, the Corporation presented him with a silver tankard, and a high cup and cover, engraved with the arms of the town.

He lived in St. Julian's parish, and took considerable part in parochial matters, being churchwarden in 1632. He was twice married. His first wife was Winifred, daughter of Edward Hatton, of Shrewsbury. Their son, Thomas Hayes, the younger, was baptized at St. Julian's in 1626. The younger Thomas lived in Holy Cross parish, where he was churchwarden in 1657. His second wife, Anne, was daughter of Christopher Whichcote, of Stoke, in the parish of Burford, and sister of Dr. Benjamin Whichcote, Provost of King's College, Cambridge. He died in 1662, and was buried at St. Julian's.

His seal of "on a chevron between 3 wolves' heads, erased at the neck, 3 besants," is very perfect on one of the other declarations.

CRESWELL TAYLEUR, of Rodingtowne, Esq. Before Charles Benyon.

He was son of John Tayleur, of Longdon upon Tern, and Margarett Cresswell, his wife, of Ledshall, co. Stafford.

He uses no seal.

MICHELL LEE, Glover. Before Charles Benyon.

There was a family of this name long resident in the town, probably connected originally with Thomas Lye, Abbot of Shrewsbury. Michael Lee was warden of the Glovers' Company in 1658.

JOHN BROWNE, Clothier. Before Thomas Hayes and Charles Benyon.

He was Churchwarden of Holy Cross in 1646 and 1647.

Gough, in his history of Middle, speaks of John Browne of Little Ness, who represented the county in Oliver Cromwell's Parliament, but this is hardly likely to be the same.

His seal bears the initials F. B.

SAMUELL GOUGH, Tanner, his mark. Before Charles Benyon.

THOMAS HICKOCKE, Carpenter, his mark. Before Charles Benyon.

He seals with an anchor, similar to the one used by Edward Bold

SAMUELL HORDLEY, maulster. Before Charles Benyon.

GEORGE LUELLEIN, clothworker.

In the remodelling of Corporation in 1664, he was nominated one of the Town Councillors, and also in James II.'s charter of 1685. His seal has had lettering upon it.

GEORGE LANGLEY, Trooper in the Regiment of Coll. Edward Mountague and Troop of Capt. Thomas Inglesby. Before Charles Benyon.

The Christian name George occurs more than once in the pedigree of the Langleys of Broseley; two were living in the 17th century.

JOHN PARTRIDGE, souldere in Cap^{n} Thomas Ingoldebise Troope of horse in the Rigment of Coll. Edward Mountague, quartering in Shrowesbury. Before Charles Benyon.

PHILIP BUNNEY, Taylor.

Gough, in his history of Middle, relates that in the attack of the Parliamentarians upon Albright Hussey one Sunday afternoon, in 1642, William Preece, called Scoggan, who was in charge of the garrison there, "seeing one Phillip Bunny among the enemyes, who was a taylor, borne in Hadnall, hee tooke a fowling gun, and called to Bunny, and said, 'Bunny have at thee!' and shott him through the legge, and killed his horse. The Parliament soldiers took up Bunny and departed."

He was steward of the Taylors' and Skinners' Company in 1653.

JOHN BENNET, weaver. Before Charles Benyon.

William Bennett, vicar of St. Chad's from 1681 to 1721, was son of William Bennett, clothworker, of Shrewsbury. Probably John Bennett was of the same family.

EDWARD FEWTRELL, gentleman. Before Charles Benyon.

The Fewtrell family had many branches, and there is nothing to show to which Edward Fewtrell, belonged. William Fewtrell, of Wrickton, disclaimed the title of gentleman in 1623, but Richard Fewtrell, of Downe, entered his pedigree then. He uses the seal of arms of his family.

FRANCIS TALLENTS, clerke. Before Charles Benyon.

He was son of Philip Tallents, of Pleaseley, in Derbyshire. He was born in 1619, and admitted of Peterhouse College, Cambridge in 1635. He afterwards migrated to Magdalene College, where in 1642 he was elected Fellow. In 1649 he was appointed one of the 12 Cambridge preachers, and in January, 1653, he became Vicar of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury. He was formally reappointed in the Restoration, but in 1662 preferred to give up his cure, rather than apply for episcopal ordination. After some years spent in educating private pupils, he returned to Shrewsbury, and with John Bryan ministered to the

Nonconformists of the town. In 1685, during the revolt of the Duke of Monmouth, he was imprisoned in Chester Castle, and on his release retired to London. In 1687, he returned to Shrewsbury, and in 1691, preached his first sermon in the newly-built chapel in High Street. He died in 1708, and was buried at St. Mary's. He was four times married, but left no children to survive him.

THOMAS ORAM, Tanner. Before Charles Benyon.

He was Churchwarden of Holy Cross in 1677.

JOHN HAWARD, Baker. Before Charles Benyon,

HUGH EYTON, Glover. Before Charles Benyon and Thomas Hayes.

He was warden of the Glovers' Company in 1645. In 1651, his son Joseph was apprenticed to him, and in 1658, he also took John, son of William Tylor, clerke, deceased, late of Holy Cross. He was himself Churchwarden of that parish in 1640.

His seal has an ornamental design, very similar to the one used by John Browne.

JOHN GREGORY, Souldier in the Regiment of Collonnell John Streeter and Companie of Captaine Edward Turner, and nowe in the Towne of Shrewsbury. Before Charles Benyon and Thomas Hayes.

JOHN WILCOX, husbandman. Before Thomas Hayes.

In 1655, John, son of Samuel Wilcox, deceased, at the Crickett (near Ellesmere), was apprenticed to George Farre, Taylor, but a note is added that he "departed without freedom." Possibly he gave up tailoring as uncongenial work, and at the time of this declaration, was a farmer.

CALEB PRICE, Feltmaker. Before Thomas Hayes.

THOMAS ORTON, gentleman, of the Abbey Foregate. Before Thomas Hayes.

He was probably the person who appears as churchwarden of Holy Cross in 1685, or he may have been the Thomas Orton who was buried in St. Alkmund's in 1674.

His seal seems to be a bird with the wings raised.

ISAAC DOWNES, clothworker. Before Thomas Hayes.

SAMUEL WEBB, gentleman. Before Thomas Hayes.

He was probably some connexion of Adam Webb, next mentioned.

ADAM WEBB, gentleman. Before Thomas Hayes.

He was one of the assistants in 1638, and in 1648, was one of the captains appointed to put the town in a position of defence, against any sudden attack of "malignants and cavaliers." He filled the

ce of Mayor in 1654, and was probably son of John Webb, erman, of Salop, who was buried in St. Chad's in 1620. In 1641, Adam Webbe, gentleman, was living in the Castle regate.

WIS PORTER, Taylor, his mark. Before Thomas Hayes.

ORGE WOOD, weaver. Before Thomas Hayes.

ILLIAM HEATH, sadler. Before Thomas Hayes.

HN WINGFIELD, gentleman, of Alderton. Before Thomas Hayes.

He was probably son of Thomas Wingfield, Mayor of Shrewsbury 1641, who died in 1642, and on whose tomb in old St. Chad's were same arms as John Wingfield uses: Wingfield impaling Prince. e family of Wingfield lived for many generations at Preston ockhurst.

WARD TARBOX, yeoman, his mark. Before Thomas Hayes.

HN HOPTON, gentleman. Before Thomas Hayes.

For his seal he used his coat of arms, a lion rampant, but the ss crosslets fitchée of the background are not visible. The Hoptons re a wide-spread family in Shropshire, and John was not an common name among them.

AM HOOD, corviser. Before Thomas Hayes.

William, son of Adam Hood and Ann, his wife, was baptized in Julian's in 1656.

ATHANIELL BANISTER, innholder. Before Thomas Hayes.

He kept the King's Head, probably the one mentioned in a MS. of . George Morris,[1] as being in High Street, "on this side the passage ding to Kiln Lane." He was living in St. Julian's Parish in 1672, en he was Churchwarden. His three wives were buried there, ice in 1673, Elizabeth in 1682, Margaret in 1683. In 1684, he rried, also at St. Julian's, a fourth wife, and he was buried there in 85, being then described as gentleman. He seals with his coat of ns, a cross flory.

HN DEAKIN, gentleman, of Atcham. Before Thomas Hayes.

His seal is a bird standing.

IOMAS WRIGHT, of Downton, Freemason, his mark. Before Thomas Hayes.

He uses a seal of arms: "a lion rampant, on a chief embattled, ozenges."

HN HUFFA, of Clive, yeoman. Before Richard Bagot.

Probably of the family mentioned in Gough's History of Middle.

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[1] *Transactions*, vol. v., p. 102.

JOSIAH WILLIS, mercer. Before Thomas Hunt.

In 1656, he was admitted a freeman of the Mercers' Company, he having married Elizabeth, widow of Mr. William Felton, a free Brother, and in 1661, his son, Josiah, was apprenticed to him. A token issued by him is still extant. His seal bears his initials.

JOHN JONES, yeoman, his mark. Before Thomas Hunt.

WILLIAM BALLANCE, husbandman, his mark. Before Thomas Hunt.

He seals with a stag, the same being also used by both Thomas Horrell and Thomas Hunt, on the following declaration.

THOMAS HORRELL, sargant in Capt. Edward Turner's Companie in the Regiment under the Command of Coll. John Streeter. Before Thomas Hunt.

ROBERT HERMAN, souldier in the Regiment of Collonnell John Streeter, and in the Companie of Captaine Edward Turner. Before Thomas Hunt.

He affixes Thomas Hunt's seal, its with coat of arms, to his name.

OWEN DAVIS, souldier, nowe under Commaund of Thomas Hunt, Esquire Governour of the Towne and Castle of Shrewsbery. Before Thomas Hunt.

His seal has apparently been a bird.

JOHN (?) GITTINS, (?) hostler, his mark. Before Thomas Hayes.

THOMAS HARRIS. Draper. Before Thomas Hayes.

It is needless to say that this was not the Royalist baronet of that name, who bought Boreatton from the Onslows, but probably the Mr. Thomas Harris buried at St. Julian's in 1665. Both lived in St. Julian's parish, and one was churchwarden in 1651.

GIFT OF THE CHURCH OF HANMER TO HAGHMOND ABBEY, A.D. 1166-77.

By the Rev. Canon LEE, Vicar of Hanmer.

HAGHMOND CHARTULARY.

Fol. 95—102.

These Charters referring to Hanmer Church are printed by permission of the Rev. J. D. Corbet, late of Sundorne Castle, Salop.

Halghton,[1] juxta Hanmere[2] est cum Hanmere ubi datur Carrucata[3] terre. Halghton, juxta Aston Abbot, est ibidem. Hama est cum Herdewille.

Donacio[4] *ecclesie*[5] *de Hanmere.*

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[1] This is a very common name: so much so that there are two within the bounds of Hanmer parish, one spelt Halton, meaning *alta* (ripa), and being a watershed between the Severn and Dee; the other spelt Halghton (formerly Halchdyn), referring to the salt springs which run into the Wiche Valley. It is the latter with which we are now concerned.

[2] This name appears now for the first time, and seems to refer to the lake, which is 260 feet above the sea, and therefore justifies its description, heau (dative singular of heah) mere (high lake). The former name of the village, Chad-hull (the wooded hill of Cadda), thenceforward disappears.

[3] "As a general rule it must be reckoned as 240 acres." See Eyton's *Salopia* xii. 183, and Introduction to Cheshire *Domesday* (2nd ed.), p. 29. The word "carrucata" is not found in the Shropshire *Domesday* (Eyton).

[4] In 1086 the Manors of Ellesmeles and of Beddesfeld, both of which had belonged to Earl Edwin, and had been worth respectively £10 and £18 17s. 4d., had changed their conditions, one being worth £20, the other being found "wasta," and worth only £3. It is probable that Beddesfeld (which does not include Bettisfield) was torn from the Barony of Malpas by Gruffydd ab Cynan. As the name is not met with again, we may notice here that the Mercians seem to have thought that Bedd was a personal name, and so called it Beddes' clearing. The bedd is really that "grave in Clydir" which Taliesin mentions in the 6th century (see *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 4th Series, No. 28), and which is now the name of a field in Penley called "Carn y

1. Henricus,[6] Dei gr'a Rex Anglie, et Dux Norman' et Aquitan' et Comes Andegav' omnibus fidelibus suis francis & Anglis Salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et co'cessisse in liberam,

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wren." This fact shows us that the northern half of Penley was in Beddesfeld. The "Caput hujus manerii" was at a place about ¾ mile south-west of Hanmer village, and the field name is still preserved. According to tradition, it stood upon the Gwern (alder bed) estate, otherwise called Cronimos (? coronæ moss) or Waen wen (white meadow). Guided by these names we see that the valley bounding Hanmer Township on the south, west, and north, beginning at the Striste wood, S. W. of Bettisfield Park, and running out by Whitewell in Iscoyd, must have belonged to it. (At that time Gredington consisted of three heights, and the vill was probably where the modern house now stands, or upon that plateau. That a change was made at some date, at present unknown to us, but probably later than Edward I., is proved by the word New-ton, which is found in or near the Long Wood.) In Eyton's *Salopia* x., 232, we are told that "Ellesmere was the most important of several Border Manors which King Henry I. bestowed on William Peverel of Dover." We shall afterwards find that the greater part of Beddesfeld was included in this grant. "William Peverel, as well as his brother, Hamo Peverel of High Ercall, was deceased before the year 1138, and the heirship of these mighty Barons was ostensibly divided between their brother's (Robert's) son, William Peverel II., and Walcheline Maminoht, who, I think, was their sister's son. Ordericus (lib. xiii. *Bohn*, vol. iv., p. 201), describing that outbreak against Stephen, which took place in the summer of 1138, gives the following local and personal particulars:—"Gualchelinus autem cognomento Maminot tenuit Doveram. Guillielmus vero juvenis cognomento Peverellus quatuor oppida habebat: id est Brunam, Elesmaram, Obretonam, et Guitentonam, et his turbidus augebat rebellantium turmam." These four castles were perhaps Bryn, Ellesmere, Overton, and Whittington. The subsequent demonstrations of William Peverel in the cause of the Empress were not on the Borders of Wales, but in the South of England. This noble youth sickened with civil war, but, still animated with an heroic spirit of self-devotion, at length found his grave in Palestine. In Eyton, vii. 291, it is stated that "Ralph de Gernons, Earl of Chester, was poisoned by the partisans of Stephen in December, 1153." It is important to remember this, because Wm. Peverel II. was accused of it, and it was said that the co-heirs were therefore excluded by Henry II. ["Gilbert Péché was the oldest co-heir of Pagan Peverel (Eyton ix., 7).] It is clear, says Eyton (x. 234) that Ellesmere was one of those manors from which the co-heirs of Peverel were excluded, on the restoration of Henry II. Ellesmere came to that king's hand, as a Manor "of ancient demesne." It was on the same ground that the king claimed the "donacio" of Hanmere Church. We must note that A.D. 1155 is given as the date of the building (? re-building) of Overton Castle by Madoc ab Maredudd, Prince of Powys Fadog. Knolton would seem to have been the site

puram et p'petuam elemosina' Canonicis fr'ibus Hamonensis[7] eccl'ie in sustentac'oem eorum eccl'iam de Hanmere etc'. Test[es][8]

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of the Saxon Castle. "Madoc ap Meredyth acted in alliance with the King, and received the King's pay (Eyton, x. 322) in 3 Henry II," and commanded the fleet which harassed the coast of North Wales. (Eyton, ii. 108.)

[5] There is no mention of a Church in *Domesday* book, but that does not of course prove that there was not one.

[6] This was Henry II. If 1166 was the date of the grant, in which year the "King visited Shrewsbury; and being there, expedited four several grants to Haghmond Abbey (Eyton's *Itinerary of King Henry II.*, p. 198.); if so, it was not confirmed till 1172, for in a rescript addressed to Alured, the Abbot, in that year, by Pope Alexander III., enumerating and confirming endowments up to that date, there is no mention made of Hanmer. In 1175, the King was at Shrewsbury. In 1176, he was moving about in the provinces; his parliament was held at Northampton in that year, at which his own son Henry—crowned in 1169—presided. (Parry's *Parliaments and Councils of England*, page 15.) "Justiciars were appointed, &c., the country being divided into six districts, nearly corresponding to our present circuits, and three Justiciars appointed for each (Wales, of course, excepted). The chief object of the appointment was that they might get money for the King by means of fines or fees, wherever a chance might offer; and amongst their other duties was that of ascertaining what churches were in the gift of the crown, their situation and annual value, who were the incumbents, and by whom they were presented." (Lingard's *Hist. of England* ii., p. 213.)

[7] The original founder of this great house was the first William fitz Alan, son of Alan fitz Flaald, in or about 1130.

[8] The witnesses of this donation were all of great note, but whether they held lands in that part of the Welsh March, does not appear. *Richard de Luci*, justiciary with Robert de Bellamont in 1167, was a man of great integrity, and a distinguished soldier. He had been a supporter of Stephen, but was trusted by Henry, who left him as Guardian of the Realm, during his own long and frequent visits to his French possessions. (Lyttleton's *Henry II.*, 4to edn., Vol. 2, page 18; Speed's *Hist.*, 501; *Carte*, Vol. 1., 660.) He built the castle of Chipping Ongar in Essex, but died without male issue, and his numerous estates were divided between his two daughters. (*Camden*, by Gough, Vol. 2, p. 119.) Lucy of Charlcote is not of this family.

Hugo de Laci II., son of Gilbert, son of Emma, a daughter of the first Walter, was the 5th Baron of that great Norman house. Stanton Lacy, Ludlow, Ewias, and other estates were confirmed to him in 1163, by Henry II. When the order was given in 1165-6, for every tenant in capite of the crown to return a list of all who held under him by knight's service, Hugo de Lacy complied, and accordingly we find, in the Liber Niger of the Exchequer, a statement of this Shropshire Barony. He was Constable of Ludlow. He was in the various expeditions to Ireland, and acquired the whole of Meath, of

Ric'o de Luci, Hugone de Laci, Roberto Marmion', et c, apud Salopesburiam.

CONFIRMACIO D'CI REGIS.

2. Ex[9] dono Roberti[10] filii Simonis advocacionem[11] medie-

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which, Camden says, he was styled Earl. While building his castle of Derwath there, he was murdered in 1185. A life-like picture of him is given by Giraldus Cambrensis, in his *Conquest of Ireland*, lib. II., cap. XX.

Robert Marmion's date is given as 1144—1218 by Eyton, in his Index to the *Court, Household, and Itinerary* of Henry II. He attests a charter at Chivilli (Chevaillee), in 1174. The Fermor of Southampton charges the Crown (Mich., 1176), for various vessels chartered from their port; amongst others, one ship for Robert Marmion. This implies an embassy or mission of some sort (*Eyton*, p. 206). In the *Liber Niger* (Hearne, p. 50), "Carta Episcopiæ Londoniæ de Militibus, &c., Robertus de Marmion, dimidium militem," page 174, Carta Episcopatus Wigorniæ, "Robertus Marmion duo milites sed unum negat," p. 206-7, "Ware-wic' Scire. Carta Roberti Marmion. Hoc est vetus feoffamentum Roberti Marmion de anno & die quo Rex Henri'cus fuit vivus et mortuus [accedunt nomina]. Summa XI milit. et quarta pars I militis et quinta pars I militis de veteri feoffamento. Post mortem Regis H. de novo feoffamento [accedunt nomina]. Summa Novi feoffamenti V milit & quartam partem I militis." In *Public Records*, Appx. 31st Report, p. 359, he is Sheriff of Worcester, 31 Henry II., de dimidio anno, 32, 33, 34, 35 and I. Ric. I."

[9] Ex dono; we may suppose that he had compensation elsewhere.

[10] Robert Fitz Simon was elder son of Simon Fitz Robert, alias Péché, Lord of Daventry, who was second son of Robt. de Clare, Steward to Henry I., by Maud de St. Liz. Lady of Bradham (*cf.* "The Norman People.")

Speaking of Richard Péché, Bishop of Coventry, the writer of the *Lichfield Diocesan History* says, at page 57, "Péché, like some other of our Bishops, seems to have remembered his kith and kin, not by giving them good livings or canonries, but by settling them as permanent tenants on the episcopal lands." Robert Fitz Simon, who was first cousin of the Bishop, seems to be a case in point. His name occurs frequently, and that of his brother in the Salop Pipe Rolls. He seems to have had other lands about Hanmer. The name "Clare Pool," remains still to the South of Welsh Hampton. In the *Calendarium Genealogicum* (Longmans, 1865), we find, "14. Henry III., Robertus filius Walteri defunctus," and "extenta terrarum."

Authorities differ as to the descent of the Lords Fitz Walter of Daventry from him or from his uncle, Walter Fitz Robert.

It should be noticed that the name of Symons is common in and about Hanmer.

[11] In the Domesday account of Beddesfeld, in Dudestan Hd., we find, "de hoc manerio calumniat ep'us de Cestre II. hidas quas tene-

tatis[12] eccl'ie de Hanmere et unam carrucatam terre in Agatonia de laico[13] feodo.

CONFIRMACIO RICARDI[14] EPISCOPI DE EADEM

3. Ricardus Dei gr'a Couentr,[15] ep'us Om'ibus s'ce m'ris

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bat S. Cedd. t'pr' Cnuti regis, sed ex unc usque modo se plangit amisisse." The same statement is repeated under Riseton Hd., with the addition "Comitatus ei testificat q'd s'es Cedde (Cadda) injuste perdidit." If we suppose Robert fitz Simon's possessions to have formed part of this, they may have been border lands granted to the de Clares by one of the Norman kings, or have been the marriage portion of his mother, whose name has not reached us. In either case the Bishops of Coventry would be glad to have an acknowledgment of their claim. If distinct from the Domesday hides, the gift to Fitz Simon of endowment and advowson also would seem to have been considerable.

[12] "In the year 1043 Leofric, Earl of Mercia, gave Eitune, with the pertinences (Bangor Monachorum); also Chaddle-hunte [the Chase of Chad-hull] and Halletune," which were the two medieties of Hanmer parish, "to his newly-founded Monastery at Coventry." (Kemble's *Codex Diplomaticus*, vol. vi.) 256-273; Thorpe's *Diplomatarium Anglicanum Ævi Saxonici*, 351.)

Hanmer, therefore, under whatever name, was originally, like St. Chad's, Shrewsbury (*Eyton*, vi. 361), and like Ellesmere, a Saxon Collegiate Church. Perhaps Wlphere bestowed lands upon it in memory of S. Cadda; but the Halletune carucate dates from the British times. One of the names found there—and part of it still belongs to the Church—is Cad. Helig. There was a moated house upon a Roman way, and Helig was a well-known benefactor of the Church in the 7th century.

[13] "Lay fee" is when land is held in fee of a lay lord by the common services to which military tenure was subject as distinguished from the ecclesiastical holding in frank almoign, or by Divine service. The latter were the tenures by which all the old religious houses, deans and chapters, and the parochial clergy also held their lands, and even to this day, according to Blackstone and some writers, if an ecclesiastic, holding by those tenures, alienes in fee, the alienee, it is said, holds the land by fealty (de laico feodo) and not in frank almoign. Blackstone quotes from Bracton a form of Writ in which the point of enquiry was "utrum tantum terræ sit libera elemosyna pertinens ad ecclesiam ipsius aut laicum feodum."

Either, therefore, R. fitz Simon had received a grant of the half of Hanmer from the ecclesiastical body upon whom it had been originally bestowed (for grants in frank almoign existed long before the Conquest) or it had been surrendered by the ecclesiastics to the heirs of the original grantor, and by him or them granted out afresh to R. fitz Simon as a lay fee.

[14] This Bishop was son of Robert Péché, who was youngest son of Robert de Clare (vid. supra), and Bishop of Ely (?) [Norman People],

eccl'ie filiis salutem. Quia comp'imus in visitacione[16] n'ra quam p'sonalit' excercimus in Mon. (sic) de Haghmon', q^d illius loci fr'es regulares p.' modicitate[17] possessionu' et defectu victualium non vacant contemplac'oi ut deberent sed discurrunt p' patria' p' necesariis vite eorum querend, et i'o ad petico'em d'ni[18] Henr' Regis & Dauid[19] P'ncipis eccl'iam p'ochialem[20] de

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and bore gu. a fesse between 6 crosslets arg. (Bedford.) In the *Lichfield Diocesan History*, page 57, it is stated "for three years the see was kept vacant by the King, and then—A.D. 1121—Robert, a married chaplain, was appointed. The monks, who were then bitter in their hatred of married priests, and ruthless in slandering them, blasted the new bishop with the title of Peccatum or Péché (1121-1126). He was buried at Coventry, where he left his son Richard (Stubbs) Archdeacon, and probably another son, Geoffrey, a monk. The old English clergy had up to this time married and lived in their parsonages much as their successors do now;" and at page 241, "Richard Péché, son of the former Bishop of that name, was, notwithstanding his birth, the first bishop unanimously elected by both Chapters—Coventry and Lichfield." He held the see from 1161 to 1183 (Stubbs.)

[15] See *Lichfield Diocesan Hist.*, page 52. "Of Peter himself we know little, until A.D. 1075, when he attended the Synod of London. It was then agreed that the seats of bishops should be fixed in large towns. Lichfield was but a village. Peter, therefore, transferred his episcopal chair to Chester, which contained between 400 and 500 houses. For many centuries afterwards his successors were commonly called Bishops of Chester, but none of them were ever enthroned there." Page 53, "Robert de Lymesey, who succeeded in 1086, took his bishop's stool to Coventry in 1102, by papal licence."

[16] According to Eyton, this took place in 1175 or 1176.

[17] "On account of their meagre fare and short commons," Eyton notices (vii. 299) that the whole income from the demesne lands of Haghmond, viz., £19 19s. 4d., was reserved for the use of the Hospice or Guest room. The alms for the poor were scanty indeed. On Maundy-Thursday (cæna Domini) 40s. were distributed by ordinance of the original founder. By the same ordinance seven paupers, who prayed daily for the founder, divided £6 13s. 4d. among themselves in a year, or one halfpenny each per week.

Giraldus, writing "De rebus a se gestis," lib. ii. cap. 5, relates that the monks and prior of St. Swithun threw themselves one day prostrate on the ground, and in the mire, before Henry, complaining with many tears and much doleful lamentation, that the Bishop of Winchester, who was also their Abbot, had cut off three dishes from their table. How many has he left you? said the King. Ten only replied the disconsolate monks. Et ego (inquit rex) in curiâ meâ tribus ferculis contentus sum. Pereat episcopus vester nisi ad hunc numerum ferculorum meorum redigat fercula vestra."

[18] After his defeat on the Ceiriog in 1165, Henry calls in the spiritual arm, in the form of Norman monks, to support his cause

Hanmara nunc vacantem[21] cu' o'ibz ad eam p'tinentibus de assensu Capit'li p'petuo Et Abb'i[22] Will'mo vice Monasterii sui de n'ri Dc'o Mon. de Haghmon' et fri'bz ib'm Deo servientibus et serviturís in posteru' ad eorum sustentaco'em auctoritate pontificali[23] appropriamus et inp'p'rios usus concedimus retinendam

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upon the Welsh Border. This Abbey had taken the part of the Empress against Stephen.

[19] "Davydd ab Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, was the 3rd son of Prince Owain Gwynedd. On the death of his father in 1169, his eldest brother, Iorwerth Drwyndwn, was unanimously rejected on account of the blemish in his face, and the second son, Hywel, who was, however, illegitimate, seized upon and kept possession of the Principality for two years, when he was defeated by Davydd, and slain. In 1173, Davydd received in marriage Emma, the sister of King Henry, on which occasion he sent a thousand Welsh to Normandy to assist his brother-in-law. In 1177, he received the Lordship of Ellesmere (*Eminent Welshmen*); and since it is in that capacity that his name appears in the Chartulary, we seem to have a date fixed before which Hanmer was not made over to Haghmond.

[20] "The parish Church of Hanmer," here mentioned, may have been built by Henry II. at this time. The pillars in the present one (1888), which dates from 1490, are thought by some persons to be of early English architecture.

[21] "Now vacant," and probably for many years before. The state of English parishes during the reigns of the early Norman Kings was very unsettled and different from our present notion of things. The monks, who *called themselves* the regulars, were favoured. Walter Mapes says, "36 mother Churches were destroyed in forming the new forest. The Conqueror took away much land from God and men, and made a sacrifice of it to the wild beasts, for he loved the tall stags as if he were their father." "Whenever a bishopric or living fell vacant, it was held for months, and sometimes for years, by the King. Mansel, Chaplain to Henry III., held no less than 700 livings at one time." (Hume's *Hist. of England*, cap. xii.) The interests of the people, therefore, were little regarded.

Giraldus tells the following story in his *Itinerary through Wales*, vol. ii. cap. 12:—"Owen de Cevelioc . . . . being with King Henry II. at table at Shrewsbury, Henry, as a mark of peculiar honour and regard, sent him one of his own loaves; he immediately brake it into small pieces, like alms-bread, and having, like an almoner, placed them at a distance from him, he took them up one by one and eat them. The King requiring an explanation of this proceeding, Owen, with a smile replied, 'I thus follow the example of my lord,' keenly alluding to the avaricious disposition of the King, who was accustomed to retain for a long time in his own hands the vacant ecclesiastical benefices."

[22] Abbot William stands third on the list of Abbots of Haghmond, approved by Eyton. His date is 1176-82.

[23] "Auctoritate pontificali." See Note 6.

Haghmon' tradidimus possessionem d'ce eccl'ie de Hannemere cum om'ibus p'tin, ad eam absque alicujus reclamacione. Sed dc'us Abbas et successores sui he'ant solicitam curam q^d^ bene serviatur de cetero d'ce [ecclesie] sicut decet Et concedimus q^d^ in d'co Mon' sit unus confr'm Sacrista sub Abbe[24] et c.

CONFIRMACIO[25] ECCLESIE CATHEDRALIS COUENTR P' EADEM.

4. Omnibus S'ce matris eccl'ie filiis p'sens scriptum visuris vel audituris fr'[26] W. Couentr' prior humilis et ejusdem loci Conventus Sal'm in Domino sempit'na'. Nov'it univ'sitas v'ra nos Cartam ven'abilis p'ris Ric'i Ep'i Couentr' sub hiis v'bis inspexisse Ric'us Dei gr'a Couentr' epus' et c'. ut in carta proxima presedenti. Nos vero concessionem donaco'em et induce'onem p'dc'as ratas et gratas h'entes eas auctoritate eccl'ie n're Cathedralis confirmamus imp'petuu'. In cujus rei testimoniu' p'senti Scripto sigillum. Capitulari n'ri duximus apponendum. Valete semp'.

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[24] "Qui possit baptizare tam Judæos quam parvulos in dicto Monasterio: et habeat jus parochiale in familiares et domesticos ejusdem ministrando eis ecclesiastica sacramenta. In cujus rei testimonium et robur sigillum nostrum apposuimus." Eyton, in *Salopia* vii. 292, says that this is Bishop Péché.

[25] Why should the consent of the Prior of Coventry be required? See note 12, where the gift of Chaddlehunte and Halletune to that Monastery is recorded. We must therefore conclude that in a formal donation, like the present one, all outstanding claims were considered and settled. How the two medieties of Hanmer, together with Eyton (Bangor Monachorum) were separated from Coventry, we have no information.

"In the year 1093, Hugh, Earl of Chester, gave to the Abbey of St. Werberg (Chester) Salthonam, and all its belongings, Ecclesiam de Bruera, Croetonam, et tertiam partem de Westonâ." (Dugd. i. p. 201. Lond., 1682.) These names are all found here; Salthonam is Halghton: Croxton and Bruera are in the townships of Hanmer and Tybroughton, and the third part of Weston (now Whitchurch) would be Iscoyd. The only reason against this district being the one referred to is the absence of any notice in the Chartulary of Earl Hugh's grant. At present Saughton, and the neighbourhood of Chester are generally named as the locale of the grant.

[26] We could wish that the humble Prior of Coventry had left us his name, instead of a single letter, which does not represent it. The first Prior after 1143 was Laurentius, who died 1179 [*Priorista in Monasticon*, 1st edn., vol. i., page 304.] "Initial letters of names (used in charters) are sometimes mere general expressions as A and B in common conversation." *Eyton* xii. 185; and viii. 125, "N is given as the initial letter of the Abbot's name, at Lilleshall, in the confirmation of Pope Honorius III. (1216-27), but Alan occurs as Abbot in 1220, 1221, and November, 1224."

HAGHMOND CHARTULARY.

Fol. 95—102.

Halghton beside Hanmere is with Hanmere, where is given a carucate of land. Halghton next Aston Abbot is there. Hama is with Herdewille.

GIFT OF THE CHURCH OF HANMERE.

(Charter 1.) Henry, by the grace of God King of England, and Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Count of Anjou to all his faithful men French and English, greeting. Know ye that I have given and conceded in free, pure, and perpetual alms to the Canons brethren of the Church of Haghmond, for their support, the church of Hanmere, &c. Witnesses: Richard de Luci, Hugh de Laci, Robert Marmion, &c., at Shrewsbury.

CONFIRMATION OF THE AFORESAID KING.

(Charter 2.) Of the gift of Robert fitz Simon the advowrey of a mediety of the Church of Hanmere, and one carucate of land in Halghton of lay fee.

CONFIRMATION OF RICHARD THE BISHOP OF THE SAME.

(Charter 3.) Richard by the grace of God Bishop of Coventry to all the sons of holy mother Church, greeting. Inasmuch as we have noticed at our Visitation which we held in person in the Monastery of Haghmond that the regular brethren of that place, on account of their small income and want of food, have no leisure, as they ought to have, for contemplation, but are wandering through the country in search of the necessaries of life: We therefore, at the request of the Lord Henry the King and of David the Prince, with pontifical authority, appropriate the parish church of Hanmer now vacant with all its appurtenances, according to the assent of our Chapter, to the aforesaid Monastery of Haghmond, for the support of the monks there serving God, and to serve him for the future, and we concede it for their proper uses to be held for ever; and to the Abbot William as representing his Monastery of Haghmond we have given possession of the said Church of Hanmere with all things pertaining to it without reclaim of any man; but let the said Abbot and his successors be strictly careful that the said [church] be well served for the future, as is fitting. And we concede that in the said Monastery one of the brethren shall be Sacristan under the Abbot, &c.

CONFIRMATION OF THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF COVENTRY FOR THE SAME.

(Charter 4.) To all sons of holy mother Church who shall see or hear the present writing brother W., the humble Prior

of Coventry and the Convent of the same place, everlasting salvation in the Lord. Let it be generally known that we have seen the Charter of the venerable father Richard, Bishop of Coventry, in these words: Richard by the grace of God Bishop of Coventry &c. as in the charter next preceding. We for our part by the authority of our Cathedral Church confirm for ever the concession, gift, and induction aforesaid, holding them ratified and acceptable In witness whereof we have caused our capitular seal to be appended to the present document. Health be ever with you.

At this point there is a break in the Chartulary, which we must endeavour to fill up.

In 1177, the various persons who claimed authority in Maelor Saesneg were the Prince of North Wales, Davydd ap Owen; the Prince of Powys fadog, Gruffydd ap Madoc; the representative of Tudor Trevor (the great tenant of the March) Sir Roger de Powys, whose chief seat was Whittington Castle: the English King ruling (in the intervals of Welsh raids) either directly or through Norman tenants. The Saxon interest was extinct in Earl Edwin, to whom Beddesfeld, Burwardeston, and Hurdingberie had belonged; and in the Saxon owner of Ouretone, whom Pennant (*Tours in Wales* i. 289) mentions, but does not name. Eyton (xi. 49) thinks it probable that Rhys Sais held the Castle under him. What hold "Sanctus Cedde" retained upon Eiton we do not know. The struggle between Sir Roger de Powys and FitzWarin for the possession of Whittington was becoming more and more acute, the King being himself undecided how to act. We may sympathize with the difficulties of those who wish to understand the situation of affairs when we find the Pipe Rolls and the Welsh Annals telling two different stories. Yet these facts cannot be denied, that Roger Powys or his sons held on to Whittington till 1200, and that—with the exception of two Norman families—the lands in Maelor Saesneg were almost exclusively held by the descendants of Tudor Trevor till 1750, or thereabouts.

The scale inclining at last against Roger de Powys, the English Kings, moved both by policy and

by previous stipulation, provided lands for that family elsewhere. Owen, the third son of Roger de Powys, received in 1198 some lands which had formed part of the Manor of Oureton in 1066. But that name is not given to it in *Domesday*. It is called a "finis terre" in Wales, which "quidam Walensis Tudur" holds under Roger (Belesme) the Norman Earl of Shrewsbury. This was the only part of Maelor that had been in the Saxon County of Sciropescire. In shape it was a long slang which ran from Ouretone to the end of Fens Moss; and probably this modern name is the Domesday word. It is a "finis terre," which elsewhere applied to water, referred in this case to an almost impassable forest and morass called in Saxon times the Black-walhurste. According to Eyton (x. 93) Welshampton had in 1255 lost $\frac{1}{6}$th of its Domesday hidage. This also, we may be sure, formed part of the grant, and perhaps covered the ground lying between Bettisfield village and the Sarn leading into Shropshire, still called Black hurste ffordd. The grant to Owen is thus described :— "By a deed yet extant David de Hampton granted to John de Hanmere the Fens Wood, dated Monday next the feast after All Saints, A.D. 1198, 10th Richard I."

This David, called also le Clerk, was Baron of Malpas (being son of William le Belward by a daughter of Hugh Kevelioc, Earl of Chester), and as such also "de Hampton" in Malpas. The interest of that family in Beddesfeld had now been wholly or in large measure extinguished, but was revived in the person of this David, by the fact that he had married for his first wife Catherine (Angharad), second daughter of Owain Fychan of Maelor, who was nephew to Gruffydd Maelor, the ruling Prince of North Powys. We may conclude therefore that jure uxoris he was "de Hampton" in Salop also, and as such was able, when required by the King, to make the grant to Owen. The extent of these lands may be judged by the fact that the writer was informed by the present owner of Bostock Hall in Whixall (till lately in Prees) that that house used once

to be in the parish of Hanmer. This then is the origin of the township (now parish) of Bettisfield being incorporated with Hanmer. Its real name is Llys Bedydd; and in Saxton's map of 1570 that side of Hanmer, where Bettisfield park lies, is only known as Halton, being part of the Domesday Beddesfeld. After 1198, though how soon we do not know, the newly acquired township began to be called Bettisfield (or Bechefield), a variation, as it seems, of Beddesfeld, until in the reign of Richard II. we find it fully established. The greater part of the Fens moss and wood has now, however, been assigned to Bronington.

The name Owenus or Ewenus is, we are told, the same as John, and there being no de Hanmere family at that date, and the vill of Hanmere belonging to the Prince of Powys, and moreover, the grant in question referring to lands that were apart from that vill, the only right by which anyone could have borne the name would be this, that he was Rector of the Church. In John de Hanmere, therefore (if correctly quoted) we may recognize Owen ab Roger de Powys, one of the first Rectors holding under the Abbey, and possessed of this inheritance, by which the parish was so much enlarged. At a later date, when we begin to hear of a Manor of Hanmere, we shall find this large grant recognized and joined with it, in the words "Gwely Owen cum Hanmere."

Speaking of the annexation of Great Buildwas, which had been originally in Cound parish, Eyton says (vii. 324) "this change of a parochial boundary, so rare in occurrence, must be attributed to the influence of a Cistercian House, backed by that of the Diocesan Bishops, its founders." This makes it all the more remarkable that there should be no reference to the Gwely Owen (Owen's dwelling) in the Chartulary, unless it be under the head of Northewode, but that is very meagre.

The next important grant, of which at present we have not been able to find the record, was made to

Wion, a son of Jonas of Penley, and nephew to Sir Roger de Powys. There are many notices of him in the Pipe Roll in connection with Wellington. In A.D. 1194 Wion ap Jonas has the King's mandate for 7 librates of land there, which he held till 1210. He had also much to do with Whittington, Overton, and Denbigh. The evidences of this grant are to be found in the names Wyon Ruding, Maes Wion and Mount Sion (Sionas or Jonas) which remain still on the east side of Hanmer lake; and in the fact that in the list of the members of the Manor of Ellesmere after North-wode, sometimes written Rugge[=ridges], and before Lunehale (Lyneal), the name Maeswyan always occurs. And this is the only name by which Hanmer is known in State documents till well on into the 14th century. This grant, whenever made, was extinguished about 1284, the Wyon family taking the Welsh side when Edward I. conquered Wales, and being therefore obliged to surrender their lands to one of his followers.

Eyton (x. 244) states that on March 27, 1284, the Vills of Herdewyk and Merton, within the Hundred (i.e., the Franchise) of Ellesmere, were *extended* by an Inquest, over which Roger le Strange himself presided, and which was ordered by the King. The reason of the above inquiry appeared in two Patents of May 9, 1284. . . . These estates had previously been tenanted by Ener ap Wyon, Griffit Gogh, and other Welshmen, adherents of Llewelyn, and rebels against King Edward. In the same year, in the same Manor of Ellesmere, and for the same reason the Wyon family and others were dispossessed in Hanmer.

About A.D. 1200 other grants of lands (or their confirmation) were made to Jonas of Penley, above named, and to a Cuhelyn (whom we have not yet identified) of Overton, which places are therefore described in the 15th century as Gwely Jonas and Gwely Cuhelyn. It will be noticed that these three Gweliau cover the ground occupied by the Domesday "finis terræ;" they are also, with the three names Cly-ley, Pen-lle, Clai,

still to be traced along the line of Clydir, which would seem to be the land of the clawddiau [see *Arch. Camb.*, 5th Series, No. 17, p. 37], meaning the earthworks by whichBangor was protected on the west. These are all connected by the "grene lane" in Overton (so called temp. Edward II.), by the Maesllwyn lane in Hanmer; and by a fragment of a lane in Halghton and Penley. In Powys Fadog (ii. 132) Gruffydd ab Ednyfed receives the Hên glawdd for his inheritance. It seems probable that Clydir was the locality, more especially as Halton which adjoins Clyley was the inheritance of his descendant in the 15th century.

During the reigns of John and Henry III., the influence of the Welsh Princes must have been predominant in Maelor. "David ap Owen was odious for his cruelty" [Canon R. Williams]. There are no evident marks of his presence here, but Hales, in Worcestershire, bears his son's name, "Hales Owen," to this day. He was imprisoned from 1197 to 1204 (in which year he probably died), by his nephew Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, who was the true heir to the Principality. It was therefore with Llewelyn, who reversed the action of Offa, that the Border had to deal. In 1202 he married for his second wife, Joan, a daughter of King John [Eyton (vi. 160) proves that Llewelyn's mother was a Corbet], and the Manor of Ellesmere, of which Hanmer was a member, was bestowed upon him as a dowry. At Bettisfield and in Willington the word Tethwellyn occurs, which is interpreted "Llewelyn's Display." To the east of Hanmer lake, upon a rising ground, is the Plas Shonnett (Janet's place), as if they had had a hunting box there, and some woods on the south of Croxton pool are called the Cae Shonnett. Quick to discern who his friends were, he dealt severely with the Maelor family, who claimed lordship over the vills of Hanmer, Gredington (where the name Bryn Vechan still remains), Colton, and Overton.

Can we suppose that the Norman Church establishment at Hanmer would fare better? Though the Welsh

were honourably distinguished from the English by their respect for Churches, and sacred places, yet it could not be expected that Llewelyn would err on the side of leniency towards men who were placed there for the very purpose of holding him in check. Accordingly we hear of no new Rectors. In the *Norwich Taxatio*, or Pope Innocent's Valor, the name of Hanmere does not occur, which seems to show that the Church was in abeyance; though it may also have arisen from the absolute penury of the place, wasted by one side and the other. Gieseler's *Ecclesiastical Hist.*, iii. 106 (note) Math. Paris, ad. ann., 1234-40.

"Llewelyn died in 1240, His son Davydd in 1246, "Llewelyn II (ab Gruffydd ab Llewelyn) in 1282, and "Davydd II., in 1284." Henry III. gained some important concessions from Llewelyn II. at the beginning of his reign, but in 1255 he recovered, in the space of a single week, from the enemy all the conquests which they had made during the late reigns in the interior of North Wales . . . . . In 1267, he was obliged to succumb before the overpowering forces of England, and to accept a treaty of peace on the most ignominious terms . . . . . Having refused to pay homage to Edward on his accession to the English throne (1272), his territories were invaded in 1277, by an immense army under Edward, who at length starved him into submission, imposing conditions which deprived him of most of his territories. In 1282, the Welsh again took up arms, and Llewelyn was slain. He had married Eleanor de Montfort in 1278, and left one daughter [called Catherine Lackland, who was afterwards married to Malcolm, Earl of Fife]. In 1284, with the death of Davydd II., the conquest of Wales was completed. (Robert Williams's *Eminent Welshmen.*)

With these dates before us, we can better appreciate the statement that Walter de Engmere, or Hangmere, was offered the Rectory of Oswestry in 1269 by John Fitz Alan III. Eyton's *Salopia*, x. 340; Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury; Llyfr Coch St. Asaph.*

With the decline of the Welsh power the Abbot of Haghmond would be anxious to re-establish his hold upon Hanmer, and to that end perhaps the Upton family first came there.

The following pedigree, taken from Eyton, Salesbury MSS., Guttyn Owen and Gruff Hiraethog, is suggested.

IVO or JOHN.

- **Pagan Fitz John**, Lord of Upton Magna, Salop, circa, 1138.
- **Walter** (hence Walter's or Water's Upton) between 1155-6, attests Wm. Fitz Alan's deed of gift to Haghmond. He was living in Oct., 1200, but died before the end of 1201. = His wife's name was Richildis, a descendant and co-heir of Robert Venator, Lord of Pulverbath in 1086. They had two children.
  - **Matilda** = Herbert Fitzalan.
  - **William**, son and heir, Knighted 1203. Not long before 1223 gave to Haghmond Abbey a meadow in Upton called Longrie. This was confirmed by his three sons. He probably died 1223.
    - Walter de Upton s. and heir of William occurs as a witness in 1223. The Pipe Roll of 1231 mentions him the same as Walter de Hupiton who gave a meadow to Wombridge Priory. The Feodary of 1240 enters Walter de Hopton as holding a knight's fee in Hopton or Upton, of the Barons of Wem. The interest of the family at Whittingslow would seem to have gone to his *younger* brother, for a contemporary Tenant-Roll gives Nicholas de Opton and his Co-parceners as holding ½ a fee under Cantilupe in that manor. *Testa de Nevill*, p. 46 n.
    - Philip witness to deed in 1223. ? Abbot of Salop.
    - Nicholas "de Upton juxta Crugelton" witness to deed in 1223 makes a grant to Haghmond. Witnesses, Madoc de Sutton, W. de Terne, Reginald de Terne, Wm. Crasset of Halecton (Harl. MS. 446; *Quatern* xii., fo. 11). Nicholas was also a benefactor to Shrewsbury Abbey (Salop Chartulary, No. 121), bequeathing together with his body to that house an annual rent of 5s., three acres of his own demesne, and the right of patronage of his Chapel of Upton. He probably died between 1240–8 (*Eyton* viii. 55).

[Eyton (viii, 55) cannot tell in what way Waters-Upton now went to Co-parceners, for it would appear that persons of the name of Upton succeeded to Nicholas de Upton at Whittingslow. By a deed, circa 1250, Reginald de Upton, son of Reginald de Tyrne, and William de Tyrne confirm and ratify to Shrewsbury Abbey the donation and concession which

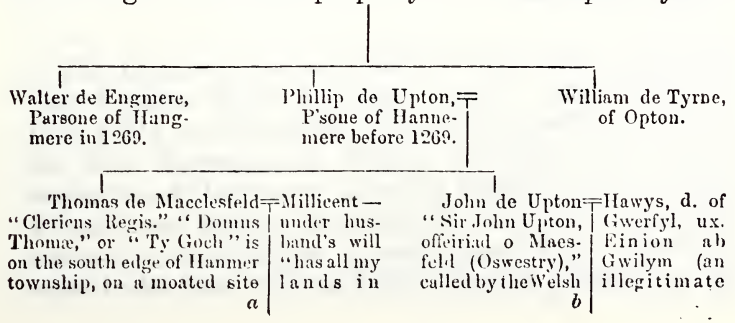
Nicholas, formerly Lord of Upton, had made. In the above, Reginald Fitz Reginald and William Fitz William, we have clearly two Co-parceners in Upton. They were probably cousins, and had married two sisters, in whose right one at least of them was thus seised of property before his father's death . . . . . William de Tytnele obtained ingress into the Manor of Upton, for by a fine of November, 1272, Thomas de Honton, having claimed under a writ of mort d'ancestre a messuage, a virgate, and 3s. rent in Upton Water against William de Tytnele (tenant thereof), renounced his said claim for seven merks. "The *Bradford Tenure-Roll* (circa, 1285), gives Upton as a member of the Barony of Wem, and William Tyteley as holding the same by service of one knight's fee." "Another statement is made in the *Hd. Roll* of 1255 (*Eyton* viii. 56), as to the dependency of Upton upon Wem."]

We have mentioned Walter de Engmere as Rector of Hanmer in 1269. He was probably succeeded by Thomas de Macclesfield, but it is also probable that his own predecessor was Philip de Upton. Whether the personal names of any of these was Tyrne it is impossible to say. J. Salesbury writes of John de Upton that he was "Clericus," Rector ecclesiæ de Hanmer, by appointment of Edward I., who also granted him the Rectory of Upton: that his chief seat was Barsfield, near Shifnal; that he was the eldest son of Sir William Upton, Lord of Upton and Barsfield, son of Sir Philip Barsfield, knt. His estate was purchased by the Tettwts. "In the Cae Ceiriog MSS., we find "Sir John Upton, offeiriad (priest) o Maes-ffield." This is Oswestry, which is called Maxse-feld twice in Brompton's *Chronicon*, fol. 787. We are also told in Harl. MS., 1971, p. 102 (quoting Guttyn Owen, and Gruff Hiraethog), that he was the son of Philip Upton, who was P'sone of Hanmer. The letters B. and M. were frequently mistaken for one another [Lipscumb's *Hist. of Bucks*, vol. iv., p. 58] which will account for Salesbury's name "Barsfield."

Eyton is more severe (*Salopia*, xi., 208 note), "this

tampering with initial letters I have often before exposed." It leads us to conjecture that Thomas de Maxsefelde got his territorial name from that place as well as from the one in Cheshire, of which he was Bailiff. In Lower's *Curiosities of Heraldry*, page 205, we read, "The title of dominus (Sir) was not limited to Knighthood, for the great Barons used it; so also did Ecclesiastics, even those holding very small benefices." Several instances will be noticed in this paper of priests bearing the title: to these may be added from *Cheetham Wills and Inventories*, pt. I., page 50, "Cicile Bothe (1557), of Dunham Massie, has for a witness Sir Thomas Strettwell, Curate," and on page 52, "Sir Henry Bentley, P'iste, is a witness to the will (1520) of Chas. Mainwaring, of Croxton, Middlewich."

We may perhaps therefore assume that there was a connection between the later and earlier family of Upton; that Walter de Hangmere was one of them, and that Philip de Upton (P'sone of Hanmere) rather than *William* (as Salisbury states) was the father of John, and consequently of Thomas de Macclesfeld; also that William de Upton was their near relation. Eyton says (viii. 56) that this William was juror on Rodington Inquest in 1274, and on a Withington Inquest in 1283. Probably he was the second of the Co-parceners of Upton named in 1255. In a fine of July, 1283, he is probably the person called William de Tyrne of Opton, who married Agatha . . . evidently a co-heiress who had brought him some property at Eaton upon Tyrne.



a

by the paddock called "Cae Percyn."

"Firmarius Maneriorum de Macclesfeld & Ouerton."

Will dated 29 Edw. I., died 1302. His brother, Master John de Upton, one of his executors, to whom he "leaves his bay mare which "is at Overton, and another "horse which is there." He bore "gules, a cross engrailed ermine."

b

Macclesfeld . . . . my other lands and tenements in Wales." To act with the Exors. of will.

"Y Person coch ewtta (Ceiriog M.SS.)

Alienated Hanmer Church lands in 1313 (Harl. MS. 1972, p. 127).

1328, Rector of Hanmer to be Penitentiary for the Welsh speaking clergy and laity, Ap., 1239," (sic.) *Lichfield Diocesan Register.*

In Salesbury MS. he is also said to have been "Rector of Upton," on presentation of Edward I. ? he is the John, Parson of Upton Waters, who was disseised of a considerable estate in High Hatton, Eyton VIII., 58.

1341, Eccliam de Hanmere, vacantem per mortem Magistri Johis de Upton ultimi Rector. ejusdem. (Lichfield).

son of Gwen Wyn Wyn Pr. of Upper Powys.

Hawys had been married before to Jenaf Fychan, by whom she had two daughters (Powys Fadog VI., p. 351).

The father of Gwertyl was Owen alias John, the grantee of the Fenswood

Owen Goch, o.s.p. ut fertur. | Davydd=╤ | Philip=╤

Cicely=╤ has 3 boys. | Isabel | Millicent=Thos. de Davenport 1287. She is called Agneta in Marriage Settlement. | "Brother Robert" "my son" | Master Jordan "receives 10 oxen in 1302," succeeds Roger at Macclesfield and holds lands in Worthenbury and Overton. | Roger s. & h. living 1273, died before 1307=╤ Isabel de Oweby. In 1312 he o.s.p.

The Uptons seem at first to have been Foresters. See Eyton's *Salop* I., 299. "A. D. 1220, May 10, Henry III. at Worcester, orders the Sheriff of Salop to aid the Burgesses of Bruges (Bridgnorth), in the enclosure of their town, allowing them out of the Royal Forest, near Bruges, as much of old stumps and dead timber as would suffice to make two stacks (rogos) the same to be done with as little injury as possible to the

forest, and Hugh de Upton and Roger de Becheson (Badger), to be the Visors on the occasion."

In Kennett's *Glossary of Parish Antiquities*, it is said that "when the liberty of house bote, hey-bote, firewood, or any the like privilege was granted within the bounds of a forest, it was not to be broken, but 'ad visum forestiorum.' The profits of this 'visus' were termed from the King, in the case of all royal forests." In all inquisitions taken of the state of forests, the Vividarius or Forester was one of the Jury, "Inquisitio capta de forestâ de Bernwode; domini Walter Upton, John Graundon, Vividarii," 14. Henry III (1229). In Hanmer the Uptons were distinctly a clerical family, all of them being in minor orders, and John Upton a priest; passing on the living by the aid of one influence or another, from father to son, and from brother to brother, as if it belonged to them. With the friendship of the King, and of the Lestrange family, this is not to be wondered at.

One name remains to be noticed as belonging in some sort to Hanmer, and yet we have no evidence that he was there, that of Sir John de Havering.

Though the name occurs so frequently from the Conquest till the end of the 14th century, the family history is very fragmentary. In Nicholas' *Synopsis of the Peerage*, 768-9, he discusses this John de Havering (son of a Wm. de H.), who was of Attè Bower, in Essex. Lord of the Manor of Grafton, 56 Henry III., Governor of Caernarvon Castle, 1283; Justiciar of North Wales, 1300; died in or before 1318 (Rymer's *Fœdera*, iii., 739), leaving one daughter, Elizabeth, who had married Matthew Besilles, 8 Edward, II. (Maud d. and h. of William de Albrincis had married Hamo de Crevequer, 4th Baron, Constable of Dover, 19 Henry III., who died 1262, and was buried in the chancel of Ightham Church, Kent. Hasted (vol. ii., p. 66., n. (a) ascribes to Crevequer, "gu, a plain cross or," which, he says, may be seen on the roof of the Canterbury Cloisters, and "impaled with Abrincis" in All Saints' Church in

that city). There was a Richard de Havering, Seneschal to Simon de Montfort, who witnessed a grant of his in 56 Henry III., and was at Ellesmere with the aforesaid Simon (Earl of Leicester). Richard de Havering died 4 Edward I (1276), seised of the manor of Grafton, Northants, &c. *Collectanea Topog et Genealogica*, v., 288.

"William de Havering is his next heir, æt 25 (? legitimate). Hanged at Northampton (Esch. 24 Edward I., No. 76) for felony before Robert Maller, Justice for Gaol delivery." Glover, quoted by Papworth ascribes the armorial bearing of "Arg. a lion ramp. tail forked and nowed. gu. collared of the first" to Sir Richard Havering of Halton Park. The "vivarium" de Halghton is mentioned in one of the Haghmond Charters, fol. 95, of the date 1380. We have already mentioned that the Maes Wyon grant was absorbed by a later one (circa 1280 A.D.) made to Thomas de Macclesfeld. It is probable, from tracing the eastern boundary of this later grant, which followed the course of the "altam viam" [meaning not the old Roman way, but the recently constructed Whitchurch and Ellesmere road], that the area within Halton Ring (see *Arch. Camb.*, 4th. Series, No. 32, p. 281), was cut right in two, and Sir John de Havering was recompensed by lands in Essex. This agrees with local tradition. Goronwy may have reclaimed the abridged vivarium of Halton, and held it for more than a century and a half, but of this we have at present no certain proof. It has been suggested as a memorial of the de Havering family that to this day it is at the *Sign of the Lion* (though there are two of them), that the traveller stops to slake his thirst. In a Nerquis MS. of the date of Edward II., the overflow of Han-mere is called the Wlf. bers, and this—taken in connection with the fact that the western banks are still called the great and little Blethins—seems to point to Llyn Bleiddian, as a British name for the lake, Saxonised by Gervase into Wlfere's mere. Having established that one, we look round for Havering mere,

and think that it is found in a low piece of ground to the immediate south of Halton, having within it the Springs-wood, the source of the Roden, which is a feeder of the Hafren. Was it then from here that the Havering family got their name?

Though we believe the Haverings to have been of British ancestry (A.C. 5th Series, No 20, page 282), yet at Hanmer they represented the Norman King. We must not therefore fail to notice at this date the removal from the scene of another great name in the ancient lords of the place. Gruffydd Maelor, Prince of Powys Fadog, had died in 1270, leaving his widow Emma (Audley), "decem libratas redditus de Meylor Seysnek, et partem Dominicarum de Overton." This was confirmed by her four sons, and it probably represented the whole of their rent from English Maelor (except the Bangor tithe, which was given to Owen), for in the deed it is stated that the "Manor of Overton, with the vills of Hangmere, Lannerpanna, Colton, and all the vills situated in Maillor Saisenec, are reserved to her." At her death in 1278 (her eldest son having pre-deceased her), the lordship of the place was taken into the hands of the King, and a Bailiff appointed. The site strongly entrenched called Bailiff's House, half cut through by a road, can still be clearly seen near Tarts-hill. It stands within "Caput" field, and at the top of what is still called "Cumbers Park," preserving to us the name of the place where the Princes of Powys Fadog lived when they came to visit Hannemere.

In *Powys Fadog* i. 160 we read, In the same year, A.D. 1202, Madog (ap Gruffudd Maelawr) gave to God, the blessed Mary, and the Convent of Valle Crucis "*omnem parturam tociu' t're mee scilicet Malaur Saesnec* et provincie de Maylaur et Yale et Nanhendu et Ken y lleid (Cynllaith) excepto hoc quod heredes ear'dem p'vi'ciar' ad opus suu' sibi occupavern't, ita ut jam p'd'cus co'vent communitate' pasture h'at ubiq'm p'd'cis, p'vi'ciis in quib' nulli alii religiosi viri habeant potestate

aliq'am v'l facultate' h'endi aliquid v'l emendi v'l conducendi." In Dugdale's *Monasticon*, edn. 1825, vol. v., p. 720, this is not noticed, nor have I been able to find elsewhere if this benefaction, as regards Maelor Saesneg, was enjoyed by that Abbey until the dissolution.

In the *Princes of South Wales*, page 250, the following charter is quoted :—" By deed dated at Dynasbran on the morrow of St. Thomas the Apostle (Dec. 22) 1270, Madoc, Llewelyn, Owen, and Griffin, sons of Griffin, Lord of Bromfield, conceded to the Lady Emma their mother, for the term of her life, all the lands and tenements which the said Griffin their father gave to her during his life, namely the country of Mailor Saisenec, with the appurtenances, the manor of Overton with the mill and stream and all other appurtenances, the vill of Hagneme' (Hanmer) with the appurtenances, Lannerpanna with the appurtenanees, Colton with the appurtenances, and all the vills which are situate in the country of Mailor Saisenec ;" and at the death of Emma in 1277 (5 Edward I.) by an Inquisition then held, it was found that she had held " decem libratas redditus de Meylor Seysnek, et partem dominicarum de Overton ad terminum vitæ suæ."

Grant without date, but probably c. 1284 A.D., by the Freeholders of Hanmer to Thomas de Macclesfeld of certain waste lands, to him and his heirs for ever.

Sciant omnes, tam præsentes quam futuri, quod nos Bledyn filius Yorwerth, Yorwerth Goych, Ener filius Ener filius Bledyn, Bledyn filius Ener, David filius Ener, Adam filius Ener, Ener filius Eden Oweyn, Eynon filius Wyon,—— filius Eynon Phelipp filius Bledyn, David filius Yevan filius Wyon, Yevan filius David filius Wyon, David filius David filius Wyon, et Madoc filius David dedimus, concessimus, et hâc præsenti chartâ nostrâ confirmavimus Thome de Macclesfeld, et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis quandam placeam terræ de vasto nostro de Hannemer cum pertinentibus juxta Cronimos infra has divisas, incipientes ubi Wyon Ruding cadit in Cronimos, sequendo sepem dicti Wyon Ruding versus Boream usque domum dicti Thome, et sic de domo illâ sequendo magnam viam usque Overbeck, et sic inter boscum et planum directe

usque viam que venit de Bronington versus Hannemer, et sic sequendo illam viam usque campum qui vocatur Maes-trebudd-wledic, et sic sequendo sepem dicti campi descendendo usqe Cronimos, et sic sequendo Cronimos versus Boream inter humidum et siccum, usque Wyon Ruding, cum totâ parte totius vasti, quod vocatur Tholn Hannemer, quam Yorwerth Goych habuit et habere debuit, *habendam* et *tenendam* de nobis et heredibus nostris, predicto Thome, et heredibus suis et assignatis, libere, quiete, bene et in pace, hereditarie, in bosco, in plano, in aquis, et omnibus libertatibus, commoditatibus, et asiamentis ville de Hannemer existentibus ubique, reddendo inde annuatim predictus Thomas et heredes sui et assignati nobis et heredibus nostris *unam rosam*, in festo Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste, pro omni servitio, sect, exactione, consuetudine, et demandâ quâcunque; et nos predicti Bledyn filius Yorwerth, Yorwerth Goych, Ener filius Ener filius Bledyn, Bledyn filius Ener, David filius Ener, Adam filius Ener, Ener filius Eden Oweyn, Eynon filius Wyon —— filius Eynon, Phelipp filius Bledyn, David filius Yevan filius Wyon, Yevan filius Davd, filius Wyon, David filius David filius Wyon et Madoc filius David, predictam terram et tenementum predicto Thome et heredibus suis, vel assignatis, nos predicti et heredes nostri contra omnes homines et sectarios Warrantabimus, adquietabimus, et defendemus in perpetuum. In Cujus rei testimonium presenti scripto sivigilla nostra apposuimus hiis testibus, Roberto de Crevequer, tunc ballivo de Overton, Oweyn filio Wrenoch, David filio ——— et Tudor fratre ejus, —— Vachan, Ryrith fratre ejus, Yorwerth Goych fratre eorum, Yorwerth filio ————, Eynon filio, ———, Kenewrych filio Lewelin, Bledin filio Madoc, Ychel filio Tudor, David fratre ejus et multis aliis.

[The stream that joins the Wlf-bers—Hanmer brook—at the Gwern, is made up of three feeders; 1, the *Varyn Vowell* (Broughton MSS.), which drains the Whit-moss; 2 and 3 meet at *Sarn Gwenlliant* (Nerquis MS., quoted in *Arch. Camb.* for Oct., 1888, page 350), now called Waen Wen, and of these 2, the Cwm-BERS runs down from Mynydd Cwm-ddu (Powys Fadog ——), while 3, called the Gwen-lliant, or white stream (Nerquis MS.), bounds Hanmer Township on the south, rising at the S.W. corner of Bettisfield Park, at a point formerly called the Striste wood, and in the Parish Map "Cronimos." (This last name, like that

of Waen Wen, being found at several points in the peaty valleys seems to be indentical with Gwern). It is at "quandam placeam terre, &c, ubi Wyon Ruding cadit in Cronimos," that the boundary of this grant begins. Wyon, the former Grantee, must have cleared away much of the ancient forest since his name attaches to the Ruding or Ridding, which as we shall see, runs down to Hanmer village, still retaining its name of Maes Wyon, at the S.E. corner of the Mere. "Sequendo Sepem Dicti, &c.," will bring us to an old site with three sides of a moat remaining, where the name "Cae Percyn Croft" still remains. This is the "domus Thomæ," one of the old Rectory houses of the parish. The "Magnam Viam" proceeding thence must be the new Ellesmere and Whitchurch road just made (see Welsh Roll, 10 Edward I., quoted in *Arch. Camb.* for October, 1888, page 347). Over-beck (upper brook) may be the Red-broc, but more probably is one of the small streams which drain towards the Chequers, in Bronington. At any rate the boundary must go so far eastward as to return "inter boscum et planum directe usque viam que venit de Bronington versus Hannemer." This is the Maesllwyn lane, doubtless a British road connecting the Maelor system of earthworks. The Maes-tree-budd-Wledic is probably the large square camp, now called Caer Gwyn (*Arch. Camb.* for October, 1889, page 346), following "Sepem dicti campi," we descend into Cronimos below the Cae Shonnett Wood, and work our way "inter humidum et siccum versus Boream," so passing the London Apprentice, and reaching Wyon Ruding at its northern point, i.e., Croxton-house. Besides this is the "vastum quod vocatur Tholn Hannemer." At the date of Leland's visit to Hanmer, when he describes the lake as being a mile long, an arm of it must have run up over the School croft quite behind the Church. The higher ground to the west of this is called The Hoo, or promontory, in a map of 1739; and a field beyond it again, where the Mere had its outlet 350 years ago, must since then

have been raised to a higher level, perhaps with soil brought from the lower part of the Striga lane. If this was so, the name Tholn is probably a mistake for *Holn*, and the place indictated is "Hanmer Hoo."]

From the Gascon Rolls, 22nd Edward I.

Rex dilecto et fideli suo Reginaldo de Grey Justiciario suo Cestrensi, salutem. Quia per vos et etcertiorari volumus et plenius informari de quot et quibus tam equitibus quam peditibus potentioribus et validioribus ad arma de comitatu de Flint et de terrâ nostrâ de Dyffryn- Clwyd, et etiam de terris dilecti et fidelis nostri Henrici de Lacy Comitis Lincolniensis de Ros et Ryvoniog in instanti negotio nostro Vasconiæ poterimus melius nos juvare, prout dilectus et fidelis noster Robertus de Staundon, justiciarius noster North walliæ, et *Thomas de Maklesfend, clericus noster*, quibus in hoc negotio plenius exposuimus voluntatem nostram, vobis referre peterunt, viva voce. Vobis mandamus quod vocatis coram vobis sine dilatione omnibus illis de predictis comitatu et terris per quos super premissis melius poteritis informari, eligi faciatis de partibus illis totos hujusmodi homines potentes et validos quot ibidem poteritis invenire, quos sic electos ex parte nostrâ diligenter requiratis et ipsis firmiter injungatis quod sint prompti et parati, videlicet quilibet eorum secundum quod statum deceat, apud Salopiam in crastino Sancti Michaelis proximo futuro. ad faciendum quod eis ibidem tunc mandabimus et injungi faciemus. Et de numero et nominibus equitum et peditum per vos sic electorum nobis sub sigillo vestro distincte et aperte constare faciatis. Et hoc nullo modo omittatis. Teste Rege, apud . . . . xxx die Augusti.

At this date it was common for deacons, sub-deacons, and even acolytes to hold benefices of great value, which did not prevent them being married, and engaging in any secular business. [The "parish chaplain," alias the curate, would necessarily be in Priest's Orders.] The term Clericus covered all these minor orders; but Thomas de Macclesfeld was "Clericus Regis" or King's Clerk. In Kennett's *Glossary of Parochial Antiquities* it is stated that "Manors of ancient demesne were not let out, but held in hand, and at these the King had free chapels exempt from Episcopal jurisdiction; also that he reserved in his own hands the right of presen-

tation to the livings." This right, as we have seen, Henry II. had given to the Abbey of Haghmond in 1178; but since then, owing to unceasing Border frays, it had partially, if not wholly lapsed. Hanmer must have been a continual battle field: "le Brun had been chased over the Border by Llewelyn II." (Jane Williams' *History of Wales*). The lands made over to Thos. de Macclesfeld by the Hanmer landowners are "waste." In the charred stumps found every day in Fens Moss we have evidence that Edward I.'s policy of burning the forests, and so clearing his passage into Wales began here. To nominate one of his faithful followers who happened to be in minor Orders to the Rectory of Hanmer would therefore be regarded as the natural "spoils of war." In an Inquisition taken at Chester 10 May, 16 Edward I., of "services found due to the King in his Welsh wars," there are the following entries:—"*Burgus de Maclisfield*, viii. h'oies, modo supradicto. *Foresta de Macclesfeld*, de quolibet hoie tenente ibidem, unu' hoiem peditem, mo': supradicto." Maelor Saesneg is not named, being reckoned still with Ellesmere. See Rymer's *Fœdera*, tom. ii., p. 72, "de exercitu Regis summonendo contra Lewelinum, Principem Walliæ." *de Episcopis*, p. 74; *de summ Abbatum*, page 75.

The Charters numbered 5, 6, 7, respectively, form a separate group, the two latter being dated A.D. 1343, and the other A.D. 1347; but in order to make their meaning clear it will be necessary to refer to the pleadings in No. 8, and to the explanations in Nos. 9 and 11. From various passages in these it appears that the Abbey had lost its rights in Hanmer during the years that Richard de Brooke (A.D. 1305-23) and Nicholas de Longelnor (1325-46) had been Abbots of Haghmond. In claiming restitution, reference is made to Charter No. 4, in which the Prior of Coventry gives his consent, &c.; but the first Abbot named, as being seised of Hanmere, is said to be William, who held the post in 1225; and to prevent any mistake, it is added

that Henry, the son of John, was the King, by whom the grant of Hanmer was made. The only conclusion we can draw is that during the earlier years of the 13th century, Hanmer was so completely lost to the Abbey that a new grant by Henry III. was made, but if so, it is remarkable that such grant is not included in the present series of Charters, and is only referred to incidentally. From William the list proceeds to Richard in 1305, with the sole omission of Engelard, who was intruded by the Crown in April, 1241, during the minority of John Fitz Alan, but by cession or death (*Eyton*, vii. 300) the office was vacant in August of the same year. Each of these Abbots, ten in number, is said to have been "seised of Hanmere in time of peace." In times of war, therefore, their rights lapsed. Another point that has been noticed is that although Henry II. granted the Church, there is mention made of only one mediety; and that the confirmation of his grant seems to refer only to one mediety, as if there was another in different patronage.

The Gwely Owen, to which we have already referred, and by which such a large addition was made to the extent of the parish, seems to show that Hanmere did not cease to be a Collegiate Church with its donation to Haghmond, but that it became a Portionary benefice upon a new system, in which its Welsh and English inhabitants should each be represented. In a grant of 2 John (*Cart.* p. 2, m. 26, n. 123), which was cancelled the same year, this passage occurs :—"Sciatis nos concessisse Varenneco et Wennoneo filiis Meuric de Powys pro servitio suo ipsis et heredibus suis Witinton et Overton &c., per servitium q^d^ Rogerus pater præfati Meuric et Jonas frater ejusdem Rogeri facere solebant Henrico Regi, patri nostro, de ferendis mandatis nostris per Walliam, et eà conditione q^d^ si aliquis p'd'tas terras calumniatus fuerit et eas versus nos disrationaverit' satisfaciemus inde per escambium, donand. ipsis Wereneco et Wennoneo vel heredibus suis, vel ei qui versus nos terras illas disrationaverit." (G. Morris's MSS. *Eyton.*)

It is probable that Owen died about this time, for without any mention of him, and in fulfilment of the pledge to give the grantees satisfaction in another place, we find (*Julius*, C. II. Cott. Lib,), "Wrenocus filius Meurici tenet octo libratas terre de Ballivâ Domini Regis Johannis pro decem Libratis in excambium de Wytinton q^d Fulco filius Warini tenet, et debet esse de servitio Latinarius in Angliâ et Wallia." So that the service or serjeanty of Grono, which was that of being Latiner or interpreter to the King, was transferred from the Manor of Wytinton to those lands that were given in exchange for it. (Morris, ut supra.) Eyton (ii. 114) quotes from "the *Testa de Nevill*, p. 56, a return of the year 1211, in respect of Griffin de Sutton's serjeanty, that he held Rowton, Ellerdine, Sutton and Brocton, of the gift of King Henry II. by service of being Latinarius between England and Wales." The statement in *Powys Fadog*, vol. iii. p. 382, that "Maurice or Meurig de Powys died without issue" does not agree with the Escheat Rolls of 5 John. Whether the "Wennonus" of the grant above quoted would melt down into the (Gwely)-Owen of later years, I must leave to others to decide (in the Pipe Roll for 10 Richard I., "Wenonwen fil. Oeni" occurs), but the coincidence of the dates, and the singular circumstance that the lands are not named or identified, seem to point to waste lands of which little was known; such in short as the Black-wal-hurste (Haghmond Chartulary fol. 154), in the Domesday Manor described as "finis terre."

The date "Ap. 1239" in the Lichfield Register after the appointment of "the Rector of Hanmer to be Penitentiary for the Welsh-speaking Clergy and Laity in 1328," seems either to point to the "servitium" of the Gwely Owen grant, confirmed by Llewelyn in 1239; or to the grant made to Wion ap Jonas about the same date. That this last was the one by which Hanmer was most affected appears from its giving a name to the place for at least a century and half. In an Inq. ad quod damnum, 2 Edward II., No. 122, sixteen

hamlets are enumerated as members of the Manor of Ellesmere, of which the eight last are Herdewike, Crikott, Ellesdene, Stokes, Rugg, Mayswyan, Luneyale, Grenhulle." It is added that "the custom," or due called "potura satellitum," payable by certain tenants ("t'pe pacis") was worth £5 6s. 8d., but it was not levied in war time, being then involved in the general obligation to victual the Castle guards."

We have had the names of several Uptons mentioned as Verderers, and inasmuch as the Abbey was indebted to the family for many benefactions, it is probable that their first settlement at Hanmer was acceptable to the Abbot and Monks, if not made at their immediate instance. In the quickly recurring periods of peace and war it would seem that they managed to establish themselves and to succeed one another in tolerable regularity. Thomas de Macclesfeld is only known to us as brother of John de Upton. Both names occur in a deed at Macclesfeld in 1287, wherein Thomas de Daveneport acknowledges to have received from Thomas de Macclesfeld, Bailiff of the same place, together with his daughter Agneta, the fulfilment of all bonds and agreements made between them. Among the witnesses to this is "Magister Joh'es de Upton." Another deed of 1270 is a convention between Gilb' fil' Gilb' de Heedessley and Matilda his wife on one part, and Jordan de Puiliston and Maria his wife on the other part. Thom' de Maclesfeld, Cl'icus, is one of the witnesses. In the Macclesfeld Rolls, 14 Edward I., Thomas, Cl'icus de Macclesfeld assartavit 15 acras juxta le Stubbys. In Inq. p. m., 34 Edward I., the death of Thomas de Uptone, P'sona de Addisham, occurs.

In the Chamberlain's Accounts for 31 Edward I. (Cestr.) under the head of "Quædam expens. necessariæ," there follows: "Nich'o de Hugate pro expensis cujusdam stellonis missi de Macclesfeld usque Cestr' post decessum Thomæ de Maclesfeld (Firmarii Maneriorum de Maclesfeld et Overton) videlicet quarto die Januarii a° Regni regis Edwardi 31 (1302-3)."

His brother John de Upton had married Hawys, daughter of Gwerfyl, eldest daughter of Owen, the grantee of Gwely Owen, by Einion ab Gwilym, a natural son of Gwenwynwyn, Prince of Powys. Hawys had two daughters by her first husband, Ieuaf Fychan, Constable of Knokyn, and by John Upton had three sons, Owen Goch, Dauid, and Philip. Of the first, Collins says that he had the Manor of Hanmer in 1302, "ut patet diversis scriptis." As there was no Manor of Hanmer till some eighty years later, this statement seems premature. As the eldest son of Hawys he would inherit a portion of the Gwely Owen, and perhaps live at the Fens Hall, which stood on an ancient site in the Burgh vill, now part of Bronington. [Who were Rogerus de Fennes, Attiliator Regis in Castro de Bello Marisco Chamberlain's Accounts, North Wall., 13 Edw. I., and "Thomas de Fennes with Agnes his wife," who pay a fine for 16 acres of land in Thelwell, 1 Edw. II.," Appendix to 27th Report, P. R. O. ?] Upon the death of his uncle Thomas de Macclesfeld, he may have occupied the Ty Coch, one of the Rectory houses of the parish, while his father lived upon the carucate in Agatonia.

With his sister-in-law, Milicent de Macclesfeld in possession of the lands wasted in the late war, which had formed the Maes Wyon, and been GIVEN (under compulsion) to her late husband by the Welsh landowners; with the prospective inheritance of his sons in the Gwely Owen, and his own settlement in the parish already; with the friendship of the Lord of the Manor, Roger l'Estrange (one of the heads of that powerful family, to whom the King and Henry III. were so deeply indebted at that time for loyal support against de Montfort); with these advantages it seemed natural that John de Upton should be appointed Rector of the parish, provided there was no insurmountable objection. The Abbey, whatever its own predisposition, would be afraid of the Bishop's censure for appointing a married man, having recently been rebuked by him for some lax proceedings.

The plan eventually hit upon was to induce the Abbey to forego their newly-recovered power of presentation for one turn, and allow Roger le Strange to nominate. The monks fell into the trap, and woke up to find that by the Statute of Mortmain they had lost the Church of Hanmere.

In 1291, when Thomas de Macclesfeld was Rector, Pope Nicholas' Taxatio (a valuation which, however, unjust at the time, has proved a very Domesday of the Church) had returned Hanmer at the "Taxatio" of £10 0 0; the "Decimæ" (or tenth) being £1 0s. 0d.; that is (see *Eyton*, ii. 139) "the proportion of its income which should be allotted to the Vicar before the Impropriators received the residue." We may judge "how far money went in the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries by the following market prices:— An ox, 6s. 8d. in 1209, a heifer, 4s. in 1274, a sheep, 1s. in 1209, a hog, 1s. 8d. in 1174, a goose, 3d. in 1321, a quarter of corn about 1s. 6d. in 1170" (*Eyton*, xii. 190). It is probable that John de Upton sent no "decimæ" (tithes) to Haghmond, and further, he proceeded to dispose of his own and his acquired lands.

The following deed is stated to have been (A.D. 1640) in the custody of Roger Davies, Esq., of Dungrey. It is also in Harl. MS. 1972, p. 127.

Sciant p'sentes et futuri q^{d} ego Joh'es de Upton Cl'icus dedi concessi et hac p'senti carta mea confirmavi Audoeno fil' Hawissiæ fil' Aniani o'es terr' et ten' quas vel ego habui seu tenui in tota villa de Halghton cum omnibus suis pertinentibus et quinque tenementa in villa de Hanm' cum omnibus suis pertin' et quatuor p'cell' terre mee in Gredinton cum omnibus suis p'tin' et unum tenementum in villa de Gwillynton cum suis p'tin' in messuag' terr' p'tis bosc' vast' pastur' aquis marleriis serviciis redditibus villanis cu' eorum catall' ac eorum sequel' decibus cu' acciderit et o'ibus aliis appendiciis ad d'tam terr' et ten' quoquomodo spectant' cum o'ibus bonis meis mobilibus et imobilibus in d'tis terr' et ten' existen' sine ullo retinem^{to} *Hend'* et *Tenend'* d'to Audoeno et heredibus ejus mascul' de corp'e suo legittime p'creat de me et hered' meis bene pacifice integre et hereditar' faciend' inde capitalibus d'nis feodi illius pro serviciis inde debit' et consuet' reddendo inde mihi ad tota'

vita' mea' decem libr' singulis annis ad festum Nativitat' sci' Joh'is baptist' et anu'ciaco'is beat' Mariæ p' equal' p'c'ones, et si contingat p'd'c Audoenus cu' heredib' mascul' de corp'e suo legittie p'creat' obiere tunc volo et concedo et hac p'nti charta mea confirmo q^{d} o'es terr' et ten' p'd cum o'ibus suis p'tin' ut p'dm est, Dauid et Ph'o filiis p'dtæ Hawissiæ et fr'ibus d'ti Audoeni integre remaneant. Hend' et tenend' d'tis Dauid et Ph'o et heredibus de corp'ibus suis legitti'e p'creat'. Et si contingat p'd'tm Dauidem et Ph'um hered' de corp'ibus suis legitti'e p'creat' human' natur' debitu' solvere tunc volo et concedo q^{d} post decessu' p'd'torum Audoeni et Dauid et Ph'i o'es terr' et ten' p'd' cu' suis p'tin' mihi et rectis heredibus meis integre rev'tant sine condico'e alicujus. Et ego vero p'd'tus Joh'es et heredes mei o'es p'd' terr' et o'ia p'd'ta ten' cu' oi'bus suis p'tin' ut p'dm est dicto Audoeno et hered' mascul' de corp'e suo legitti'e p'creat' in forma p'd'ta contra o'es gentes warrantizab' acquietabim^{s} et defendemus in forma subscripta imp'p'm.

In cujus rei testimonium huic p'nti charte mee sigillu' meu' apposui. Hijs testib^{s} d'no Ric'o de Pyvelesdon, milite, Johe de Hynckle tunc ballivo de O'wton, Jer. Voel, Owain ap Grono, Dauid ap . . . . nynio Vechan Eign Vychan, Grono Vychan, Gruff' f're ejus, Owain Vychan, Ll'n ap Jeuaf, Dauid ap Gruff, Gruff" ap Jevan, Dauid ap Mad' Mad' et Ll'n fr'ibus ejus, Ryn Vychan et multis aliis. Dat' ap^{d} Hanm' die lune post festu' Martini Confessor' Anno regni regis Ed' fil' regis Ed' sexto.

In the Collections for Blakeway's *History of Salop* (Bodleian), in reference to this Rector of Hanmer, it is stated, "some say that he was a priest, others that he was a knight, but he was neither, but because he farmed y^{e} Rectory of Upton of y^{e} Abbot of Haghmond, he was called by some Sir John Upton." This paragraph seems to show that his name was territorial, and not personal. Eyton notices (viii. 177, 8), the case of a man having one personal and four territorial names; and (ii. 116) of women having different christian names, by which they were known at different times. As the Uptons had given the presentation of Waters Upton to the Abbey of Shrewsbury, it is natural to find some of the family beneficed there, and Eyton (viii. 58), suggests that "Sir John de Halton, Chaplain, who was admitted on July 14, 1318, may be that John Parson

of Upton Waters, who occurs in 1345 as having been disseised of a considerable estate in High Hatton."
With respect to the deed of gift in 1313, it is to be noticed that in Halghton there was the carucate (say 240 acres) with tenements in the vills of Hannemere, Gredinton, and Gwillinton, the acreage of which can be ascertained in the Church books, because they still bear the significant name Cae Percyn = Parson's field. In the Valor of 1538 these lands are represented by seven acres, and in a Terrier of the Gleabe belonging to the parish of Hanmer, exhibited 21st August, 1663, we find "There is noe Gleabe lands belongs to y^e^ Vicar, but only or about the third part of a day math or Acre of lands;" signed by Richard Heath and Brian Suker, y^e^ old Churchwardens (Cestr). In the pleadings (Charter No. 8) the Abbots Richard de Broke and Nicholas de Longnor are said to have been in "peaceable possession of Hanmere." What a wide margin must be allowed to these words may be judged by the appointment of John de Upton (with which apparently Edward I. had nothing to do); by his alienation of the Church lands; by the omission of Hanmer in A.D. 1320, Feb. 27, from the Royal ratification of properties belonging to Haghmond; by the statement in Inq. p. m. 1349, that Roger l'Estrange was seised of the Rectories of Bangor and Hanmer; [" According to the Inquisitio Nonarum, taken in 1341, Ellesmere with most of its members was then reputed to be in Wales, and so free from the current impost." *Eyton*, x. 248] also by Roger l'Estrange's presentation to the living in 1341, as follows (Lichfield Diocesan Register) :—"Institutio eccl'ie de Hanemere. Item ii: idus Januarij Anno D'ni $^{mo.}_{M}$ $^{mo}_{ccc}$ xli. apud Brewode, Thom' fil' Thomæ de Ondeslawe Cl'icus admissus fuit ad eccl'iam de Hanem'e, vacantem, et institutus in eadem ad p'sent' d'ni Rog'i Lestrange d'ni de Ellesme' milit' veri ejusdem ecc'lie patroni, et incipit vacare die Mercurij in crastino Circumcisionis die p' mortem Magistri Joh'is de Upton ultimi Rectoris ejusdem. Et mandabatur officiali Archid^ni^ de inducendo,

et idem admissus juravit obedientiam." In the same Register, lib. i., fol. 191, col. 1, we find that Ondeslawe was a deacon in 1342.

In an account of the Calvary Cross in Hanmer Churchyard (*Archæologia Cambrensis*, 4th Series, No. 27), to which Mr. M. Bloxham assigned the probable date of 1350, a manuscript of Gruff Hiraethog was quoted. The real reading of this is probably: "Graved in a stoe by the noryd in the wal of the chhe in text hand . . . . . [the words omitted]. Upon the ston Kros the next syd to the Chirche the same to be a lybert." This word is used by Thos. Churchyard, in his *Worthenes of Wales*, A.D. 1587, when describing the arms of one Waters, "full at his feet a goodly Greyhound lyes, and at his head there is before your eyes three Libbarts' heads, three cups, two Eagles, splay'd, a fayre red Crosse, and further to be sayd a Lyon black, &c." If libbart means leopard, there are two of them. We may suppose that the cross was put up to the memory of Roger l'Estrange, who died in 1349, as lord of Ellesmere and of Maillor Saisnec, and having been so lately possessed of the advowson of the Church, he might well be thus remembered at Hanmer. It bears on its north face the *old* device of l'Estrange of Knokyn, "two lions pass. gard." But these are upon a shield which is held with both hands by a figure which some have thought represented John de Upton. His own shield is given in Harl. MS., 1995, p. 8 (Index, p. 196), 124, as "or 3 martlets." This may have been the seal attached to the Dungrey deed. Upon a tile at Sundorn there is a shield (as supposed) of the Uptons, viz., 6 Crosslets (3, 2, 1), between a fess sable; and J. Salesbury gives Upton these bearings, "arg. a chevron, between 3 roses gu." Let us hope that associated with l'Estrange in life and in death John de Upton was able to adopt the motto, "In terris peregrinus eram, nunc incola cœli."

It has been noticed that those who lay around the Cross were for the most part Bettisfield people, and it

was thought that this might point to some ancient connection between those who erected the Cross and the inhabitants of the Gwely Owen. It is however more likely to have arisen from the fact that the Fowler and FitzGerald families, who owned Bettisfield (Llys Bedydd) in the 17th and 18th centuries, were Roman Catholics.

CONFIRMATIO[27] D'TE ECCLESIE DE HANNEMERE PER ROGERUM EPISCOPUM COUENTREN' ET LICHEFELD.

Charter 5. Univ'sis p'sentes l'ras inspectur' Rogerus[28] permissione Divina Couentr' et Lich' Ep'us salutem in eo qui est on'u' vera salus. Noveritis nos l'ras fr'is W. quondam prioris Couentr' et ejusdem loci Conventus Sigillo Capit'li ip'ius loci ut prima facie app'ebat signatas sub tenore qui sequitur inspexisse: Om'ibus sc'e matris eccl'ie filiis &c. ut supra. In cujus rei testimonium nos Rogerus Ep'us suprad'cus Sigillum n'rm presentibus duximus apponendu'. Dat' apud Hæywode[29] ij° Id. Junij Anno D'ni mill'mo ccexlvij°.

LICENTIA DOMINI REGIS P' EADEM ECCLESIA.

Charter 6. Edwardus[30] Dei gr'a Rex Anglie et Francie et D'us Hibernie Om'ibus ad quos p'sentes l're pervenerint Sal'm

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[27] The Scribe seems to have misplaced these deeds.

[28] "This Bishop was Robert de Norbury, who was intruded upon the See by Pope Julius XXII. He was consecrated at Hales Abbey, June 27th, 1322, and lived a diligent life till 1359. Norbury's Register is still in excellent preservation at Lichfield. In 1348, the three spires were then nearly finished." (*Lichfield Diocesan History*, pp. 140-3.)

[29] It is dated on the 2nd day of June, 1347, at Heywode, of which Thos. Pennant thus writes in his *Journey from Chester to London*, page 93: "Opposite to the back front of the house of Shugborough, on the banks of the Sow, stand the small remains of the antient mansion, which Leland says belonged originally to Suckborrow, with a long beard, and who (as some say) gave it to the Mitre of Lichfield. It must have been in very early times, for the manor of Haywood, in which this is included, belonged to the See in 1085, the 20th of William the Conqueror, and so continued till the reign of Edward VI., who bestowed it on Lord Paget. The house was till that time one of the palaces of the Bishops."

[30] Edward III.

Sciatis q^d de gr'a n'ra sp'ali concessimus et licenciam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus n'ris quantum in nobis est dil'co & fideli n'ro Rogero le Straunge q^d ip'e advocac'oem eccl'ie de Hanemere que de nobis tenetur in capite[31] vt dicitur dare possit et assignare dil'cis nobis in Xp'o Abbi & Co'ventui de Haghmon' H'end' et tenend'[32] eisdem Abbi et Conventui et success' suis de nobis et heredibus n'ris imp'petuu' Et eisdem Abb'i et Conventui q'd ip'i advocac'oem p'd'cam a p'fato Rogero recip'e et eccl'iam illam appropriare et eam sic appropriatam in p'prios usus tenere possint sibi et successoribus suis p'd'cis de nobis et heredibus n'ris imp'petuu' sicut p'd'cum est tenore p'senciu' si'lit' licenciam dedimus specialem Statuto de t'ris et ten' ad manu'[33] mortuam non ponend' edito non obstante[34]

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[31] "in capite." We have shown above that the intruded Rector must have been the one who held the living from 1302-41. We shall find in the pleadings that the Lord of Ellesmere, from A.D. 1276, until July 31, 1311, was a Roger l'Estrange. His brother Hamo, the Royalist and Crusader had left it, ultra vires, to him in 1274 (but it was confirmed in 1276), having himself received it from "the enfranchised King on February 21, 1267, in reward of the faithful services he was then rendering to the Crown . . . . . to be held by the said Hamo *and his heirs* until such time as the King should provide the said Hamo, out of his escheats, with 100 librates of land in some competent situation." (Eyton's *Salopia*, x. 241.)

Probably one of the first acts of Hamo l'Estrange was (with the Royal consent) to give Hanmer to the Abbey of Haghmond. When therefore in A.D. 1302 the Statute of Mortmain was broken (vide supra), the Church of Hanmer reverted to the Crown, and was held in capite by the tenant of the manor. The King's licence was, therefore required before it could be alienated from the Manor, and made over to the Abbey. From the time of Hamo, who died (as it is supposed) in the service of the Cross, between 1270-4, the l'Estrange' family claimed, and not without reason, to have bestowed the Church of Hanmere upon Haghmond.

[32] "Habendum et tenendum." These words are found in deeds from about 1170.

[33] In his *Ecclesiastical Law*, Vol. ii, p. 1971 (n), Sir Robert Phillimore says, "Fifty years after the civil establishment of the Church of Constantine, Valentinian, the elder, enacted the prototype of mortmain laws, restraining among other regulations, the prodigality of bequest by women to the Church, and twenty years afterwards Theodosius the Great issued a similar edict." . . . . . "In *England* (page 1973), the first enactment on the mortmain is to be found in *Magna Charta*, cap. 36, now repealed." The provisions of this enactment being speedily evaded, it was supplemented by 7 Edward I., st 2, called the "Statute de viris religiosis." "The Statute imposed

Nolentes q^d^ p'd'eus Rogerus vel heredes sui aut p'fati Abbas et Conventus seu success' sui r'one p'missorum seu p'd'ci Statuti p' nos vel heredes n'ros Justic' Escaetores Vicecomites aut alios Ballivos seu ministros n'ros quoscumque inde occ'onentur molestent^r^ in aliq^o^ seu gravent^r^. In cujus rei testi'oniu' has l'ras n'ras fieri fecimus patentes.[35] Teste meip'o apud Westm,' duodecimo die Maij Anno regni n'ri Anglie sextodecimo, Regni v^o^ n'ri Francie iij^o^.

DONACIO DICTE ECCLESIE PER ROGERUM[36] LE STRAUNGE.

Charter 7. A touz q'e cest l're verrount et orrount Rog' lest'nge Seigno^r^ de Knokin de Elesme' et Maylor Saysenok Salutz en n're Seignu^r^ Purse nos desirom effectualment parfeare la cuerrouse volente quauoms devancer n're Abbeye de Haghmon' et les possessions de ycele acrestre q' no' Chanoigns & chapeleins illeq's y puissent plus peysiblement en bone deuocion Dieu s'uir et pur no' prier et pur nos heirs Cosyns & pur no' Auncestres les auoms g'ntes lavoweson' de la eglise de Hanem'e od toux ses apurtn'nces de quele aueweson' poy sorroient nos dits Chanoigns eidez en viure ou vesture sils la dite eglise de Hanem'e ne lur fuyt ap'prie & unie a leur' Abbeye de Haghmon' P'qoi' p'mettons q' a quel' hour l' abbe de Haghmon' se vorra medlei' deu's n're Seint Piere le P'p'^e^ ou le honurable piere en dieu leuesq^e^ de Cestre et ses Chapistres pur congie et g^a^unt auoir dauenir la dite eglise en p'pres vs & cele unir a lour Abbey p' voye de restitucion' ou en altre manere

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obstacles, even to the surrender of a Monastic tenancy to the Suzerain." (*Eyton*, xii. 192.) When therefore the Abbey allowed Roger l'Estrange, lord of Ellesmere (and therefore of Hanmer), one presentation to Hanmer Church, the grant by which they held the same Church from Hamo l Estrange became utterly void.

[34] "non obstante." It will be seen later on that even the King's consent could not override the law.

[35] There had been three before this, the first by Henry II, circa, 1177, the others by Henry III, probably in 1225 and 1267, which are often referred to, but the Charters are not included in this series.

[36] Roger L'Estrange, of Knokyn I, was son of John l'Estrange VI. He succeeded his uncle, Eubule l'Estrange, in the lordships of Ellesmere and Maillor Saisnec in 1335, and as these grants were "to him and his heirs," he was a Baron of great importance.

As this donation is dated A.D. (1343), and Roger died in 1349, it seems evident that he did not wish his estate to be burdened by the unjust possession of Church property. We are reminded of Walcheline Maminot's restoration of land in Ellesmere to the Monks of Salop, "Sciatis quod, &c., avunculus meus injuste abstulit terram a

Solome q' ley de Seinte eglise mieltz vorra soffrir Nous des noz biens demeyne y mettroms le alment et aquiteroms la moite des costages et despenses q' serront featz entour' lap'-prisementz vnion et restitucion' susditz Mais voloms q' labbe de Haghmon' deyns un Mois p'schein ap's qil eyt la possession' de la dite eglise de Hanemere receuant les fruyts dicele Soit tenuz p' la l're aSeale de son Seal et od le comin seal de son Chapitr' feare son Couent et confreres securs dauoir dan en altre vint liures dargent dez p'fitez de la dite eglise de Hanem'e en acres de lour' vesture[37] & de lur Cusyne ensi qe le dite Couent supportant pur no' et noz vne p'p'etuele chanterie no' soit tenuz en plus volentrine memoir' auoir en lur deuocions & priers Esc'pt a Ellesmere le dossyme iour' de Nouembr' lan du regne le Roi Edward tierc' ap's le conquest sessyme.

CONFIRMATION OF THE SAID CHURCH OF HANNEMERE, BY ROGER, BISHOP OF COVENTRY AND LICHEFELD.

(Charter 5.) To all who shall see the present letters, Roger, by Divine permission, Bishop of Coventry and Lichefeld, greeting in Him who is the true health of all men. Know ye that we have inspected the letters of brother W., formerly prior of Coventry, and of the Convent of the same place, signed with the Capitular seal of the same place, as appeared on the surface, of the following tenor: "To all sons of holy mother church," &c., as above. In witness thereof, we, Roger, the Bishop abovesaid, have caused our seal to be affixed to these presents. Given at Heywode, on the 2nd day before the Ides of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand three hundred and forty seven.

Monachis, &c. Quod ego audiens studui liberare animam avunculi mei et animas eorum qui hoc ei concilium dederunt de pœna istius peccati; reddidique, &c.; et ideo precor omnes qui post me venturi sunt, ut hanc terram nulla unquam calumpnia impediant, &c." (*Monasticon*, iii. 522, No. XII.)

[37] "For their clothing and for their kitchen." The Monks are true to themselves. The religiosi viri (vid. infra) found so little favour with William of Wykeham in 1386, when founding New College, Oxford, that he says, "Having diligently examined and compared the various rules of the religious orders, and compared them with the lives of their several professors, he was obliged with grief to declare that he could not anywhere find that the ordinances of the founders according to their true design and intention were at present observed by any of them." (*Historic Towns*: Oxford, by C. W. Boase, page 75.)

Hardly anything can have been left over from the proceeds of the living to provide for the proper care of the parish.

LICENCE OF THE LORD KING FOR THE SAME CHURCH.

(Charter 6.) Edward by the grace of God, King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, to all to whom the present letters shall come, greeting. Know ye that of our special grace we have granted and given licence for us and our heirs, as far as in us is, to our beloved and faithful Roger le Straunge, that he may be able to give and assign the advowry of the Church of Hanmere, which of us is held in chief, as it is said, to our beloved in Christ the Abbot and Convent of Haghmond: To have and hold to the same Abbot and Convent and their successors of us and our heirs for ever; And to the same Abbot and Convent that they may be able to receive the aforesaid advowry from the aforesaid Roger, and to appropriate that Church, and to hold it so appropriated to their own proper uses to themselves and their successors aforesaid of us and our heirs for ever, as is aforesaid, by the tenor of these presents we have given special licence; the Statute put forth as to lands and tenements not to be placed in a dead hand notwithstanding; Not willing that the aforesaid Roger or his heirs, or the aforesaid Abbot and Convent or their successors, by reason of the premises or of the aforesaid Statute, should by us or our heirs, our Justices, Escheators, Sheriffs, or other Bailiffs or Ministers whomsoever therein be hindered, molested in any way, or troubled. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters patent to be made patent. Witness ourself at Westminster, on the twelfth day of May, in the year of our reign over England the sixteenth, and over France the third.

DONATION OF THE SAID CHURCH BY ROGER LE STRAUNGE.

(Charter 7.) To all who shall see and hear this Writ Roger Lestraunge, Lord of Knokin, of Elesmere, and Maylor Saysenok, greeting in our Lord. For that we desire effectually to accomplish the hearty good will which we have to advance our Abbey of Haghmond, and to increase the possessions thereof (so) that our Canons and Chaplains there may be able more peaceably in good devotion to serve God, and pray for us and for our kinsmen and for our ancestors, we have granted to them the advowson of the Church of Hanemere with all its appurtenances, with which advowson they would then be aided in victuals and clothing if the said Church of Hanemere were[38]

[38] Not (ne) in MS.

appropriated to them and united to their Abbey of Haghmond; wherefore we promise that at such time as the Abbot of Haghmond shall please to apply to our holy Father the Pope, or the honorable Father in God the Bishop of Chester and his Chapter, to obtain licence and grant to have the said Church to their own use, and to unite it to their Abbey, by way of restitution, or in any other manner, according as the law of Holy Church will best suffer, we of our own property will add the almoign, and will acquit the moiety of the costs and expenses which shall be incurred about the appropriation, union, and restitution aforesaid; but we will that the Abbot of Haghmond, within one month next after that he shall have the possession of the said Church of Hanemere, receiving the fruits thereof, shall be bound by letter, sealed with his seal and with the Common Seal of his Chapter, to make his convent and co-brothers secure of having from year to year twenty pounds of silver of the profits of the said Church of Hanemere, for increase of their clothing, and of their kitchen; so that the said Convent, supporting for us and ours a perpetual chantry, shall be bound to have us in more willing momory in their devotions and prayers. Written at Ellesmere, the twelfth day November, in the sixteenth year of the reign of King Edward the Third after the Conquest.

In 1328, Aug. 9, Roger had confirmed the Vill of Caldecote to Haghmond, and mentioned that his father, John le Strange VI., had released the Abbey from a rent of two wether sheep (multones, Haghmond Chartulary fo. 42.)

The conclusion of this part of the story is given us in the following extract from "Lichfield Dio. Register, Q. 124: "Item v. Idus Octobris, anno D'ni 1349, apud Heywood Mag^{r} Joh'es de Brimham, clericus, admissus fuit ad eccl'iam de Hanmere vacantem, et institus (*sic*) in eadem ad presentaco'em nobilis viri D'ni Edwardi Regis Angliæ et Franciæ illustris primogeniti Principis Walliæ, Ducis Cornubiæ, et Comitis Cestriæ, ejusdem eccl'iæ ratione dominii de Maelor Saesnek in manu sua existentis hâc vice veri patroni . . . . . et vacabat dicta eccl'ia in vigilia Exaltaco'is Sc'æ Crucis ultima præterita per mortem D'ni Joannis Ondeslowe, ultimi Rectoris ejusdem, et mandatum Officiali Archidiaconi de inducendo. Et idem admissus juravit obedientiam.'

There was, however, very little for the Rectors to succeed to, and we find that John de Brimham was King's Chamberlain at Chester. Matthew Hannemere was Vicar of Northop, and held other appointments. Sir William Smethcote soon exchanged the living with Walter de Clifford (who was perhaps a wealthy man), and then Richard Colfox (in conjunction with Richard l'Estrange), revived the "Mortmain Act" infraction, and for a time the Monks would have to content themselves with "pauca fercula."

PLACITUM PRO DICTA ECCLESIA IN T'MINO SANCTI HILLARIJ ANNO RR. HENRICI V^ti PRIMO, RO. CXXIJ^o[39].

(Charter S.) Abbas[40] de Haghmon' p' Joh'em Rowhurste[41] attorn' suu' pet' v'sus Ric'm Lestraunge[42] de Knokin militem advocaco'em eccl'ie de Hanem'e ut jus eccl'ie ip'i' Abb'is s'ci Joh'is evange^te de Haghmon' p' br'e d'ni Regis de Recto quam

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[39] I do not find on the De Banco Roll, Hilary, 1 Henry V., Roll 122, the entry relating to the Abbot of Haghmond and the Church of Hanmer, nor is it on the Coram Rege Roll, or the Plea Roll of the Exchequer.

[40] This was Richard Burnett, 26th Abbot of Haghmond. His date is 1420-63.

[41] One of the many difficulties connected with this subject arises from the similarity of names at Haghmond and Hanmere. The Roden rises in the latter and runs near the former. At both there is a Roden sike and a Roden hurste. [The only will in the English language which appears in the Haghmond Chartulary (fol. 23) is that of William Bromshill of Aston Rogers, who was High Sheriff of Salop in 1408. "I woll, pray, require, and beseech allmy feoffees to make an estate of my landes in Aston Rogers &c. to the Abbot and Convent of Haghmond to hold to the said Abbot and Convent that they pray for my sowle and for the soules of my auncestres . . . . also I woll that they sell my landes in . . . . . and that the money be holly geven to the makinge of the Churche and of the Stepill of Worthinge . . . . . also I woll that my feoffees estate a tenement with appurtenances in Medewe to John Rodenhurst and to his heires to have and to hold &c. 7th Henry VI." The will has been drawn up by an attorney, and presumably by John Rodenhurste himself.]

[42] Richard l'Estrange, Baron of Knokin, &c. (son of John, son of Roger II.) was great grandson of the Roger last mentioned. He was born in 1381. An Inq. p. m. states that when his father died in 2 Henry IV., he was under age. On 17th Sept., 6 Henry V., "Rex

idem Ric'us ei injuste deforc' &c.. Et unde dic^{t} q^{d} quidam Nich'us quondam Abbas de Haghmon' p'decessor p'd'ci nunc Abb'is fuit se'itus de p'd'ca advocacoe' p'd'ce eccl'ie de Hanm'e ut de feodo & jure eccl'ie sue s'ci Joh'is evange^{te} de Haghmon p'dict' tanq^{a} p'sona imp'sonata in eadem eccl'ia de Hanmere ut de advocacoe sua p'pria et eande' eccl'iam de Hanmere

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concessit Ric'o le Straunge de Knokyn Chivaler quod dare possit Ric'o Colfox, John de Wythyngton, Thomæ de Altyngham, Cl'icis, manerium de Overton Madoc, et terram de Maillor Saisnec in Wallia, una cum feodis militum, ADVOCACIONIBUS ECCL'IARUM, chaceis, &c. in feodo, et quod idem Ric'us, Joh'es et Thomas eadem p'missa concedere possint p'fato Ric'o et Constantiæ uxori ejus et heredibus suis in perpetuum" (Patent Roll). The same Constantia, who was living in 1438-9 (Ministers' Accounts Com. de fflynt), made her will by his special licence in 14 . . . . (Harl. MS., 2,073a). He afterwards married Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Cobham, by whom he had one son, John, born in 1443. Richard l'Estrange died A.D. 1448, aged 59, and Elizabeth (who was re-married to Roger Kynaston) in 1462 (Harl. MS., page 2022.) Some descents of the family are here given.

John l'Estrange III., of Ness and Cheswardine, Salop, entered upon public life as early as 1212; obt. 1269 (*Eyton*, x. 274.) = Lucia d. of Robert de Tregoz (*Dodsworth*, Vol. cxxi., p. 128b.)

- John IV. The Writ "diem Clausit" did not issue till Feb. 26, 1276. = Joan d. of Roger de Somery.
- Hamo Royalist & Crusader received Ellesmere 1267. o.s.p.
- Roger Lord of Ellesmere 1276; o.s.p. 1311; "took David Prince of Wales prisoner in 1282."
- Alice =. . . . c. 1260-1.
- Hawys = Gruff ap Gwenwynwyn before 1270 (*Eyton* x., 274.)

Ahanore[1] (*Eyton* x. 279.) = John l'Estrange V. Inq. p.m., Aug. 8 & Sep. 8, 1309. = [2]Maud, d. and h. of Roger d'Eiville (Dugdale.)

- John l'Estrange VI. "A grant of Ellesmere made to him for life" from the Crown in 1319 (Pat. 12 Edw. II., pars. 2, m..9 dorso); "diem clausit," Feb. 6, 1311. = Isolda
- Hamo de Hunstanton ex dono D'ni Johan' Lestrange et Isoldæ fratris et sororis per chartam datam apud Knokin, 3 Edw. II. (H. Spelman.) = Margaret fil. Radulphi Vernon.
- Eubule "received Ellesmere and Maelor Saesneg A.D. 1329; o.s.p.
- = Alicia, d. of H. de Lacy.

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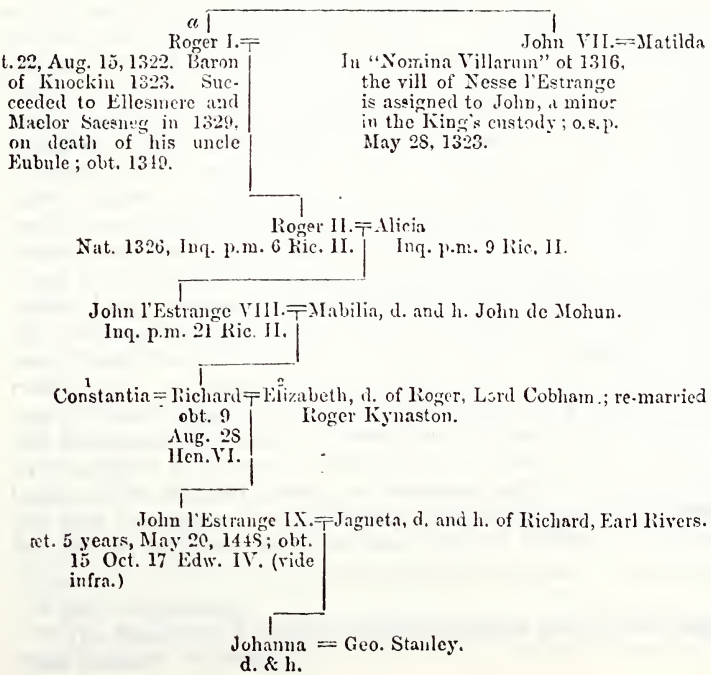
tenuit in p'prios usus sibi et success' suis imp'petuu' p' co'solidaco'em nup' ep'i loci illius dioc' te'p'e pacis te'p'e E. nup' Regis Angl' p'avi d'ni Regis nunc &c. capiend' inde explec' ut in grossis decimis, minutis dec'is oblaco'ibus obvenco'ibus et aliis emolumentis et p'ficuis d'ce eccl'ie de Hanm'e p'tinentibus ad valenc' &c. Et p'd'cus Nich'us quonda' Abbas postea obiit post cujus mortem quidam Ric'us nup' Abbas loci p'd'ci successor p'd'ci Nich'i quondam Abb'is &c. el'cus fuit et creatus in Abb'em de Haghmon' Et post ip'm Ric'm nup' Abb'em quidam Johannes nup' Abbas ejusdem loci successor ejusdem Ric'i nup' Abb'is &c. elc'us fuit et creatus in Abb'em loci p'd'ci Et post ip'm Joh'em nup' Abb'em &c. quidam Nich'us nup' Abbas loci p'd'ci Successor ejusdem Johannis nup' Abb'is et ultimus p'decessor p'dci nunc Abb'is fuit el'cus et creatus in Abb'em loci p'd'ci Et post ip'm Nich'm nup' Abb'em &c. Successor p'd'ci Joh'is p'd'cus nu'c Abbas electus fuit et creatus in Abb'em loci p'dci Et q[d] sit t'le jus ip'ius nu'c Abb'is et eccl'ie sue S'ci Joh'is Evangeliste de Haghmon' p'dict' offert &c. Et p'd'cus Ric'us p' Will'm Arneston' attorn' suu' ven' et defend' jus suu'



q'n' &c. et sei'am p'd'ci Nich'i quondam Abb'is &c. p'decess' p'd'ci nu'c Abb'is &c. de cujus seisina &c. ut de feodo et jure eccl'ie sue s'ci Joh'is Evange^{te} de Haghmon' p'dict' & totu' &c. maxi'e de p'd'ca advocaco'e et pon' se hinc inde in magnam assisam d'ni Regis Et pet' recogn' inde fieri utrum ip'e majus jus h'eat tenend' advocaco'em p'd'cam sic^{t} eam tenet an p'fatus nunc Abbas H'end' et tenend' p'd'cam eccl'iam de Hanmere in p'prios usus sibi et successoribus suis imp'petuu' ut de jur' eccl'ie sue s'ci Joh'is Evange^{te} de Haghmon' p'd'ce sicut eccl'iam illam de Hanmere h'ere et tener' petit Et p'd'cus nu'c Abbas similit' Postea scil^{t} isto eodem t'mino ad sect' p'd'ci nu'c Abb'is hic competent'[43] p'd'cus Ric'us solempnit' exact' ad capiend' diem audiend' inde elec'onem magne Assi'e p'd'ce non venit sed in contempt' Cur' recessit Ideo considerat' est q^{d} p'd'cus nu'c Abbas recup'et sei'am suam versus p'fat' Ric'm de advocaco'e p'd'ca Et q^{d} idem nu'c Abbas h'eat et teneat et teneat (sic) p'd'cam eccl'iam de Hanmere in p'prios usus sibi et success' suis imp'petuu' quiete de p'fato Ric'o et heredibus suis imp'petuu' Et nichil de mi'a ip'ius Ric'i quia ven' p^{mo} die p' Sum' &c. Sed quia dubitat^{r} de fraude inde int' p'fat' nu'c Abb'em et p'd'c'm Ric'm Lestraunge p'locuta contra Statutu' quo cauetur ne terr' aut ten' ad manu' mortuam[44] deveniant quoquomodo p'cept' est vic' q^{d} venir' fac' hic in Octab' Purificac'onis b'e Marie p' Justic' xij &c. de visneto de Hanm'e p' quos etc. Et qui p'd'c'm nu'c Abb'em nulla &c. ad recogn' sup' Sacr'm suu' quale jus idem nu'c Abbas h'et in advocaco'e p'd'ca et quis p'decessorum suorum fuit in sei'a et p'd'cam eccl'iam de Hanmere tenuit in p'prios usus sibi et success' suis ut de jure eccl'ie sue S'ci Joh'is euange^{te} de Haghmon' p'd'co temp'e d'ni Henr' quondam Regis Angl' filii Regis Joh'is p'genitoris D'ni Regis nu'c Et int'im advocac'oem p'd'cam in manu d'ni Regis capiat Ita q^{d} neuter p'd'corum nunc Abb'is et Rici Lestrau'ge ad eam manu' appon' donec &c. et scire faciat capit' d'nis feodi illius med' et inmed' q^{d} tunc sint hic audiend' illam recogn' &c. Et int'im cesset execuc'o &c. Ad quem diem ven' p'd'cus Abbas p' attorn' suu' p'd'c'm Et Jur'a p'dict' posita fuit in respect' hic usque ad hunc diem scilicet a die Pasche in xv dies tunc p'x' sequent' nisi Justic' d'ni Regis ad assi'am in Com' p'd'co capiend' assign' p' formam statuti &c. die Ven'is p'x' post f'm p'petue et felicitatis apud Salop' prius venissent &c. Et m^{o} ad hunc diem hic ven' p'd'cus Abbas p' attornat'

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[43] Sic: comparentis.

[44] The Statute of Mortmain crops up again in spite of the King's "non obstante" in Charter 6.

suu' p'dict' Et p'fati Justic' ad assi'as coram quibus &c. miserunt hic recordu' suu' in hec verba Postea die et loco infra content' coram Hugone Huls et Thoma Heuar' Justic' d'ni Regis ad assi'as in Com Salop' una cu' Rogero Horton' hac vice capiend' assign' ven' Abbas de Haghmon' infra noi'at' p' attorn' suu' infra noi'at' Et Jur' inpanellati exact' silit' ven' Et sup' hoc p'clamac'o p' d'no Rege f'ca est q^d si aliquis sit qui informare velit Justic' Servient' aut Attorn' d'ni Regis vel Jur' p'd'cos p' ip'o D'no Rege in hac p'te ven' et aud' & nullus venit &c. ijde' Jur' ad veri^te' de infra content' dicend' el'ci triati et jurati dicu't sup' sacr'm suu' quod quidam Will'ms quondam Abbas de Haghmon' et post ip'm Will'm quidam Rad'us quondam Abbas ejusdem loci successor ejusdem Will'mi Et post ip'm Rad'm quid' Herveus quonda' Abbas ejusdem loci successor ejusdem Rad'i Et post ip'm Heruem q^d' Gilbertus quondam Abbas loci p'd'ci successor ejusdem Heruei Et post ip'm Gilbertu' quidam Alexander quond' Abbas loci p'd'ci successor ejusdem Gilberti successive seisiti fueru't de advocaco'e eccl'ie de Hanm'e unde infra fit mencio ut de feodo et jure eccl'ie sue s'ci Joh'is evange^te de Haghmon' vn' silit' fit mencio tanq^a p'sone imp'sonate in eadem eccl'ia de Hanm'e ut de advocaco'e sua p'p^ria et eandem eccl'iam de Hanm'e tenuerunt in p'p^rios usus sibi et success' suis imp'petuu' temp'e pacis te'p'e d'ni Henr' Regis quond' Regis Anglie fil' Regis Joh'is p'genitoris D'ni Regis nu'e capiend' inde explec' ut in grossis decimis minutis decimis oblaco'ibus obvenco'ibus et aliis emolumentis et p'ficuis eidem eccl'ie de Hanmere p'tinent' ad valenc' &c. Et post ip'm Alexandrum quidam Joh'es quondam Abbas ejusdem loci success' ejusdem Alex^i Et post ip'm Joh'em quidam Alanus quondam Abbas ejusdem loci success' ejusdem Joh'is Et post' ip'm Alanu' quidam Henr' q'ndam Abbas ejusdem loci success ejusdem Alani successi'e sei'ti fuerunt de p'd'ca advocaco'e, ut de feodo et de jure eccl'ie sue s'ci Joh'is evange^te de Haghmon' p'd'ca tanq^a p'sone imp'sonate in eadem eccl'ia de Hanm'e ut de advocaco'e sua p'pria et eccl'iam illam tenuerunt in p'prios usus sibi et success' suis imp'p'm temp'e pacis temp'e d'ni Edwardi quondam Regis Anglie filii Regis Henr' p'genitoris d'ni Regis nu'e capiend' inde explec' ad valenciam &c. in for^a p'd'ca Et post ip'm Henr' quidam Gilbertus quondam Abbas ejusdem loci success' ejusdem Henr' fuit sei'tus de p'd'ca advocaco'e ut de feodo et jure eccl'ie sue s'ci Joh'is Evange^te de Haghmon' p'dict' tanq^a p'sona imp'sonata in eadem eccl'ia de Hanmere ut de advocaco'e sua p'pria et eccl'iam illam tenuit in p'prios usus sibi et success' suis imp'petuu' temp'e pacis temp'e D'ni Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi quond' Regis Anglie

Sc'di post Conquestu' p'genitoris d'ni Regis nu'c capiend' inde explec' ad valenciam &c' in for^{a} p'd'ca Et post ip'm Gilbertu' quidam Ric'us quondam Abbas ejusdem loci success' ejusdem Gilberti Et post ip'm Ric'm p'd'cus Nich'us quondam Abbas &c. De cujus sei'a p'd'c'us nu'c Abbas narravit success' ejusdem Ric'i successive sei'ti fuerunt de p'd'ca advocaco'e ut de feodo, et jure eccl'ie sue sc'i Joh'is Evange^{te} de Haghmon' p'dict tanq^{a} p'sone imp'sonate in eadem eccl'ia de Hanmere ut de advocaco'e sua p'pria et eccl'iam illam tenuerunt in p'prios usus sibi et success' suis imp'petuu' te'p'e pacis temp'e d'ni Edwardi nup' Regis Anglie proavi D'ni Regis nu'c capiend' inde explec' ad valenc' &c' in for^{a} p'd'ca Et ultimo d^{t} sup' sacr'm suu' q^{d} non est aliqua fraus sive collusio int' p'fatu' nu'c Abb'em et p'd'c'm Ric'm Lestraungede Knokin milite' de advocaco'e p'd'ca p'locuta I'o cons' est q^{d} p'd'cus nu'c Abbas he'at execuco'em &c.

PLEA FOR THE SAID CHURCH, IN THE TERM OF St HILARY IN THE FIRST YEAR OF THE REIGN OF KING HENRY THE FIFTH, ROLL 122.

(Charter 8.) The Abbot of Haghmond, by John Rowhurste his attorney, demands against Richard Lestrange of Knockin, Knight, the advowson of the Church of Hanemere, as the right of the Church of the same Abbot of S^{t} John the Evangelist of Haghmond, by the Writ of the Lord the King of right, which [advowson] the same Richard unjustly deforces from him, etc. And whereof he says that one Nicholas, formerly Abbot of Haghmond, predecessor of the aforesaid now Abbot, was seised of the aforesaid advowson of the aforesaid Church of Hanemere, as of fee, and in right of his Church of S^{t} John the Evangelist of Haghmond aforesaid, as parson impersonate in the same Church of Hanmere, as of his own advowson, and held the same Church of Hanmere to his own uses, to him and his successors for ever, by the consolidation of the late Bishop diocesan of that place, in time of peace, in the time of Edward late King of England, great grandfather of the Lord the King that now is, &c., taking the esplees (profits), as in great tithes, small tithes, oblations, obventions, and other emoluments and profits to the said Church of Hanmere appertaining, to the value, &c. And the aforesaid Nicholas formerly Abbot afterwards died; after whose death one Richard, late Abbot of the place aforesaid, successor of the aforesaid Nicholas, formerly Abbot, &c., was elected and created Abbot of Haghmond; and after the same Richard late Abbot, one John, late Abbot of the

same place, successor of the same Richard Abbot, &c., was elected and created Abbot of the place aforesaid; and after the same John late Abbot, &c., one Nicholas, late Abbot of the place aforesaid, successor of the same John late Abbot, and last predecessor of the aforesaid now Abbot, was elected and created Abbot of the place aforesaid; and after the same Nicholas late Abbot, &c., successor of the aforesaid John, the aforesaid now Abbot was elected and created Abbot of the place aforesaid. And that such is the right of the same now Abbot and of his Church of S^{t} John the Evangelist of Haghmond aforesaid he offers [to prove], &c.

And the aforesaid Richard, by William Armeston, his attorney, comes and defends his right when, &c., and the seisin of the aforesaid Nicholas formerly Abbot, &c., predecessor of the aforesaid now Abbot, &c., of whose seisin, &c., as of fee, and in right of his Church of S^{t} John the Evangelist of Haghmond, aforesaid, and the whole, &c., especially concerning the aforesaid advowson, and he puts himself therein on the great Assize of the Lord the King. And he prays recognition thereof to be made, whether he has greater right to hold the advowson aforesaid as he holds it, or the aforesaid Abbot to have and to hold the aforesaid Church of Hanmere to his own uses, to him and his successors for ever, as in right of his Church of S^{t} John the Evangelist of Haghmond aforesaid, as he prays to have and hold that Church of Hanmere. And the aforesaid now Abbot likewise [puts himself on the great Assize].

Afterwards, to wit, in this same term, at the suit of the aforesaid now Abbot here appearing, the aforesaid Richard having been solemnly called to take a day for hearing the election therefor of the great Assize aforesaid, did not come, but departed in contempt of the Court. Therefore it is considered that the aforesaid Abbot shall recover his seisin against the aforesaid Richard of the advowson aforesaid, and that the same now Abbot shall have and hold the aforesaid Church of Hanmere to his own uses, to him and his successors for ever, quit from the aforesaid Richard and his heirs for ever. And nothing as to the amercement of the same Richard, because he came the first day by summons, &c. But because it is doubted whether there may be fraud preconcerted therein between the aforesaid now Abbot and the aforesaid Richard Lestraunge contrary to the Statute whereby it is provided that lands or tenements shall not come to a dead hand (mortmain) in any wise, it is commanded to the Sheriff that he cause to come here in the Octave of the Purification of the Blessed Mary by

[before ?] the Justices twelve men, &c., of the vicinage of Hanmere, by whom [the truth of the matter may best be inquired of], &c., and who [are] not [bound to] the aforesaid Abbot by any [affinity], to recognise upon their oath what right the same now Abbot has in the advowson aforesaid, and which one of his predecessors was in seisin, and held the aforesaid Church of Hanmere to his own uses, to him and his successors, as in right of his Church of S^t^ John the Evangelist of Haghmond, in the aforesaid time of the Lord Henry, formerly King of England, son of King John, progenitor of the Lord the King that now is. And in the meanwhile let him take the advowson aforesaid into the hand of the Lord and King, so that neither of the aforesaid now Abbot and Richard Lestraunge shall put hand to it until, &c. And he shall make known to the chief lords of that fee, mediate and immediate, that they shall then be here to hear that recognition, &c., and in the meanwhile let execution cease, &c.

At which day the aforesaid Abbot comes by his attorney aforesaid. And the Jury aforesaid was placed in respite here until this day, to wit, from the day of Easter in fifteen days then next following, unless (nisi . . . . prius) the justices of the Lord the King appointed to take Assizes in the County aforesaid, by the form of the Statute, &c., should first come on Friday next after the feast of Perpetua and Felicitas at Shrewsbury, &c.

And now at this day the aforesaid Abbot comes here by his attorney aforesaid. And the aforesaid Justices for Assizes before whom &c. have sent hither their record in these words:

Afterwards on the day and at the place within contained, before Hugh Huls and Thomas Hevar, Justices of the Lord the King appointed to take Assizes in the County of Salop, together with Roger Horton for this occasion, comes the Abbot of Haghmond within named by his attorney within named. And the Jurors impanelled, having been called, likewise come. And hereupon proclamation is made for the Lord the King that if there be any one who wishes to inform the Justices, the Serjeant, or Attorney of the Lord the King, or the Jurors aforesaid, for the same Lord the King in this behalf, he should come and be heard; and no one comes, &c.

And the same Jurors, having been elected, tried, and sworn to say the truth concerning the matters within contained, say upon their oath, that one William, formerly Abbot of Haghmond, and after the same William one Ralph, formerly Abbot of the same place, successor of the same William, and after the same Ralph one Hervey, formerly Abbot of the same place, successor of the same Ralph, and after

the same Hervey one Gilbert, formerly Abbot of the place aforesaid, successor of the same Hervey, and after the same Gilbert one Alexander, formerly Abbot of the place aforesaid, successor of the same Gilbert, were successively seised of the advowson of the church of Hanmere, whereof mention is made within, as of fee and in right of their church of S^{t} John the Evangelist of Haghmond, whereof mention is likewise made, as parsons imparsonees in the same Church of Hanmere, as of their own advowson, and held the same church of Hanmere to their own uses to them and their successors for ever in time of peace, in the time of the Lord Henry the King, formerly King of England, son of King John, progenitor of the Lord the King that now is, taking the explees thereof, as in great tithes, small tithes, oblations, obventions, and other emoluments and profits to the same church of Hanmere appertaining, to the value, &c. And after the same Alexander one John, formerly Abbot of the same place, successor of the same Alexander, and after the same John one Alan, formerly Abbot of the same place, successor of the same John, and after the same Alan one Henry, formerly Abbot of the same place, successor of the same Alan, were successively seised of the aforesaid advowson, as of fee, and in right of their church of S^{t} John the Evangelist of Haghmond aforesaid, as parsons imparsonees in the same church of Hanmere, as of their own advowson, and held that church to their own uses to them and their successors for ever in time of peace, in the time of the Lord Edward, formerly King of England, son of King Henry, progenitor of the Lord the King that now is, taking the explees thereof, to the value &c. in the form aforesaid. And after the same Henry one Gilbert, formerly Abbot of the same place, successor of the same Henry, was seised of the aforesaid advowson, as of fee, and in right of his church of S^{t} John the Evangelist of Haghmond aforesaid, as parson imparsonee in the same church of Hanmere, as of his own advowson, and held that church to his own uses to him and his successors for ever in time of peace, in the time of the Lord Edward, son of King Edward, formerly King of England, the second after the Conquest, progenitor of the Lord the King that now is, taking the explees thereof, to the value, &c. in the form aforesaid. And after the same Gilbert one Richard, formerly Abbot of the same place, successor of the same Gilbert, and after the same Richard the aforesaid Nicholas, formerly Abbot &c., concerning whose seisin the aforesaid now Abbot has narrated, successor of the same Richard, were successively

seised of the aforesaid advowson, as of fee, and in right of their Church of S[t] John the Evangelist of Haghmond aforesaid, as parsons imparsonees in the same church of Hanmere, as of their own advowson, and held that church to their own uses, to them and their successors for ever, in time of peace, in the time of the Lord Edward, late King of England, great grandfather of the Lord the King that now is, taking the issues thereof to the value, &c. in the form aforesaid. And lastly they say upon their oath that there is no fraud or collusion preconcerted between the aforesaid now Abbot and the aforesaid Richard Lestraunge of Knockin, Knight, concerning the advowson aforesaid.

Therefore it is considered[45] that the aforesaid now Abbot shall have execution, &c.

The uncertainty about Thomas de Macclesfeld extends to his wife; we do not know to what family she belonged, nor the date of her death. We have only her beautiful name and the fact that her husband bequeathed all his lands to her. She was living 10 Edw. II. (Appendix 27th Report, Welsh Records, page 112, where she is erroneously described.) Their son Roger de Macclesfeld, who was living in 1273, was married before 1307 to Isabel, daughter and heiress to Thos. Orreby, of Gawsworth, but *obiit sine prole* before 1312. Their next son, Jordan de Macclesfeld, Clericus, succeeded and had by his wife Lucy three sons, Thomas living in 1337, but *o.s.p.* before 1356; John, who succeeded his father in 1356, but *o.s.p.* before 1369; and Jordan living in 1337, but dead before 1369; also three daughters, Margaret, who married John de Moreton, and had a son Richard, who succeeded his uncle John de Macclesfeld in 1369, being then 21 years old "In 1370, this R. de Moreton had a grant from Edward III. of all the lands which had formerly belonged to Master Jordan de Macclesfeld, of whom he was next of kin and heir." "The other two daughters of this Jordan were named Mary and Millicent." (Dodsworth MSS., Bodleian Library, vol. xxxix., Fitton Deeds) "Agnes, a

[45] This is the judgment of the Court.

daughter of Thomas de Macclesfeld was married to Thomas son and heir of Roger de Davenport in 1287, the marriage settlement being witnessed, among others, by Magister Joh'es de Upton." (Moreton MSS.)

A link between the latter and Roger l'Estrange (brother of Hamo) is suggested by the name Hawys. Roger's sister of that name had married Griffin, eldest son of Gwenwynwyn, Prince of Upper Powys, before 1270 (*Eyton*, x. 274), and her grand-daughter, Hawys of Powys (as the following extracts will show) carried the inheritance to John de Cherlton in 1309-10. In *Powys Fadog*, iii. 384, we find that "Einion, an illegitimate son of the same Gwenwynwyn, had married *Gwerfyl*," the eldest of the three co-heiresses of the Gwely Owen ("the others being Gwen ux Rhys Goch and Eva ux. Howel ab Madoc,") and that they had one daughter, Hawys, who married for her second husband, John de Upton. If her eldest son (Audoenus) Owen, was of age in 1302—but this is uncertain, and we should rather depend upon the fact that all three sons were of age in 1313—Hawys of the Gwely Owen would be a generation younger than Hawys l'Estrange, after whom she was called perhaps, and who may have been her godmother. In *Powys Fadog*, i. 79, Gwenwynwyn is said to have died in 1218. The same date is given in Edward Hamer's *History of Llangurig*, and that his son Gruffydd, then under age, married Hawys, daughter of John l'Estrange III., in 1242. (Receptæ forensecæ 30 Edw. I. Household expenses of the Lord Prince 30.) "De D'na Hawis de la Pole tenen custod terrarum quæ fuerunt Audoeni de la Pole ad firmam ex commissione Regis usque ad legitimam ætatem heredum dicti Audoeni pro cxx. li. annuatim solvend' ad terminos paschæ et Sci. Mich. pro firma illa totius anni præsentis XXX;" and in *Eyton*, viii. 215, we find "Rogerus le Straunge et Hawis de la Pole . . . . Stretton Maner, cum eccl'ia &c. Ellesmere Maner, cum &c." "This was the widow of Griffin ap Gwenwynwyn. Her eldest son, Owen de la Pole, better known as Owen of Arustle, Prince of

Upper Powys, had died in 1293, leaving two infant children, Griffin ap Owen and Hawys. The custody of these children was committed first, that is in 1295, to their grandmother Hawys. This is noticed (ut supra) in 1302; but in 1 Edward II. (1307-8), though she was still living, the custody of Pole Castle and of all the lands late Owen de la Pole's, is committed to Griffin de la Pole, alias Griffith Vachan, 5th son of Hawys, and uncle to the children. In 2 Edward II. (1308-9) Griffin ap Owen died without issue, and his sister Hawys, becoming Princess of Powys, married John de Cherleton. In November, 1310, her grandmother Hawys died, and the dower which she had held out of the estates of Griffin ap Gwenwynwyn passed at once to the wife of John de Cherlton," (*Eyton*, vol vi., p. 61) called "Hawys Gadarn" in *Powys Fadog* ii. 12. The marriage of John de Upton being contrary to the prejudices of that era, and his three sons being consequently unable to take his name, they were known (as in the Dungrey deed) by their Christian names only; and being the heirs, more or less remotely, to the Gwely Owen, it was in accordance with Welsh customs that they should be known in that way. In the Chamberlain's accounts for 1302-3, after the death of Thomas de Macclesfeld, there is this entry, "eidem domino Waltero (Reginard) Thos. super eodem per manus Audoeni Gough xiii. die Maie, an. eodem 30 Edw. I." He seems to have been named Owen after the Grantee of the Fens wood, and Goch as belonging to the Tudor Trevor Sept, for the names "Land of the Gough," and "Isle of Gough," besides "Ty Goch" and "Red broc," all of which occur in Maelor, seem to point to a family cognomen, rather than to the red hair or red face of individuals. Many writs of the period are addressed to Thos. de Macclesfeld, and there is one (MS. Cott. Claud, C. ii., fol. 69) to a "John de Upton, summoning him to perform military service. Muster at London 7 July, 25 Edw, I." There is no reason why this should not be the one who was afterwards Rector of Hanmer,

but we should notice that there were at that date three others of the name living in Salop (*Eyton*, i. 141; ii. 328; vii. 58). There is also an Inq. p. m. 30 Edw. I. of a John de Upton de hered. Philippi Burnel. In the Cae Ceiriog MSS., after describing the subject of this notice as priest of Maes=feld, it is added "yr hwn a elwid y Person coch cwtta=who was called the short red Parson," to distinguish him from a darker one. The translator adds, "this description of a former Rector of Hanmer is truly Welsh." From another point of view, if he had served as a soldier he may have worn afterwards part of his regimentals, and these words would be another form of the enquiry "know now if this be thy son's coat or no?" (see Mathew Paris, A.D. 1196). On the other hand there was an order of Archbishop Peckham to Anian, Bishop of St. Asaph in 1284 (Wilkins's *Concilia* ii., p. 104) "Sacerdotes insuper gerant de cætero capas clausas." "In the Synodals of a Bishop of Placentia, A D. 1298, Clerics are to be clad in decenti habitu, scilicet in cappa clausa vel cotta" (Ducange) "I do not know that the Cotta was ever anything but white. but one finds curious variations at times." (R. S.) In the Lichfield Register of 1336, 115a, we find "to prevent the practise, bred by poverty, of Vicars ministering 'sine Habitu chorali' a yearly sum is to be paid out of (this) Rectory for choral Vestments, and Vicars to be fined for not being habited" "Goch cwtta" (red short) would describe the proper form of the Oxford M.A. hood, and "Magister" is always the prefix to "Joh'es de Upton." From this date till 1600, "Sir" is reserved for those Clerics who had no academic degree. In Dr. Smith's *Christian Antiquities* (s. v. Hood) the Rev. R. Sinker, of Trinity College, Cambridge (to whom I am indebted for the quotation from Ducange) cites an "injunction of a Council of Metz, 888 A.D., for monks to wear capæ (in the sense of hoods.") With respect to John de Upton's descent there is a passage in Dwnn page 46, quoting an old Welsh book, "Upton . . . . Rees ap Owein ap

Gwraig Rees ap Owein oedd Elizth verch Harry Wiriot o verch S^{r} Rees ap Thomas." Reynolds of Oswestry (c. 1724) also gives him a Welsh ancestry from Meredith (? ab Cynan) Lord of Rhiwirieth and Coed Talog, and brother of Griffith Prince of North Wales (qui obiit 1137). If correct, this was probably maternal. Owen is said to have died "sine prole," but in Lewis Dwn, "Rhys ap Owen Upton" occurs. By their father's deed of gift in 1311, it would seem that in the event of Owen's death the two younger sons were to divide the inheritance. This is singular if the word Efell [=twin] which is found in the Harl. MS. copy of this deed, after Owen's name, implies that he and David were twins. In Harl. MS. 1971, p. 126, an "eldest sonne Robert Goch is said to have purchased land ab^{t} Hanmer, and *o.s.p.*, and did Intale it on Phillip and David, or whether of them he pleased to give it after, as apereth by a deed in custody of M^{r} Peter Ellis, lawyer and antiquary, 1620." Possibly this Robert was the twin brother, but his death must have been before 1311. In most of the pedigrees, David, the Ancestor of Overton of Overton, and Davies of Dungrey, has two immediate successors of the same name, for whom wives are provided by the Welsh Heralds. If this is correct, the 5th generation of David was contemporary with the 4th of Philip ab John Upton in 1450. In a Dungrey pedigree (penes J. P. Earwaker, Esq.) "Davyd Voel of Wern in Hanmer, son and heir of Davydd ap John Upton had employment upon the maritime coasts in Wales, in the warrs with the Welsh, and there he married Myfanwy, daughter of Grono Vychan of Anglesey" (who was drowned March 23, 1382). "David (Vychan) his son is 'of the Wern,' 11th Henry IV.," so it is probable that this property was purchased from the Macclesfeld heirs about 1390. In Cae Ceiriog MSS., Philip ap John Upton marries Annesta, younger daughter of David ap Ririd, of the family of Jonas of Penley. This is the same family to which the Grantee of the Maes wyon belonged, and as the boundary line of the waste

lands given to Thomas de Macclesfeld, circa 1284, seems drawn so as to exclude Hanmer itself, it is possible that this lady was an heiress of such part of the Maes wyon as had not been lost by the rebellion of Ener ap Wyon. In Chester deeds, 44 Edward III. (1371) an indenture between David ap Philip and Howell ap Owen Voel occurs. In Ministers' Accounts, 43 and 44 Edward III., we have "ffeod et vad. de novo constituta cum annuitate Dauid de Hanm'e et soluta dicto Dauid *Narratori* pro. placitis Domini in eisdem Comitatibus (Chester and Flint) pro ffeodo suo 66^{s} viii^{d}." This is the first appearance of the name of Hanmer as a personal name, if it is so really, and not a mere statement of the place where he lived. In compot Joh'is de Wodehouse Camerarii Cestr. 1 and 2 Richard II., under the head of Annuities to Joh'es de Davenport, Dauid de Hanmere, Alanus Cheyre,[46] Chev^{r}, there follows "Et de 755^{li} 3^{s} solut. diversis personis de annuitatibus eis concess ad terminos vitæ eorum et arr. earundem, vidilicet Johi de Davenport, Narratori, pro placito Domini in Com. Cest et fflynt 100^{s} Dauid Hanm'e alto narratori 66^{s} 8^{d}. This John de Davenport was the son of Agnes, daughter of Thomas de Macclesfeld, and had perhaps inherited part of the Maes wyon. In the Patent Rolls for 24 July, 11 Richard II., we find this entry, "Littera et Br'e. de intendend. &c. pro Joh'e Hanmere cui D'us Rex officia Escaetoris et Interpretis in Com. de fflynt concesserat quamdiu se bene gesserit, cum omnibus vadis &c." In the word "Interpres" we see a reference to the special "servitium" attaching to those lands which had been granted to members of the de Powys family in order to compensate them for their losses at Whittington.

[46] In 30 Edward III., there is a grant from the King in Norman-French, addressed to our beloved Clerk, John de Brunham, our Chamberlain of Chester (also Rector of Hannemere) bestowing 40 li. per ann. upon Sir Alan Cheyre (of the King's body guard at the battle of Poictiers) for the term of his life.

(To be continued).

PAPERS RELATING TO THE TRAINED SOLDIERS OF SHROPSHIRE IN THE REIGN OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

With Notes by WILLIAM PHILLIPS, F.L.S.

Several rolls of papers relating to the mustering, arming, and training soldiers in Shropshire during the reign of Queen Elizabeth exist in the Corporation Records of Shrewsbury, which we are permitted to print in these *Transactions*, and which cannot fail to interest the Shropshire antiquary. It is true that they may in some instances appear nothing more than dry lists of names; but it would be a great mistake to conclude they are of small value. We shall find mentioned in them men who were once famous in the county, ancestors of the best families, whose names are still borne by their successors, residing on the same estates to this day. We shall see that they were called upon by the reigning monarch to discharge important public functions, both in judicial and military life, the details of which are now for ever lost, but the residual benefits of which we of the present day largely share. We shall learn some of the details of levying troops for home and foreign service; the proportion contributed by each Hundred of the county; how they were armed, and the method of their training. We shall see how the bow and the pike were gradually superseded by the several forms of matchlock, arquebus, caliver, and musket; and simultaneous with these changes of weapons, how heavy armour was thrown aside for such light protection as allowed the active limb and the vigorous arm fuller play.

In the rank and file of the levies we shall recognise in the outlying townships of Shrewsbury Hundred, as

well as within the narrower limits of the town walls, names of families that are as common in the present day among the yeomen and tradesmen as they were then. There will appear numerous instances of Welsh families taking up their abode within the town and liberties, and inter-marrying with the English: thus showing how the racial prejudices were breaking down, and a gradual amalgamation was taking place.

We shall have before us actual indications, like the remoter ripples of disturbed waters, in the numbers and dates of levies, of important historical facts, which marked the history of Elizabeth's reign, and governed her wise and resolute policy, more especially in the eventful year 1588, when the great Spanish Armada threw its shadow over England.

It is true that in some cases names are mentioned of persons appointed to the discharge of important official duties, who can now be found with difficulty in genealogical tables of old families, and of whom little or nothing is known beyond what is incidentally recorded in these papers; but even these slight fragments of personal history are to be valued, as we should prize a coin or a weapon washed up by the sea from the galleon of the Spanish Admiral.

The series of papers is not continuous, some being absent which might have been expected to be preserved, yet these may possibly be discovered hereafter. For the sake of some degree of order we shall arrange them as follows:—1st, The Royal Commissions for musters of the early part of the reign; 2nd, The manner of arming and training; and 3rd, Preparations in the Town and Liberties of Shrewsbury for the Spanish Armada.

I. *Royal Commissions for raising Armed Troops in the early part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.*

It is believed that King Alfred first established a national militia in the kingdom, and by his prudent discipline made all the subjects of his dominions soldiers;

but we are unfortunately left in the dark as to the particulars of this celebrated regulation. The feodal military tenures were established for the purpose of protection, and sometimes of attack against foreign enemies. All land was held upon a strictly military principle. It was the representative of authority, and the holder or the owner took rank in the army of the State according to the nature of his connection with it. It was first broadly divided among the great nobility holding immediately under the Crown, who, above and beyond the ownership of their private estates, were the Lords of the Fee throughout their presidency, and possessed in right of it the services of knights and gentlemen who held their manors under them, and who followed their standard in war. Under the lords of manors again, small freeholds and copyholds were held of various extent, often forty shillings and twenty shillings value, tenanted by peasant occupiers, who thus, on their own land, lived as free Englishmen, maintaining by their own free labour themselves and their families. The entire body of the English free possessors of the soil was interpenetrated by a coherent organization which converted them into a perpetually subsisting army of soldiers.[1] By the great Statute of Winchester it was enacted "that every man have harness in his house to keep the peace after the antient assise, that is to say, every man between fifteen years of age and sixty years shall be assessed and sworn to armour according to the quantity of his lands and goods —that is, to wit, for fifteen pounds lands, and forty marks goods, a hauberke, a helmet of iron, a sword, a dagger, and a horse. For five pounds lands, a doublet, a helmet of iron, a sword, and a dagger. For forty shillings lands, a sword, a bow and arrows, and a dagger. And all others that may shall have bows and arrows. Review of armour shall be made every year two times, by two constables for every hundred, and franchise thereunto

[1] Froude's *History of England*, vol. i., p. 11

appointed; and the constables shall present to justices assigned for that purpose, such defaults as they do find."[1]

Although some details were altered by subsequent Statutes, this obligation to military service remained, and it was usual for our Princes from time to time to issue commissions of array, as they were called, and send into every county officers in whom they could confide, to muster and array (or set in military order) the inhabitants of every district; and the form of the commission of array was settled in Parliament. About the reign of King Henry VIII., or his children, lieutenants began to be introduced, as standing representatives of the Crown to keep the counties in military order, for we find them mentioned as known officers in the Statute 4th and 5th Philip and Mary, though they had then not long been in use, for Camden speaks of them in the time of Queen Elizabeth, as extraordinary magistrates, constituted only in time of difficulty and danger. But the introduction of these commissions of lieutenancy, which contained the substance of the same powers as the old commissions of array, caused the latter to fall into disuse.[2] So far as Shropshire is concerned, we shall see that in the commissions issued by Elizabeth in 1562 and 1577, the practice of appointing lieutenants had not become an invariable rule. The existence of the Council of the Marches, and its jurisdiction over the border counties, of which Shropshire was one, led to the appointment of the Lord President of that Council, and certain of the justices associated with him, as commissioners of array; and at a later date, 1586, the successor of Sir Henry Sidney in the office, Henry, Earl of Pembroke, was named lieutenant within the Principality and Dominions of South Wales and North Wales, the Marches thereunto adjoining, and the several counties of Worcester, Monmouth, Hereford, and Salop, and of all corporate and privileged

[1] Statute of Winchester 13 Edward I. (1284) c 6.
[2] Blackstone's *Commentaries*, vol. i., p. 411, ed. 1776.

places within the same. As lieutenant he issued instructions to the Sheriff and Justices of Peace of each county to see to the musters and arrays, and to report to him their proceedings therein.[1]

An appropriate introduction to these commissions would be an explanation of the circumstances in the history of the country, which gave rise to their being issued, but this would take up too much space. We must be content therefore to remind the reader in the briefest possible manner, of a few of the leading facts. In March, 1562, there commenced in France a vigorous persecution of the Protestants, by the Duke of Guise, which they, led on by Prince Condé, as resolutely resisted. In a short time a bitter war spread throughout the country, and much intolerance was exhibited on both sides. For a time Queen Elizabeth held aloof, although she and her Protestant subjects looked on with intense interest, she occasionally trying to calm the conflict by counsel and advice. The Pope, as was natural, sided with the Roman Catholics, and promised large pecuniary aid, urging them on to the destruction of the Huguenots, who, when they found they were losing ground, turned to Queen Elizabeth for help, promising that they would yield up to her Havre de Gras, which had fallen into their possession. The English Ambassador at Paris had, from an early stage in the conflict, urged upon Elizabeth to obtain this town, and to hold it as a material guarantee of the restoration of Calais by the French,[2] the loss of which was felt so keenly by the Queen and the whole English nation. Although the treaty of Cateau-Cambrèsis bound the French to deliver up Calais, Elizabeth had good

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[1] *Transactions* Shropshire Archæological Society, vol i., N. S., p. 432.

[2] "He could wish that these men (the Catholics) would drive the Protestants to such case at length, as that M. De Maligny would admit them (the English) into the fort of Newhaven (i.e. Havre de Gras), which, if the English had in their hands, he is sure the French would gladly restore Calais to have it again." Throgmorton to Cecil. Calendar of State Papers, 1562, p. 36.

reason to foresee that France never would voluntarily fulfil the articles of that agreement. Much money had been spent on the fortifications, long leases had been granted of the lands, and many inhabitants had been encouraged to build and settle there, by assurances that it never would be restored. The Queen, therefore, concluded that could she get possession of Havre, a place which commanded the mouth of the Seine, and was really of greater importance than Calais, she should easily constrain the French to execute the treaty.[1] No doubt she desired to render aid to the Protestants, who were fighting the battle of faith and freedom, but the predominating idea, prompting her to give the asked for assistance, was the one indicated, and the first commission given below, dated the month before Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick, entered into Havre de Gras with an English Army, is an evidence of her purpose.

The copy of this commission is written on paper, in a bold official hand, for the use of the Bailiffs of Shrewsbury. It is addressed to Sir Henry Sydney, Lord President of the Marches of Wales; Sir Andrew Corbet, knight, Charles Fox, and William Gateacre, Esquires, commanding them to enquire and report to the Court of Exchequer as to how far the statute passed in the 4th and 5th years of the reign of Philip and Mary entitled an Act for the having of horses, armour, and weapons, had been observed in the County of Salop.

We learn from the words of the Commission that an Act of Parliament, had been passed in the 33rd year of Henry VIII., which laid down that the wives of men of a certain income were bound to wear such kind of apparel as was specified therein, and that such men were "to keepe and find one great, stoned, trotting horse," and was not otherwise to be charged to maintain and keep any horse or gelding. By the later Act of Philip and Mary, this obligation was altered as follows :—Every

[1] Hume's *History of England*, Vol. v., p. 70.

temporal person possessed of property of the yearly value of one hundred marks was required to "have, "keep, and maintain one gelding, able and mete for a "light horseman, with sufficient harness and weapons "for the same."

The Commissioners, three or two of them, are given full power and authority, as well by the oaths of 12 men, as by such other ways and means they can, to make a true and perfect inquisition into any breach of this enactment; a report of which is to be made to the Court of Exchequer before the Treasurer and Barons, that due execution thereupon may be made, according to the order and laws of the realm. The Sheriff and all Bailiffs, constables, and other officers, ministers and subjects, are charged and commanded to aid and assist the Commissioners, as "they and every of them tender "Her Majestie's pleasure, and will answer to the con- "trary."

No. I. *Copy of a Royal Commission to Sir Henry Sydney Knight, Sir Andrew Corbet, Knight, Charles Fox, and William Gateacre, esquires.*

xxiii. August, iv. year of Elizabeth (1562).

Elizabeth by the grace of God Queen of England Ffrance and Ireland, Defendor of the Faythe &c. To our trusty Righte Welbeloved Henry Sydney, Knyght, Lord Presydent of our Counsaill within the Principalitie and Marches of Wales, And to our trustye and welbeloved Andrewe Corbet, Knyghte, Charles Foxe, and William Gateacre, esquyers, Gretinge. Whereas at the parlyament begon and holdyn at Westminster the xxth day of January, in the fourthe and fyveth yere of the late Raigne of Kinge Phelipp and Queen Marye, and ther contynued and kepte untill the seventhe day of March thence nexte followynge, in the statute intitled An Act for the havyng of horse armour and weapons, yt is enacted by the sayd Kinge and Quene's majesties, with th'assent of the Lordes Spiritual and temporal, and the commons in the same parlyament assembled, that every person which, by virtue of the act made in the parlyament holden at Westminster in the xxxiij yere of the Raigne of King Henry theyght, was bound by reason that

hys wiffe sholde were suche Kynde of Apparaill, or other things, as is in the same statute specially mencioned and declared, to keape and fynde one greate stoned trotting horse, And ys not, by the forsayd Act, of having horse armour and weapons otherwise charged to maynteyne, and keape any horse or geldinge, other than the sayd greate stoned trotting horse, shall, from the fyrst of may in the yere of our Lord God A thousand fyve hundred fyftie and eighte, have, kepe, and maynteyne one gelding, hable and mete for a lyghte horseman, with suffycient harnes and weapons for the same, in suche maner and forme as every temporall person having Lordshippes, houses, lands, meadowes, pastures, or woodes of estate, of enherytance, or freholde, of the cleare yearly value of one hundredth marks, is charged and Appoynted to fynde and maynteyne, as in the same Act more at large Apperith; Know ye, that we mynding the Reformacon of the decay and dyffurnyture of all kynde of horses for service within our Realme, and thexecucon of the sayd Statute for the Apparaill of mens Wyfes, have, of our especall trust and confydence in your Approved Wysdomes, fydelyties and dyscrecons, Assyigned and Appoynted you to be our comyssoners; and by these presents unto you three, or two of you, full power and Auctorytie, aswell by the othes of xij men of our Countye of Salop, aswell within Lyberties as without, as also by all other wayes and means you may or can, to enquere of all and singuler the premysses, And of all and every offender in Any of them, and of the particularities of the same sethens the xvth day of thys instant moneth of August; And thereof to cause A true and perfecte Inquysycon to be made, in forme Aforsayd, which, together with thys our Comysson thereunto Annexed, you three, or two of you, shall Retorne into our corte of Eschequer, Before the treasorer and Barons of our sayd corte, to thentente that due execucon ther upon may be made According to the order and lawes of our Realme. And We further charge And comaunde the Shyriff of our said Countie of Salop, and All Bayliffes, constables, and other our offycers, Mynysters and subjects, of our sayd Countie, that they, and every of them, Be unto you, and every of you, Ayding and Assisting in the due execucon of thys our Comysson, As they, and every of them, Tender our pleasure, And wyll answer to the contrary. In Witness whereof we have caused these our Letters of Comysson to be Sealed with our greate Seal, Wytnesse our self at Grenewyche, the xxiiij day of August, in the fourth yere of our Raigne.

per ipsam Reginam &c. MARTEN.

Attached to the last document is a communication from Her Majestie's Privy Council dated at Greenwich, 25th of August, 1562, requiring and commanding the Commissioners to have special regard to the trust of Her Majesty herewith committed unto them; warning them against partiality and affection either to their friends or themselves, clearly intimating that after the returns were sent in enquiry would be made as to their upright dealings therein. Among the Privy Councillors whose names are attached to it, the two most important are Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper of the great seal, and his brother-in-law, Sir William Cecil, chief secretary; both appointed to their offices immediately on the accession of Elizabeth to the throne.

No. II. *Copy of an Order from the Privy Council enforcing attention to the Royal Commission.*

xxvth August, 1562.

After our harty commendacons: Where the Quenes majestie doth presently addresse unto you certayne her majesties severall Commyssions under the Great Seale of England, for the due enquiry and puttyng yn execucon of certayne necessary Statutes, heretofore made for the having and maynteyning of certayne horses, mares, and geldinges, within the Realme, her majestie hath wylled us expressely to recommend this service (tending so moche to the benefyt and defence of the Realme) unto you. Wherefore, in her highnes name, We Requyre, and command you to have speciall Regarde to the trust of her majestie herwith comytted unto you for thys service: So as no partialitie, or affection, eyther to your frends, or to your owne particuler cases, contrary to the sayd Lawe, may, in anywise, hynder the due execucon of the same. And herein we wishe you to have the more Regarde, for that we meane, after retorne of your Doings in the premisses, to cause eftsones Inquyry to be had of the upright Dealings herein. And wolde be sorry to fyndo in any of you any lacke of your parte in a matter so necessary to be well executed. And so now byd you farewell: ffrom Grenewiche the xxvth of August 1562: your loving frendes.

Bacon, C. S. i.e. Custos Sigilli. Haward. Ab. Cave. E. Knollys.
E. Clynton. E. Rogers. W. Cycill.

As already intimated, there is considerable difficulty in identifying some of the commissioners who are mentioned in these papers, owing to the few and scanty collateral sources of information, and the large amount of time required to search such as do exist in the Public Record Office and elsewhere. Should the better informed reader be able to add anything to the attempt now made, or to point out any error committed, the writer will only be too happy to hear from him. At the time these gentlemen were designated to the duties specified, it was enough to mention the name and degree of each, without further description, for we may take it for granted they were, as a rule, the heads of their respective families, and well known in the county.

Sir Henry Sidney, Knight, was the son of Sir William Sidney of Kent, who fought with honour and distinction on the field of Flodden, and was connected on his mother's side with the Duke of Suffolk. He was born 1529, Henry VIII. being his god-father, and was from infancy bred and educated with Prince Edward, who treated him as a companion, with the greatest familiarity, often even sharing his bed. When scarcely 21 years of age he was knighted along with William Cecil, afterwards the able and trusted minister of Queen Elizabeth, and the same year was sent ambassador to France. On his return he was made chief cup-bearer to King Edward VI. for life, and married Mary Dudley, daughter of the Earl of Northumberland, one of the victims of Mary's harsh reign. Edward VI. died in Sidney's arms at Greenwich, 6th July, 1553. Queen Mary made him vice-treasurer and general governor of all the revenues in Ireland, and he was soon afterwards invested with the temporary government of that kingdom as lord justice. In the second year of the reign of Elizabeth (April, 1563) he was selected to preside over the Council of the Marches of Wales, a post of great responsibility considering the unsettled condition of the Welsh border. During the reign of Henry VIII. Rowland Lee, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, had

done much to repress disorder while holding the office, but the weakness and inefficiency of his successors had allowed the country to relapse into a state unworthy of civilisation. Excesses, extortion, and violence remained unchecked. The Council had to deal in many instances with men who were tenacious of old vested rights, whose insubordination had been the cause of many strifes and impositions. They were hostile to an authority which was intended especially to curb and restrain them, hence they often attempted to dispute its jurisdiction, and would carry their causes to Westminster, where they expected more easily to escape justice. Sir Henry Sidney entered upon his work with energy and judgment; he looked carefully into the administration of the law; he saw that justice was done to the oppressed; he put a stop to bribery and collusion, as well as every other kind of corruption. He was a high-minded, noble-spirited man, fierce and overbearing when opposed, but mild and forgiving when his authority was respected; calm and just in his decisions, but intolerant of oppression and wrong towards the weak and unprotected. What the Archbishop of Dublin said of him later on, when Sidney asked to be relieved from the distasteful work of governing Ireland, was true of him even at this early period: "In all the realm there was no such pilot in stormy weather." Order was maintained so long as his personal presence influenced the Council and controlled the administration; but, his work in Ireland frequently calling him away for longer or shorter periods, it became at once evident that the efficiency of the Council lay in its head.

One of the results of his residence in Shropshire was that he became intimate with all the leading families, and being an excellent judge of character, he suggested to Cecil the names of those whom he considered worthy of promotion to public posts, and no appointment was made without consulting him.

After a brilliant career of unrewarded devotion to public work, in which he spent nearly all his income,

he died in 1586, at Ludlow Castle, whence his body was carried in great state to Worcester, where it was placed in the Cathedral Church. It was finally conveyed to his house at Penshurst, in the church of which place it was interred on the 21st of June.

Sir Andrew Corbet, Knight, of Moreton Corbet "was a distinguished character in his day;" many particulars of his life will be found in Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*. He was Marshal of the Marches of Wales, and in 1551 was Sheriff of Shropshire. He married a daughter of Sir Robert Nedeham, of Shavington, died in 1578, and lies in Moreton Corbet Church[1].

Charles Fox, Esq., of Cainham and Bromfield, near Ludlow, was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1583. He was Secretary of the Council of the Marches, to which post he was designated by the Queen in 1574.[2] He married a daughter of Sir Edward Leighton of Wattlesborough.[3]

William Gatagre [*Gatacre*], *Esq.*, was of an ancient family, seated at Gatacre, in the parish of Claverley, from the time of Edward the Confessor. We presume this was the son of Robert Gattacre by Johanna, daughter of John Howard (Hard or Horde, as it is variously written) of Bridgnorth. He married Elianor, daughter of William Mitton, of Weston, Super Lidizard.[4] In the Claverley Church Register, William Gatacre's death is recorded Dec. 22nd, 1578; and the inscription on his tombstone is 22nd Dec., 1577, the latter being old style.

We have on the back of the copy of the foregoing commission two forms of returns made by the Commissioners to Her Majesty's Privy Council, the first stating the result of their inquisition so far as the Town and Liberties of Shrewsbury were concerned, and the

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[1] Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, p. 87; Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*. vol. i., pp. 350, 360, 370.

[2] Clive's *History of Ludlow*, p. 311.

[3] Blakeway's *Sheriffs*, p. 94.

[4] *Vis. Shrop.* (1623), p. 198.

second the form of Indenture sworn to by the Commissioners and Jurors. The "Town and Fraunches" of Salop, send a most satisfactory report. No person or persons that we can find "hath offended the said estatute or any branch or article therof." It would be interesting to know whether a report equally satisfactory was made from each of the other Hundreds of the county. We may reasonably assume that there was, for the men of Salop were distinguished at that period both for their loyalty and their military ardour.

No. III. *The Form of Return made by the Commissioners for the Town and Liberties of Salop.*

(Written on the back of a copy of the Royal Commission).

Pleasith it your highnes to be advertised/ That we by virtue of theis the Quene's majesties Letterrs of Comyssion to us directed/ have aswell, by the othes of good and lawfull men of the countie of Salop as may appere by the inquisition herunto annexed, as also by all other ways and means we can delygently within the Town & Liberties of Salop enquired of all and singular the articles and braunches in the same Letters of comyshon mentioned and conteyned/ and that there ys no person or persons within the seid Towne or ffraunches of Salop that we can finde which hathe offended the seid estatute or any braunche or article therof.

No. IV. *A Form of the Indenture sworn to and sealed, by the Commissioners and Jurors, of an Inquisition made in the Town of Salop.*

(Written on the back of a copy of the Royal Commission beneath the last).

Ville de Salop. An enquisicion indented taken at the Towne of Salop the day of the iiijth yer of the reign of our Soveraign Ladye &c. before Sir Andrew Corbet, Kuyght, Charles Ffoxe, esquyer, and the Bayliffs of the Towne of Salop by virtue of the Quene's majesties Letters of Comyssion to theym directed and herunto annexed/ by the othes of A, B,/ sworne and charged upon the articles and contents in the seid Letters of Comyssion/ Say upon theire othes/ That there ys no

person or persons within the seid towne of Salop or ffranches of the same which hathe or have offended the seid estatute or comytted any offense contrarye to the provisions and effect of the same estatute/ In wyttnes wherof aswell the seid Comyssioners as also the seid Jurors to either parte of this inquisicion theire Seales separately have putt the day and yere above seid.

Returning to the condition of foreign affairs: as the small French garrison marched out of Newhaven, which it was then called, sometimes also, Havre de Gras, the English army under the Earl of Warwick entered unopposed, and at once began to put it in a state of defence. That was in Sep. 1562. We are now coming to the position of affairs in June the following year, when the next Commission was issued. In the months which had elapsed critical and important changes had taken place in the position of the persecuted Huguenots. A pistol ball fired from behind a hedge by the boy Pottrol had closed the career of the Duke of Guise under the walls of Orleans, and thus the Catholic confederacy was shattered; the Duc d'Aumale had died from a wound received at Dreux; the Grand Prior had caught a fatal cold in the same battle; thus three of the six brothers who a few months before held in their hands the fortunes of France were no more; while of the other great leaders Montmorency was a prisoner in Orleans; Condé a prisoner in Paris; St. André and Navarre were dead. The whole position was changed. Concessions were made to the Protestants such as the English Government had suggested, the hostile armies were under the command of Condé, and peace was signed in Paris on the 25th of March. The Earl of Warwick, was told that the objects of the late war having been attained his presence in Havre was no longer required. On his refusing to depart the united French forces prepared to compel him to retire. Condé, however, offered in the name of himself, the Queen Regent, and the entire

nobility of France, to renew solemnly and formally the clause in the Treaty of Cambray for the restoration of Calais in 1567, to repay Elizabeth the money she had lent him for the war, and to admit the English to free trade and intercourse with all parts of France. Elizabeth was furious and would not hear of it; and the English people were as furious as the Queen. M. de Bricquemant was sent over to explain Condé's position and renew his offers. It was all in vain; Elizabeth said that "she would have Calais delivered over; she would have her money paid down; and she would keep Havre till both were in her hands. The result of this was that the French troops that had watched Havre through the spring were reinforced by the very troops that had fought against each other under Guise and Condé, and the situation of Warwick became critical. English ships were hurried to sea, recruits for the garrison were raised wherever volunteers could be found, and the Privy Council determined to maintain in Havre a constant force of six thousand men, and a thousand pioneers, sufficient it was hoped with the help of the fleet to defy the utmost the French could do.[1] It was about this time, June 5th, that the following call to prepare 500 soldiers arrived in Shropshire. The Commission was addressed to eighteen of the most eminent men, all Justices of the Peace, who were to meet together and consider their latest 'levy of general muster,' and thereupon without requiring a general assembly of the whole, and with the least trouble to the people, to devise how with most expedition this could be done. They were to choose the most able men for service; and some of the best in degree in the shire, exclusive of Barons, were to be selected to take charge of the men as captains and conductors."

The Queen is emphatic in expressing her meaning that she will have the principal of her nobility in the realm "to have charge and office over this army;" and

[1] Froude *History of England*, vii., p. 48.

she resolutely determines to have no Captains of this or any other shire at this time but such as be "gentlemen of understanding, worship, and credit." Having selected the ablest and meetest to take charge, inferior gentlemen of knowledge and experience for the war were to be in readiness to serve as lieutenants or petty captains.

Every hundred of these soldiers are to have 40 of their number armed with corselets and pikes; 30 with "Almayne Ryvetts," jacks, or coats of plate, and black bills; and the remaining 30 are to be archers and "Hageebutters," with their artillery, shot, morions, and skulls.

The justices are with all expedition to certify to Her Majesty or her council of their doings, with the names of the Captains and under Captains.

No. V. *Copy of a Letter from Queen Elizabeth requiring that 500 soldiers be put in readiness in the county of Salop.*

xxvii June 5th year of Elizabeth, 1563.

Trusty and welbeloved, we grete you well. The just causes of our present chargeable affayres for the kepyng of our pocessions of the Towne of Newehaven, and to prevent the frenchemen's intencons, which they have utterly and forever to detayne Callyce and the terrytoryes from thys Crowne, contrary to all Ryght,—ar so notorious to all wyse and good subiects of thys Realme, as the same nede not further to be declared, but, for the suerty and honor of our hoole Realme, yt ys sene very necessary, and not to be delayd, to put yn Redynes some convenient force and number of men of warre for a just armye. And, therefore, havyng consydered of such thyngs as thereunto are Requysyte, we have presently thought mete to wyll and comand you our Justices yn that our county of Salop, to assemble your selfes together, and to consyder your Latest levy of generall musters, and thereupon, without any generall assembly or trouble of our peple, to devyse amongest your selfes how, with most expedicion, and Lest trowble, the number of fyve hundred soldyars myght be put yn a Redynesse, and so, they only mustered and no more; which, also, we wold have to be chosen of the most ableste men for servyce that may be chosen, and that sume of the best yn degree, yn that

shyre, beyng no barons, and yet mete to take charge of men, may be ordered to be the capteynes and conductors of the same, when so ever cause shall so Requyre: havyng no Lesse in charge than too hundreth, and not above iij hundreth, and the same to put hym selfe yn a Redynesse; for our meanyng ys, to have the pryncypall of our nobylytye of our Realme to have charge and offyce over thys army, as already they ar so accorded, and Resolutely determyned, and therofore we lykewyse yntend to have no captaynes, either there or yn any other shyre, of this our Realme, at thys tyme, but such as be gentylmen of understandyng, worship, and credyte: wherof we pray you have such yernest Regard amongst your selves as no partyculer Respecte be had yn such our tyme of the servyce of our countrye, but that the most hablest, and metest, may be appoynted to take the charge, and that under them, ynferyor gentyllmen of knowledge and experyence for the warre, may be also commanded to be yn a Redynes to serve as Lyeutenants or pety captaynes; and for the armynge of thes men our meaning ys, that, of every hundred to be made Redy, forty therof to be armed in corseletts and pyks, thrytye with almayne Ryvetts, Jacks, or cotes of plate, and blacke billes, the rest to be archers and Hagebutters, with ther artylary and shot, and moryons and skulles. And heryn we Requyer you, though many of your company beyng justeses be absent out of that shyre, yet not to forbere to provide heryn, withall expedicon, and as sone as you can possyble to certyfye us, or our cownsell, dystynctley and partycularly of our (? your) doynges with the names of the captaynes, and undercaptaynes: given under our signet, at our manor of Grenewyche, the xviith day of June, the fyveth yere of our Raigne.

To our Trusty and welbeloved the Sheriff and Justices of Peace of our Cownty of Salop.

Bradford	Andrew Corbett Arthure Maynwaryng Rychard Newport	Knights.	Bradford Brymster	c xxix
	William Yonge		Stoterton Brydgenorthe	xxxix[1]
Oswestry & Pymhill	Willm Charleton		Overes	xv
	Thom's Eyton		Manuslowe Wenlocke	xviij[1]
	Andrewe Corbet Thom's Powell Humfrey Onyslowe		Ludlow Condover	xx xxiij

[1] The bracketed Hundreds mean that each contributed the number placed after them.

Brymstrye	George Blunt Kn.	ar.	Fforde	xxvi
Stortorton	Thom's Farmer		Salop	xxxvi.
Brydgnorth	Will'm Gatagre		Oswestry	xxxv
Overes	Will'm Talbot		Pymhill	xxxiiij*
	Rychard Cornewalle		Purslowe	xxxvi
Mounslowe	Rychard Newport		Clonne	xx
Ludlowe	Charles Fox		Chyrbury	xiiij*
Wenlocke	Thom's Eyton			
Condov^er^	Thom's Screven			
Ffurde.	Humfrey Onyslowe.	In Ev'y Hundreth, xl Corsletts, wherof x to be armed by the shyre, xxx Billes armed w^th^ Jacks, & almo' Ryvetts stylle cotes, the rest Hagebutters and Bowes, furnyshed w^th^ Shote & Powder.		
Salop.	Ed. Leyghton.			
	Adam Otley.			
	Symond Kemsey			
Purslowe.	Charles Fox.			
Clonne.	Symond Kemsey.			
Churbury.	Thom's Scryven			
	Simond Kemsey			
	Ed. Leyghton			

Item: hyt ys agreed that the contrey shall prepare for ev'y soldyer for hys furneture xxx^s^, to be leveyd by the constables of ev'y towne, and by theme kept wi^th^out delyvery untyll they goo, and then the furneture to be placed by the captaynes & comyssioners.

The eighteen gentlemen of Salop named in this letter to carry out the Queen's commands comprise members of the most ancient and honourable families, some of whom have left their mark on the history of the country. The majority either had served previously to this time, or were destined to serve at a later date, the important and responsible duty of Sheriff.

It should be remarked that all were probably chosen with regard to the proximity of their residences to the Hundreds for which they were named, or from their possessing property or rights within such Hundreds, which will form a clue to their identification.

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* It will be observed that the total of the numbers given amounts to 502, but in the MS. there are indications that those marked with an asterisk have had a j added afterwards. I have therefore deducted one from each, which makes the number right.

Sir Andrew Corbett, Knight, has been already noticed, p. 226.

Sir Arthur Maynwaryng [Mainwaring or Manwaring], Knight, was of Ightfeld, Salop, son of Sir Richard Mainwaring, Knight, by Dorothy, daughter of Robert Corbet, of Moreton Corbet. He married Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Ranulph Mainwaring, of Pever, Cheshire. He was Sheriff of Shropshire this very year, although not so described in the Commission; he appears also in that office in 1577, and is named in a commission of that date. Ightfield remained in this family's possession till 1712, "when Arthur Mainwaring, the well-known associate of the wits of Queen Anne's reign, died without lawful issue."[1]

Sir Richard Newport, Knight, was Sheriff in 1552, previously to his being knighted. He was a son of Thomas Newport, Sheriff in 1550, and a member of the Council in the Marches of Wales, out of which body it appears to have been the policy of the Crown for many years to select the Sheriffs of Shropshire; and this circumstance accounts for that office, as yet regarded as an honour and distinction, being confined for so great a length of time to so very few families. Sir Richard Newport greatly augmented the estates of his family by marrying the only child of Chief Justice Bromley, who had obtained extensive property about Wroxeter, from the spoils of the Abbey of Shrewsbury, on the dissolution of the monasteries.[2] He died in 1570, and was buried in Wroxeter Church, where there is a fine altar tomb to his memory.[3]

William Yong, Esq., was of Caynton, near Newport, Salop, and was Sheriff in 1548. He was a great-grandson of Sir William Yonge, Knight, Sheriff in 1492.[4]

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[1] Blakeway's *Sheriffs*, p. 83.
[2] Blakeway's *Sheriffs*, p. 88.
[3] *Transactions* Shropshire Archæological Society, vol. iii., p. 269.
[4] *Visitation of Shropshire*, 1623.

The family was originally of Ludlow, and afterwards o Newport, and one of them obtained Caynton b marriage with the heiress of William de Caynton Sheriff in 1346.[1]

William Charleton, Esq. This person is difficult t identify. He appears in the list as if appointed for th Oswestry and Pimhill Hundred, but this is probabl owing to an error in copying from the original documen and those two Hundreds should have been writte opposite Andrew Corbet, Thomas Powell, and Humfre Onslow; if this supposition be right, then Willia Charleton would stand for the Bradford Hundred which, being an extensive one, would very properl have had six justices appointed to it; and within i we may seek for the family to which he belonged. I the Shropshire Visitation of 1623 there is a Willian Charlton of Apley Castle, son and heir of Francis Charlton by Cicilia, daughter of John Fitton of Gos worth, Co. Cheshire; he married Elizabeth, daughte and heiress of Robert Alen of Salop, and died in 1566 This, in all probability, was the William Charleto mentioned in our list.[2]

Thomas Eyton, Esq., was undoubtedly of Eyton-on-the-Wildmoors, and Sheriff during the latter part of the year 1567 only, in consequence of the death of Thomas Charlton, who served the first part of the year, and whose sister he had married. He was fourth in descent from Nicholas Eyton, Sheriff in 1440, and represented the Borough of Wenlock in Parliament.

Thomas Powell, Esq., was of All Stretton, son and heir of John Howell ap Sander, by Catherine, daughter of Robert Ireland of Shrewsbury; he married Margery, daughter of Thomas Mauncell.[3] His younger brother Richard, Alderman of Shrewsbury, and a wealthy merchant, bought Worthen from Edward, Lord Stafford, and was sheriff in 1594.

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[1] Blakeway's *Sheriffs*, p. 80.
[2] *Visitation of Salop*, 1623, p. 101. [3] *Ibid*, p. 406.

Humfrey Onslow, Esq., was of Onslow, Sheriff in 1566, and Bailiff of Shrewsbury, near which town his residence was situated, in 1544-9, 1555, 1560, and 1570. It is said he nearly re-edified St. Chad's Church in 1571, where his distinguished nephew, Speaker Onslow was buried.[1] It was of him Sir Henry Sidney, in his well-known letter to his son Philip, while at Shrewsbury School (1566), said, "remember me to old Maister Onslowe, and my cousin his sonne," by the former of whom is meant the present man.[2]

Sir George Blunt, Knight, of Kinlet, was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1564. "In his youth, according to the fashion of the day, he served with distinction in the French and Scottish campaigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., and was well received in the court of the former, his sister having married two noblemen of high rank, Gilbert, Lord Talboys, and Edward, Lord Clinton and Say; and being also mother of Henry, Duke of Richmond, the King's favourite son."[3] He was a member of the Council of the Marches of Wales,[4] and died in 1582.[5]

Thomas Farmer, armiger, was of Hay Park (or Hord's Park), Sheriff in 1559. He "was fourth son of Richard Fermor (*sic*), merchant of the staple of Calais, whose remarkable story—the cruel manner in which he was deprived of his estates and thrown into prison by Henry VIII., for an act of humanity to a Romish priest, and his tardy restitution by the means of Will Somers, jester to that capricious tyrant—may be seen in our peerages, under the Earls of Pomfret, his descendants. Thomas Fermor was seated at Somerton, in Oxfordshire, but resided occasionally in this county by virtue of his marriage with a great Shropshire heiress, Frances, only

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[1] Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*, i., p. 195.
[2] Blakeway's *Sheriffs*, p. 406.
[3] Blakeway's *Sheriffs*, p. 89.
[4] Owen and Blakeway's *History*, i., p. 350.
[5] *Visitation of Shropshire*, 1623, p. 55.

child of Thomas Hord, of Hord's Park,"[1] near Bridgnorth, by whom he became possessed of considerable estates in this county. This is the Mr. Fermor a Roman Catholic mentioned in the letter of Mr. Brown, the Puritan draper of Shrewsbury, to the Queen, complaining of the attempts being made by certain of his religion that tended "no lesse than to the removinge of your Majesty . . . and to the settinge up of a forene, unleful and ungodly governor: such hathe byne, is, and wilbe the fruts of the wicked generacion of Papists" (Owen and Blakeway i., p. 363). But all that is alledged against him is that he resorted with many others unto Sir Thomas Stanley's house [Tong Castle), who was also a Roman Catholic.

William Gatager, Esq, see p. 226.

William Talbot, Esq. We are unable to trace this person in the Visitation of 1623, unless it be the last of the three sons of Sherrington Talbot, by Maria, daughter of John Washbourne, of Wichenford, Worcestershire, which does not seem probable.

Richard Cornwall, Esq. is named in the Commission for the Hundred of Overes (now Overs), in which he resided, being Baron of Burford. He was, we presume, Sheriff of Shropshire in 1549, 1555, and 1562.[2] He was son of Sir Thomas Cornwall, Knight, Baron of Burford, Sheriff in 1506, by Ann, daughter of Sir Richard Corbet, Knight, of Moreton Corbet. He married Jane, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Henry Wogan, Knight, of Pendergast, by whom he had a son, Edmund Cornwall, Esq., Baron of Burford, Sheriff in 1580, called the Strong Baron, from his extraordinary stature and

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[1] Blakeway's *Sheriffs*, p. 88.

[2] Blakeway, in his *Sheriffs of Shropshire*, does not say that the Richard Cornwall, who was Sheriff in 1549, was also the Sheriff of that name in 1555 and 1562, as stated above, but it is hardly possible that between the earlier date and his son Edmond holding the office in 1580 there was another Richard in the field; nor do the genealogies make mention of a second person of that name in the interval.

muscular power.[1] The Cornwalls held their land by *barony*, but were not summoned to Parliament.

Charles Fox, Esq., is the same person as already noticed, p. 226.

Thomas Screven [*or Scriven*], *Esq.* A family of this name was seated at Frodesley, one of whom, a namesake of the above, and probably his father, was Sheriff in 1497. If so, he would be a son by Elianora, daughter of Sir Edward Croft, Knight, and son-in-law of John Leighton, Esq., of Wattlesborough, having married that gentleman's eldest daughter Elizabeth. Whether he was the Sheriff of 1527 or not we are unable to say.

Edward Leighton, Esq., of Wattlesborough, son of John Leighton of the same place, was knighted in 1591,[2] and was an eminent man in his day. He was *Custos Rotulorum* of Shropshire, a Knight of the Shire, a member of the Council of the Marches, and served the office of Sheriff in 1568, and possibly in 1588 also, although Blakeway does not recognise the Sheriff of this name on that date as the same individual. Sir Edward was related at no great distance (at least according to the notions of that genealogical age) to the famous Earl of Leicester, to whom he probably owed much of his success in life. We shall have to return again to him when we come to speak of enforcing levies for military service in the Town and Liberties of Shrewsbury. He died in 1593.[3]

Adam Oteley, Esq. This was the son and heir of William Oteley, of Pitchford, Sheriff in 1500. The present man married Maria, daughter of Richard Manwaring of Ightfeld, Salop, and died 16 Oct., 1578. Father and son lie in Pitchford Church.

Simon Kemsey, Esq., was probably of Pontesbury, son of Stephen Kemsey, by Elizabeth, daughter of John

[1] Owen and Blakeway's *History of Shrewsbury*, i, p. 365.
[2] Appendix to Metcalf's *Book of Knights*, p. 220.
[3] Blakeway's *Sheriffs*, p. 91.

Brocton of Henley. He married Katharine, daughter of Thomas Jenings of Walbourne (Walleybourne).[1]

It does not appear that any of the five hundred men ordered to be put in readiness in the above commission were despatched to the war; they were only placed in a state of readiness. On July 23rd, about a month later, a letter under the great seal, was addressed to the Sheriff and Justices of Peace of Shropshire, requiring three hundred men to be sent in ten days to Portsmouth. The condition of affairs cannot be better told than in the words of one of our modern historians.[2]

A terrible plague had broken out in Havre amongst the English troops. It was first noticed on the 7th of June; by the 27th, men were dying at the rate of sixty a day. "By the 29th of June, the deaths had been five hundred, and the corpses lay unburied or floated rotting in the harbour. The officers had chiefly escaped; the common men, worse fed and worse lodged, fell in swathes like grass under the scythe, and the physicians died at their side. The Prince of Condé, notwithstanding the last answer to de Foix, had written on the 26th of June a very noble letter to Elizabeth. 'To prevent war,' he said 'the King and Queen, the Princes of the blood, the Lords of the Council, the whole Parliament of Paris, would renew the obligation to restore Calais at the eight years' end'. It was an offer which the Queen of England could accept without stain upon her honour, and by agreeing to it she would prove that she had engaged in the quarrel with a chief eye to the glory of God and the maintenance of the truth. Elizabeth had fiercely refused, and when this terrible news came from Havre, she could not—would not—realise its meaning. She would send another army, she would call out the musters, and feed the garrison from them faster than the plague could kill. Cost what it would, Havre should

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[1] *Visitation of Shropshire*, 1623, p. 283.

[2] Summerised from Froude's *History of England*, Fall of Wolsey to Spanish Armada, vol. vii, p. 68.

be held. It was but a question of men, money and food; and the tarnished fame of England should be regained."

"And worse and worse came the news across the water. When June ended, out of his seven thousand men Warwick found but three thousand fit for duty, and the enemy were pressing him closer, and Montmorency had joined the Rhingrave."

"On the 11th of July, but fifteen hundred men were left. In ten days more, at the present death-rate, Warwick said he would have but three hundred alive. Ship after ship arrived at Havre with its doomed freight of living men, yet Warwick wrote that still his numbers waned, that new comers were not enough to repair the waste."

"A general attack had been arranged by the enemy for the morning of the 27th of July. Lord Warwick knew that he would be unable to resist, and with the remnant of his men was preparing the evening before to meet a soldier's death, when a boat stole in with letters, and he received Elizabeth's permission to surrender at the last extremity."

It will be seen from the dates given that at the time the letter below was despatched to Salop she had not made up her mind to yield, and that before the date mentioned when the men were to arrive at Portsmouth, Warwick and his emaciated garrison would have returned to England.

It sets forth the fact that Her Majesty had sent her Admiral of England to the seas with the navy, as well for the preservation of Newhaven as of the right of Calais, and it was necessary to increase the number of soldiers under his command. Three hundred are to be "armed, appointed, and weaponed," in such manner as was prescribed in Her Majesty's former letter, under the leading of such "a mete captain," as the Sheriff and Justices were to choose; and they and the captain were to choose such petty captain, and other officers, as the captain approved of. Also money for coats, or

cloaks for the men and conductors is to be gathered destrained. If the Sheriff, or any of the receiver Revenue, or collectors of subsidy, have any sums money in their hands, the Sheriff and Justices n command them to deliver as much as will pay for coats and cloaks, and the customary allowance travelling, viz:—Towards every cloak, 4d., and a penny for every mile, from the place of assembly, Portsmouth. The Justices of Peace are to testify the payment, which shall be a sufficient discharge i the exchequer; for which purpose she has given no and commandment to "our right trusty and welbelov our *Thesaurer*" (Treasurer) of England. If, for wan money, the Justices shall be constrained to pay same, upon letters sent to the Council of the Marc of Wales, order shall be immediately taken for payme

The whole of the soldiers are to be delivered toget at one time, and at such place as the armourer n then be, where the accutrements may be made to They are not to be later at Portsmouth than the 3rc August, when the Admiral, Sir Adryane Poinings, wo be present to take charge of them.

This was "given under our signet, at our Castle Ludow, the 23rd day of July, the vth year of reign."

No. VI. *Copy of a Letter from Queen Elizabeth requir 300 Soldiers for the War in Normandy.*

xxiii July 5th year of her reign.

Trustye and Welbeloved we grete you well; whereas have sent our Admyrall of england to the seas with our na as well for the preservacon of the towne of Newhaven normandy beinge in our possesson, as of our Righte of Calla and fynde yt very neccesary to have our army under his c duccon to be increased with more nomber We therfore v and comaund you that of the nomber of men Lately Appoyn by our Letters from us and our righte trustie and right v beloved the Lordes of our privye counsaill, you do put A Redynes with hall spede possible within that our county Salopp Thre hundreth Souldyers, armed, Appoynted, a

weaponed, in soche sorte as they were last prescrybed by our said Letters, under the conduct and Leadinge of soche a mete captayn as you shall chose and thinke convenyent for that porpose, And that you permitt and suffer the said captayne so by you appoynted to joyne with you in ellecting and good chosinge of that nomber, and to have soche petye capteyne and other officers under hym as he can best lyke withall. And because we wolde that all manner expedicon sholde be used in the spedy accomplyshment of the premisses, we further woll and requyre you, and nevertheles straitly charge and command you, that no longe delaye be used for money for the coates or clokes of the same Souldyers, and conducte of the whole nomber, but that the same be, by your common helpes and industryes, gathered and destrained; And if you, the Shiriff of that our countye, or any of our Receavors of Revenues, or any collectors of our subsedy beinge within our said countye shall have any somes of money in your or their handes, that you, the said Shiriffe and Justices of peace do geve strayght charge and comandement to them and every of them, as they, and every of them, woll for the contrary answer at ther uttermost perylls upon sighte of these our Letters, not to faile, but, out of hande of the same, to delyver so moche money as shall and oughte to serve, towarde the charge of the coates or clokes, and conduct of the same nomber, accordinge to the usuall allowanes hertofore accostomed, viz. towards every coate or cloke iiij^{d}, and every myle halfe a peny, from the place of their assembly to the towne of Portesmouth, which said conducte moneyys to be delyvered to the said capteyn, and thands of you our said Justices of peas, or some of you, testyfeinge the payment therof by your order shalbe to the said Shirefie or to Any other that shall pay yt a sufficient dyscharge into our eschequer as for that porpose we have geven notice and comandment to our right trusty and welbeloved our Thesaurer of England. And if for wante of money in our said officers handes you our said justices shalbe constrayned to defraie the same upon your Letters sent to our counsaill in our marches of Wales order shalbe taken imediatly for Repayment of so moche as proporcionable shall amount to our part, as before without delay, eyther at Portesmouth or at our cytye of London, all which soldyers our pleasure ys to be delyvered together at one tyme and at soche place wher the armure of ther furnyture presently doth Remayne; To thend that the same may more convenyently be made fytt for ther wearinge. Geving you further to understand that you take soche order for the spedy accomplyshment of the premisses as the nomber of Souldyers appoynted ffaile not

to be at the said towne of Portesmouth by the iij day of August nexte comynge, at the furthest, And before, if they possybly may, At what place our Adryane Poynyngs, Knighte, hath charge and order howe by means of certeyn vessells there Remaynynge for that purpose to dyrect the said nomber to the said Admyrall there to serve upon the seas under Hym as he shall directe them. Not fayling Herof as you tender our service And woll for the Contrary Answer At your uttermost perills. Given under our signet, at our castell of Ludlow[1] the xxiij day of July, the vth yere of our Reigne.

And her Highnes Counsaill in the Marches of Wales.

To our trusty and welbeloved the Shiriff and Juctices of peace of our County of Salop, and to every of them.

A considerable interval (fourteen years) exists between the date of the foregoing Commission and that of the next one found in the Shrewsbury Borough Records, We therefore give extracts from a code of instructions enacted by Queen Elizabeth, with the advice of her Privy Council, for carrying out military Commissions, dated 1572. This must have reached Shropshire, although no copy of it has been found. It will serve to shew the gradual changes introduced, with a view of increasing the efficiency of the forces.

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[1] The concluding words of this letter may at first sight lead to the supposition that the Queen was "at her Castle of Ludlow" at this date, but the explanation is that the Council of the Marches possessed the privilege of annexing the broad seal, as will be seen from a statement in Clive's *History of Ludlow* :—"There was likewise the seal of the Marches, as appears from the close of a charter for the manumission of a villain in Orleton, in Herefordshire, in Edward IV's time: . . . . which seal was laid aside by statute 4th Henry VII., whereby it was enacted that all grants and writings of lands or things, pertaining to the earldom of March, should be under the broad seal; for this had been a privilege annexed to the estate and possessions of the Mortimers, Earls of March, from whom Edward IV. was descended, and then abrogated." There are several communications from the Council of the Marches to the Bailiffs of Shrewsbury headed "from the King," probably Edward VI., which conclude with the same formula.

"Instructions for the execution of the commission directed to all the Justices of the Peace in the countie of . . . for generall musters, and trayning, of all manner of persons, hable for the warrs, to serve as well on horseback as on foote.

The principal intent of the queens majesti is to have perfect knowledge of the number, qualities, habilities and sufficiencie of all her subjects, from the age of 16 years and upwards that may be found hable to beare armour, or to use weapon on horseback or on foot; and out of that total and universall nomber being viewed, mustered and registered, to have a convenient nomber of the most hable, to be chosen and collected, to be by the reasonable chardge of the inhabitants in everie shire tryed, armed and weaponed, and so consequentlie taughte and trayned, for to use, handle and exercise their horses, armere, shott and other weapons, both on horsebacke, and on foote, for the service and defense of her majestie, her crown and realm, against all attempts both inward and outward."

"Precepts issued by the Commyssion; the constables of every hundred or other like officers, to name every householder and his sons, servants, apprentices, journeymen, or any other sojourners or indwellers remaining in the houses; and that the said houskeepers are to bring all such persons with the armour and weapons at such time as called for; and it shall be noted what kind of service for the war every such person shall be mete, wherein is meant not to omytte to note what number of them maie serve for laborers or pioneers, and who are also carpenters, smythes, or such like artificers, so as there may be some use had of their habilities for service of their countrie, as cause shall require, though theie shall not have armour."

Prelates, lords of Parliament, and privy councillors not to be exempt, but must "sende hable servants and household men."

"And for the more encrease of hable men to be furnished with armour and weapons, the commission shall cause the meaner sorte of freeholders, franklyns, fermors, or merchants, being not of sufficient valewe of freeholde or of goods to have one whole furniture of armour or weapons, to be treated withall by good persuasion, and for the love of their countrie to be induced to joyne together by two or three or more, in the provision of a furniture, either of a pikeman, archer, or harquebusier, to serve as occasion shall require. And furdermore they shall persuade all manner of riche ffarmours and freeholders to keep in their house persons mete for archerie and shott, &c."

The commissioners are to selecte "Captaynes and petty-Captaines.

"Item, there shall be regarde had howe to divide and distribute the use of the weapons, in the sorting of the bands, that there maie be in every hundred footmen, at the least fortye harquebusiers, and twenty archers, if so it may be conveniently procured, and to that end, the said commissioners shall use all good perswasions, and shall give some good example in the countrie, exercise in games and matches, to encrease those two weapons foreseyenge, that the archers maie be men of strengthe, and so the more hable to shoote in the longe bowes, and because it is not lawful for any person, but such as by the statute are thereto licensed, to shoot in any hand-gonne, or arquebuss, her majestie is pleased, that all such as shalbe appoynted by the commissioners to be harquebusiers, to use their saide weapons without daunger to the lawes, so as theie do nott use the same otherwise than others may do that are by the statute licensed, &c."

"For the preservation of the armour and weapons, the commissioners are empowered to appoynte some good order, how the armour and weapons lymitted to serve, shall be kept to contynue serviceable, and shall appoynte speciall men in every hundred or wapentake, to be named surveyors of the armour and weapons that shall belong in commune to the parishes and townеshipps, both for the safe kepinge of the same in the custodie of honest persons, and for the kepinge thereof alwaies furnished clean and readie for service, and it may also be appoynted, that the same surveior in every hundred may from tyme to tyme in good reasonable sorte repayer to the houses of all other persons chargable to have armour and weapons, to see that the same be dulie and clean kept, so as at the tyme of the musters, theie may be perfectlie redie and without defect, &c."[1]

Our next commission is not a copy, but an original on parchment, bearing the great seal of England, written in Latin, dated from "Gorambury, 31st day of May, in the 19th year of our reign," with "A Generall direction" appended to it in English. It is addressed to Sir Henry Sidney, Knight, Lord President of the Council within the principality and Marches of Wales, and "to her beloved and faithful Bailiffs of her town of Salop for the time being, Andrew Corbett, Knight, Arthur Mainwaring, Knight, Edward Leighton, Esquire, George Lee and Richard Prince, aldermen of the same town." It

[1] The original is in the Harleian Library in the British Museum, No. 6,844. We quote the above extracts from Meyrick's *Ancient Armour*, iii, p. 36, 37.

makes no allusion to any special reason arising out of the circumstances of the times why it is issued, but explains at great length and in verbose style the duties to be performed ; nor are we aware of any reason beyond the necessity of having the military forces in a condition of readiness in case of need. The state of Europe presented many causes of anxiety, and complications might have arisen at any moment which would have required the cumbersome machinery of the military engine to be set in motion, so that forethought and preparation were necessary.

It must have been not a little flattering to the burgesses of Shrewsbury to have their "Bailiffs for the time being" associated with the Lord President in this important military commission ; nor is it difficult to detect the policy of such a compliment. The affluence of her merchants and tradesmen, the largeness of her population, and the fact that she was the Capital of an important midland county, made Shrewsbury worthy of conciliation. But even these considerations might have been overlooked had not the Lord President been on the most friendly terms with the leading inhabitants. During the nine years, or thereabout, that he was lord deputy of Ireland he was very frequently in the town, and ever met with a hearty welcome. The etiquette of the period was that we see surviving to this day in the city of London, and consisted of the Burgesses through the Bailiffs offering a lavish hospitality to all persons of distinction who visited the town ; hence the corporation accounts abound in charges for "cowemfetts," tarts, apples, sometimes an ox, and various wines such as "sak," "gasken," "Iepokras," &c., bestowed upon their visitors. In these entertainments Sir Henry Sidney largely shared, as well as his lady and his son Philip ; and doubtless made handsome returns in one form or other by using his vast influence for the benefit of the burgesses. In 1562 is the following entry :— "Paid for wine, an ox, feeding of horses, and other necessaries, given to Sir Henry Sidney. Knight, lord

President in the Marches of Wales, while he was here in the town in the month of August, on account of his favour to the town, £12 10s. 8d."[1] Ceremonial honours were also awarded him on his arrival and departure. In 1573, it is recorded in the old MS. Chronicle, preserved in the library of Shrewsbury School, that "This yeare, at the comminge in of Sir Harry Sydney, lord presydent of Wales, from London, there was shott of (off) in a ryaltie (a royal salute), 18 chamber peces at a voyde place under the Wyld Copp, adjoyning unto Master Sherar's house; and also a lytell from the same, at the foot of the Wyld Copp, was an excellent oracion made unto him by one of the scollars of the Free Scoole."

No. VII. *Royal Commission for Musters, addressed to Sir Henry Sidney, L.P., the Bailiffs of Shrewsbury for the time being, Sir Andrew Corbett, Sir Arthur Manwaringe, Edward Leighton, George Lee (Leigh), and Richard Prince, 1577.*[2]

Elizabeth, by the grace of God, Queen of England, France & Ireland, defender of the faith, &c., TO HER WELL-BELOVED & faithful Henry Sidney, knight, Lord President of her council within the principality and Marches of Wales, and to her beloved and faithful Bailiffs of her town of Salop for the time being, Andrew Corbett, Knight, Arthur Manwaringe, Knight, Edward Leighton, esq^{r}, George Lee, and Richard Prince, aldermen of the same town, greeting. KNOW YE that we, confiding very much in your approved fidelity and prudent circumspection, have assigned and constituted you our Commissioners and deputies, giving and granting to you, seven, six, five, four, three, or two of you, by tenor of these presents, full and absolute power and authority to array, inspect, and prove, and cause to be armed and protected, all and singular, men at arms, and men capable of bearing arms, as well horsemen as foot soldiers, and bowmen, and musketeers, above the age of 16 years and below the age of 60, in the said town of Salop, as well within the liberties as without; also to assign horses, arms, and other warlike instruments agreeable to the state and person of each, according to the form and effect of the statutes and ordinances beforetimes

[1] Owen and Blakeway, i., p. 334.
[2] Translated by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher.

thence levied and provided; And to teach, inspect, and exercise all those Tiros and men unwarlike and ignorant of military things, to the use of the aforesaid horses, arms, and warlike apparatus, according to military art; And diligently to do, carry, and expedite, and cause to be done, all and singular other things, which you shall deem to be especially proper and opportune to the levying, showing, and inspection, and also to the training and instruction, and exercise of our subjects in military affairs, for our better service and defence of this our kingdom, So that the same men at arms, and men capable of bearing arms, horsemen, foot soldiers, and musketeers, and others, the aforesaid men, for the defence so arrayed, inspected, and protected, may be ready and prepared to serve us as often as, and when it shall be necessary. WE HAVE ASSIGNED, moreover, any three or two of you, to all and singular of you, not being lords or peers of our kingdom, or Counsellors in our privy Council, mutually and in turns, yourselves to inspect, prove, and array, and to order and see, in arms and horses suitable to warlike apparatus, so that all and singular of you may be in form aforesaid as is aforesaid ready, inspected, arrayed, and prepared, and you may be continuously prepared to serve us in like manner as is aforesaid. AND THEREFORE we command you that you shall diligently exert yourselves about the premises, and execute all and singular these things, all days and places, from time to time, at your discretions, in form aforesaid. We give, therefore,[1] to all and singular our officers, ministers, and subjects whomsoever, as well within the liberties as without, by tenor of these presents, firmly in the commands, that they be in all things diligent in exerting themselves, helping and obeying you and each of you in the execution of the premises. And that you will have made in the premises together with the names and surnames and the number as well of horsemen, foot-soldiers, bowmen, and musketeers, and of all arms and other warlike instruments fit for war, by you in the form aforesaid, inspected and armed, as of the parishes and wards in which they dwell, and of the different armours and warlike instruments, with which each of them is armed and furnished [and that] you duly certifie us and our council attending about our person, as quickly as you are able, after the date of these presents in writing under your seals, or [the seals] of three or two of you, and your hands subscribed to the same. LASTLY, we give firmly in commands that for the better expedition and execution of these presents in all things, and in each thing done

[1] *p'tia* in original, qu. for propterea.

according to the tenor of the Articles and Instructions to these presents annexed, as of other Articles and Instructions whatsoever, which by our privy council when it was necessary, or by six of them in writing, signed by their hands at anytime hereafter to be directed. IN WITNESS whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent Witness me myself at Gorambury, the xxxj day of May, in the 19th year of our reign. By the Queen herself &c. [Great Seal affixed.] Powle.

No. VIII. A GENERALL direction towchinge the musters appointed by her ma^ts^ privye Counsaile for the cities and Townes corporate pretendinge liberties howe they shall procede in thexecution of her highnes comission.

WHEREAS THE QUENES ma^tie^ dothe presentlie send comissons for generall musters to be taken and had within the countie of Salopp directed to sundry gent. chosen for that purpose and for preparation of horses and Armor and other necessaries mete for the service and defence of the Realm accordinge to the laudable ordinaunces and Statutes of the same in such cases provided; And for the trayninge and exercise of sundrye persons apte and mete for service with further auethoritie and direction to provide in all things both accordinge to the instructions at large now sent unto them in the xv yere of her ma^tie^ reign: As also accordinge to such further instructions, as shall be at any time after sent unto them signed with the handes of any six of her ma^tie^ privy Counsaill as shuld be thought mete. We have thought yt good therefore for your better instruction not onelie to give you knowledge hereof But also in her ma^te^ name to requier you to use conference with her ma^te^ said comissioners for the musters appointed for the said countie to thend ye may be the better instructed howe and in what good order ye shall from tyme to tyme procede. And wee do also require in her ma^te^ name every of the said Comissioners of the said countie to confer with you and to instruct and directe you in what best sorte ye shall provide in the said musters accordinge to the contente of the instructions which the comissioners have and shall have from tyme to tyme in that behalf. And thereupon to deliver to you in writing signed with their handes as before is said such specoall articles to be extracted out of the generall instructions as shall seme mete and in all other thinges to give you from tyme to tyme advice and aid for the furtherance of this good and necessarie service without delaie. AND wee will that you diligentlie and faithfullie observe and to your uttermost to

perform the said instructions for advancement of the service thereby intended in like sorte as yf the same had byn directed unto you by particular writinge from us.

The only persons calling for notice in this Commission are the two Bailiffs "for the time being," and the two Aldermen of Shrewsbury. The two Bailiffs this year were John Dawes and Richard Owen, of whom very worthy deeds are recorded in the Old Chronicle :—

This yere the foresaid Baylyffs master Dawes and Mr. Owen repayryd and bewtyfieed soondrie places of this towne of Salop as the front of the Walshe gate and uppon the same bridge made serte' shopps w^th^ a prety ten'nt in place of the cadge—w^ch^ cadge beinge old and fallen to decaye they causyd to be remoovyd and newe buylt and placyd under the frount of the saide Walshe gate over creeples lode.

Also they conveyd the coondit heades at the upper ennde of Mardoll and at the aple mareket in the Heye streete w^ch^ before were open and nowe in bewtyfull man' to behold also forty-fyeed the corn' of Rowsell towne wall w^ch^ before lay open in ruyinows man' and verey dangerous for passingers especially for childre' and nowe made plesaunt for all people w^th^ soondry other good deads as in carefull foreseinge the repapringe of the foondac'ons of the brydgs as also repayringe and bewtyfie'ng the sayde towne as are not unknowe' to the inhabitaunts to the good ensample of thosse w^ch^ shall after followe.[1]

John Dawes is called in the same record "senior," but whether he is the same man who served the office of Bailiff twenty years before (1566-7) we cannot say : nor do we know whether he was the one who served in 1584-5.

Richard Owen is in the same document described as Draper, and was Bailiff also in 1585-6.

George Lee, Alderman, was the second son of John Leigh, of Ellesmere, co. Salop, Yeoman, whose father originally came from High Leigh, co. Cheshire. George Leigh, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Sturry, of Rossall, in the parish of St. Chad (his elder brother married another daughter of Mr. Sturry) ; he was a

[1] *Transactions* Shropshire Archæological *Society*, iii., p. 279.

Merchant of the Staple of Calais, was admitted a Burgess of Shrewsbury in 1551, and was elected to the office of Bailiff three times, viz., 1564, 1568, and 1574. On the occasion of the Herald's Visitation in 1569, George Leigh entered his pedigree as resident of Shrewsbury, his arms being Argent, a lion rampant gules.[1]

Richard Prince, Alderman of Shrewsbury, was son of John Prince, master of St. Giles' Hospital, by Alice, daughter of John Bradley of Wenlock, He was of the Abbey Forgate, Shrewsbury, admitted a burgess in the same year as George Leigh, 1551, and is styled in the Burgess Roll *literatus*, the usual designation of persons of a literary education, who had not yet graduated. He paid £2 6s. 8d. for his fine. He was admitted to the Inner Temple May 4th, 1554, his sureties for good conduct being William Jeynens of Walborne (Walleybourne) near Longden, and William Leighton of Plash, who afterwards rose to be Chief Justice of North Wales. Richard Prince was twice married; first to Margaret, daughter of Gregory Manchester, of Manchester; and second to Dorothy, daughter of the second of his sureties, William Leighton of Plash, by whom he had a large family. He rose to a high position in his profession, and was employed by the Burgesses of Shrewsbury to protect the nave of the Abbey Church, being the ancient parish Church of the Abbey Foregate, from the gripe and greed of the first lay possessors of the monastery. An old deed in the parish Church bears witness to the gratitude of the wardens (1551) for the services he rendered to them in this business, in which a grant is made to him of two chambers over the north door for 60 years, at the yearly rent of 8d., thus expressed:—"in consideration of the good service, labour, and travayll of the said R. P. heretofore had and done to the said parocheners in tyme of necessyte concernyng the parish Church aforesaid."

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[1] Owen and Blakeway, i, p. 380.

In these chambers it is believed he afterwards carried on his studies. When Elizabeth granted the Manor of the Foregate, which the crown lawyers discovered was not disposed of, July 1st in the 20th year of her reign, to Robert Newdigate Esq., of Hawnes, co. Bedford, and Arthur Fountayne of Salle, co. Norfolk, gent., these grantees the day following conveyed it to Richard Prynce, Thomas Hatton, and Thomas Rock, gentlemen, and the heirs of their survivor. Mr. Hatton proved to be this survivor, and the manor continued in his family till 1654, when his grandson conveyed it for the sum, as is said, of £12, to Sir Richard Prynce, Knight, son of the original grantee. Richard Prince was one of those who contributed £25 to the defence of the kingdom in 1588, when the Spanish Armada threatened our shores. He was the builder of the fine old mansion called the White Hall, near the Abbey Church.[1]

We give the following return (No. ix.) of foot soldiers for the County of Salop, exclusive of Shrewsbury and its liberties, in the form of the original, as nearly as ordinary type will allow ; it affords a good illustration of the proportion of men from each Hundred, their different kinds of dress and equipment, and the proportion of defaulters in the same. The captains of companies are not given in the column allotted to them, otherwise we should have become acquainted with many more Salopians of the time. The old Chronicler says, referring to this levy, "This yeare were men prest to go into Ireland owt of this towne of Shroesbery and Shropshyre." An order was issued by the Bailiffs that a general Presentment should be made on the 30th of May in this same year of all able-bodied men above the age of sixteen, with their arms and furniture, within the Town and Liberties of Shrewsbury, which will appear in the next section.

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[1] See *Some Account of Shrewsbury*, p. 518 ; and Owen and Blakeway, vol. ii., p. 139.

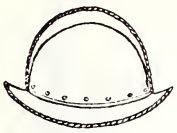
No. IX. A particuler Certificat for the Countie of Salop.

1580 22 Eliz. R.

Souldiours on foote.

Furnished.

Hundreds	Able-men.	Complet					Not complet								
		Corsletts furnished with Pickes sword and dagger.	Harqbuses wth murions swoords and dagger.	Bowes with shefes of Arrowes swords and daggers.	Bills with Jacke sword and dagger	Bills with almayne Rivetts sword and dagger.	Corslette without Picke	Pike without Corslette	Harqbuses without murions.	Murions without Harqbuses.	Bowes without shefes of Arrowes.	Shefes of Arrowes without bowes.	Captaines of everie hundryd.	Pioners.	Cariages.
Bradford	480	44	70	70	44	22	22	44	4		8	4		88	
Monuslow:	480	40	46	46	40	20	20	40	3		6	3		80	
Stoterton	250	22	28	28	22	11	11	22	2		4	2		44	
Purslowe	240	18	24	24	18	9	9	18	2		4	2		36	
Pimhill	140	10	24	24	10	5	5	10	2		4	2		20	
Oewestrie	280	12	24	24	12	6	6	12	1		2	1		24	
Brimstrie	190	14	19	19	14	7	7	14	1		2	1		28	
Condouer	110	10	17	17	10	5	5	10	1		2	1		20	
Fourde	100	10	16	16	10	5	5	10	1		2	1		20	
Clune	80	8	13	13	8	4	4	8	1		2	1		16	
Chirburie	80	6	9	9	6	3	3	6	1		2	1		12	
Obers	70	6	10	10	6	3	3	6	1		2	1		12	
	2500	200	300	300	200	100	100	200	20		40	20		400	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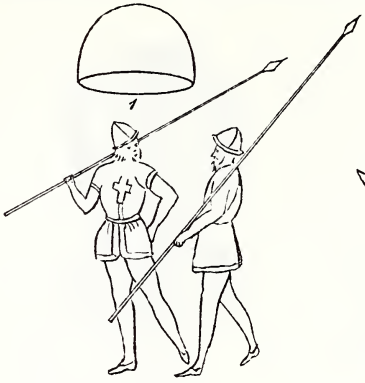
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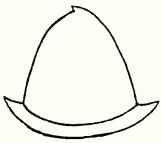
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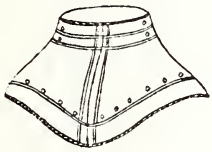
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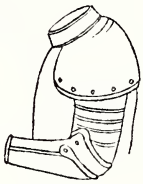
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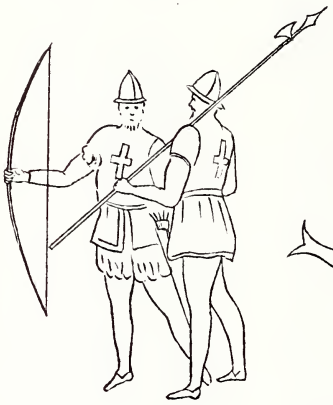
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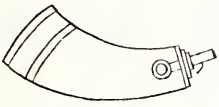
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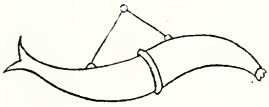
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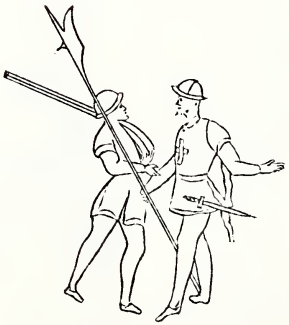
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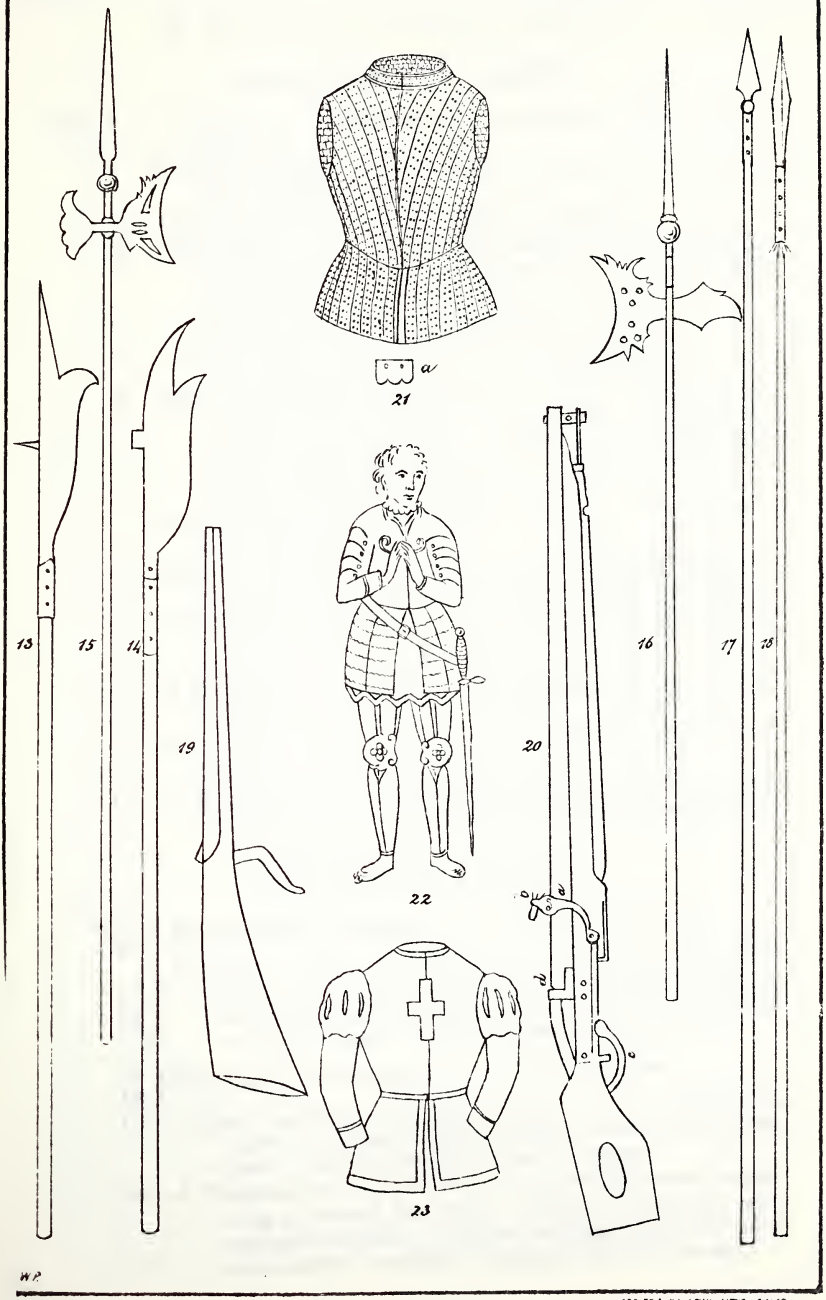
W.P.

AGNITT & NAUNTON, LITHO, SALOP

ARMS AND ARMOUR.



ADAM & CHARLTON LITHO. EDIN.

ARMS AND ARMOUR.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE I.

Fig. 1. A skull, made of steel, worn by Archers in 1554. From Meyrick.

2. A Combed Morion, made of steel, 16th century. Adapted from Meyrick.

3. A Peaked Morion, made of steel, 16th century.

4. Two Pikemen, with Jacks and Peaked Morions. From a contemporary painting, representing the departure of King Henry VIII. from Calais in July, 1544. (Engraved by the Society of Antiquaries, 1788).

5. A steel Gorget, adapted from a contemporary portrait of Sir Philip Sidney, painted by Sir Antony More.

6. Steel Armour for protecting the arms, called in the Presentments of Arms Splents, with Pauldron attached for protecting the shoulder. Taken from a recumbent figure of Sir Thomas Cornwall, in Burford Church, Salop, who died A.D. 1508.

7. An old Powder-horn of the 17th century. From Hewett's Ancient Armour.

8. Another in the Shrewsbury Museum, shaped like a fish, presented by Sir V. R. Corbet, Bart., Moreton Corbet.

9. An Archer and Halberdier, clothed with Jacks and Pointed Morions, from the contemporary painting mentioned above, No. 4.

10. A Hagbutter and a Billman, with Pointed Morions. From same source as last.

11. A Halberdier, having on his head a skull with narrow brim. From same source as last.

12. A Billman and Hagbutter, from the same source as last. This uniform varied but little through Elizabeth's reign.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE II.

Fig. 13, 14. Forms of Bills common throughout the 16th century.

15, 16. Halbards. Two of the many slightly differing forms used throughout the 16th century. These are sketched from two in the Ludlow Museum, which had been preserved for many years in the Police Office of that town.

17, 18. Two examples of Pikes used in the 16th century.

19. Hagbut, an early form in which the leaver applying the match is without a spring, having to be moved by the hand. From Meyrick's Ancient Armour.

20. A Match-lock of the form used in Queen Elizabeth's reign. *a* is a crooked iron leaver which, in the upper part, was split into two divisions, between which a burning slow match *b* was placed, and held fast by a screw.

c, the trigger, which when pressed, released a spring, and caused the leaver to fall, which carried the match to the priming in the pan *d*.

21. A Brigandine Jacket, which was lined throughout with overlapping steel plates, the rivets appearing on the outside, giving it an ornamental character.
a, one of the steel plates with its rivet holes.

22. A gentleman in Plate Armour. From the tomb of Sir Robert Needham, Knight, Adderley Church, died in A.D. 1566.

23. A padded coat or Jack of the 16th century.

II. *Arming and Training the Soldiers.*

It is necessary in order to form a correct notion of the military forces of Queen Elizabeth's reign that we should give some attention to their clothing and armour, and the method of their training, as far as we can ascertain the character of these from contemporary sources of information. We shall confine our remarks chiefly to the infantry which formed then, as now, the great bulk of the army.

By the important Statute of Winchester it was enacted "that every man have harness in his house to keep the peace after the antient assise—that is to say, every man between fifteen years of age and sixty years shall be assessed and sworn to armour according to the quantity of his lands and goods—that is, to wit, for fifteen pounds lands and forty marks goods, a hauberke, a helmet of iron, a sword, a dagger, and a horse. For ten pounds lands and twenty marks goods, a hauberke, a helmet, a sword, and a dagger. For five pounds lands, a doublet, a helmet of iron, a sword, and a dagger. For forty shillings lands, a sword, a bow and arrows, and a dagger. And all others that may shall have bows and arrows. Review of armour shall be made every year two times, by two constables for every hundred and franchise thereunto appointed; and the constables shall present, to justices assigned for that purpose, such defaults as they do find."[1] In the Commission of 1572

[1] 12 Richard II. cap. 6; 11 Henry IV. cap. 4; vide Froude i., p. 63.

already quoted, the humbler ranks were not to escape their contributions: "The meaner sorte of freeholders, franklyns, fermors, or merchants, being not of sufficient valeue of freehold or of goods, to have one whole furniture of arms or weapons, to be treated with all by good persuaison, and for the love of their countrie to be induced to join together by two or three or more, in provision of a furniture, either of a pikeman, archer, or harquebuser, to serve as occasion shall require."

The custody of the arms so provided, during the time the men were disembodied, was committed either to the men who provided them, or into the hands of "honest persons," chosen for the purpose. In a letter dated from Middle, near Shrewsbury, without a signature, in 1588, the writer says that after a view of the soldiers which he is directing to be taken, has been made, those to whom the letter is addressed are to "committ the custody of all such Armour and furniture as do apperteyne to the trayned nomber, unto suche owners as do stand chardged with the same. Th'others for the north and Irish services, for that the chardge therof apperteyneth in generall to the inhabitants of your severall divisions, to the Church of every parish, or unto suche substanciall men of creditt, of the same, as to your wysdoms shall seem convenient, by them to be kept in such readynes that the same may be ready upon an howers warning for her highines said service."

When the inspection was ordered, or any levy was made in some special emergency, the constable or constables of the Hundred brought their Presentments of men, arms, and furniture, and delivered them at the appointed head-quarters; and these formed the basis for ordering any additional arms and furniture that might be necessary to complete the outfit. We possess such returns in the Shrewsbury Records for the years 1573, 79, 88, 90, and 96. Some of these are rolls of many small papers, being the actual rough returns made by the constables of the several Guilds, Wards of the Town, and townships within the Liberties. It

appears to have been the practice to re-write these in book form, and in a clear hand, in which the spelling of names is improved upon, and the arrangement more orderly. We have selected for printing that for 1580 as being one of the most complete.

The senior Bailiff now in office, Robert Ireland, was the eldest son of Thomas Ireland (who purchased the Manor of Albrighton at the dissolution of the monasteries) by Jane, daughter of William Oteley (or Ottley) of Pitchford, co. Salop. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Scriven, and was Bailiff three times, viz., 1566, this present year, and in 1592. He contributed £25 to the national loan for the defence of the country against the Spanish Armada in 1588. He was a member of the Company of Mercers.

His fellow Bailiff, John Perche, gent., was son of John Perche of Calais, Merchant of the Staple. He married Ellenor, daughter of Thomas Sherar, esquire, of Shrewsbury, and was a member of the Drapers' Company. His pedigree was entered by the herald in 1584, his arms being G. on a chevron O. between 3 fleurs de lys A. as many chess rooks S. He must have been held in high esteem by his fellow townsmen, having been elected to the office of Bailiff four times, viz., this present year, and in 1588-98 and 1602; he was also employed by them first of all to accompany Mr. Powell to Chester to see Mr. Justice Bromley relative to retaining the popular Dr. Edward Bulkeley as curate of St. Mary's Church, and public preacher of the town, who had been appointed a prebendary of Chester Cathedral; and secondly, to travel to London in 1584 with Mr. W. Weale with a view of obtaining a new charter for the town from Queen Elizabeth. It was on this last journey he found the roads so foul, and the weather so bad that the gelding ridden by his servant died on the morrow of his return to Shrewsbury. Owen and Blakeway i., p. 378.

The other Commissioners are Edward Leighton, of whom we have already spoken, Richard Mitton, Robert Ireland the elder, and Richard Purcell.

Richard Mitton, Esq., was the son of William Mitton, of Vaughan's Place, afterwards of Coton Hill, by Cecilia, daughter of Henry Delves, of Doddington, Co. Chester. He was six times Bailiff of Shrewsbury, died at the advanced age of 99 years, and was buried at St. Chad's Church 25th November, 1591 (Owen and Blakeway ii., p. 233). At the time of this general muster he was 88 years of age.

Robert Ireland, gent., the elder, Alderman of Shrewsbury, was the son of David Ireland. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Pontesbury of Albrightlee; was a member of the Mercers' Company; Bailiff in 1554; died October 6, 1599; and was buried at St. Chad's Church, Shrewsbury.

Richard Purcell, gent., Alderman of Shrewsbury, Draper, belonged to the family of that name seated at Onslow. He was Bailiff in 1565, and is honourably mentioned in the Old Chronicle under the year 1586, in these words:—"This yeare, and the 24th day of November, departed this present lyffe, master Richard Purcell of Salop, Alderman, beinge a worthie gentill' of a lovinge and gentill nature, being a liberall releev^{r} of the poore, and at all tymes the poore man's frinde." (*Transactions* Shropshire Archæological Society, iii., p. 308).

No. X.

Tempore Rob'ti Irland ar' Joh'is perche, gen' } Ballibo' bille Sallop.

The Booke of gen'alle musters for the said towne & lib'ties.

The vewe of the gen'all musters for this Towne of Salop and the Lib'ties therof taken the xth daye of June Anno Regni Regine

Elizabeth &c. xxij, before Rob'te Irland, esquier, & John Perche, gent.' baillifs of the said Towne; Edward Leighton, Richard Mitton, esquiers; Rob'te Irland thelder & Richard Purcell gent.' aldermen, Comisson's by vertue of her ma^ties l'rs of comisson to them & others in that behalf directed.

Drapers.

John Perche[1], gent. in armor Corslett w^th Bill, Bow, & shefe of arrows, sword and dagger.

Richard Mitton[2], esquier, in armor.

Richard Purcell[3], gent. Armor Corslett & Bill & shefe of arrows sowrd and dagger.

Willim Lowe[4], gent. Warden, in armor one blacke bill one stille coate, two salletts & tow sculles.

John Beds, his s'vant.

Richard Owen,[5] thonger (the younger) Warden, in armour one bill, sword & dager.

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[1] See above. [2] See above. [3] See above.

[4] Bailiff in 1572. A patent was granted to him by Robt. Cook Clarenc' in 1586. Gules, a wolf passant argent.

[5] Within the twenty-six years, from 1559 to 1585 inclusive, the office of Bailiff of Shrewsbury was filled seven times by persons named Richard Owen, and in several instances the name is recorded in Owen and Blakeway's History without a word of explanation as to which of the four branches of the Owens, whose pedigrees are to be found in the Visitation of 1623, they belong. The Old Chronicle affords some help in identifying them by adding their occupation. We give the list in the order of date in the words of Owen and Blakeway and add the occupation from the Chronicle.

"1559, Richard Owen, Jun.,[1] Arms:—S-3 Nags' heads erased A." "Barbur Bayliff."

"1562, Richard Owen, Junr., Arms:—V. a chevron between 3 wolves' heads A. a crescent for difference, thereon a label of three points." "Mercer."

"1564, Richard Owen, Senr., Arms as in 1559." - - "Sherman."

"1568, Richard Owen, Senr." - - - - - - "Sherman."

"1573, Richard Owen, Senr." - - - - - - "Sherman."

"1576, Richard Owen, - - - - - - - - "Draper."

"1585, Richard Owen, as in 1576," - - - - - - "Draper."

We learn from this that the Bailiff of 1576 and 1585 was the same man, and that he belonged to the Drapers' Company; but we are not out of our difficulty, for we find in this company three of this name, thus described:—

Richard Owen the younger, Warden of the company.
Richard Owen, the elder, gent.
Richard Owen, Junr.

In the Presentment of Arms of seven years later, (1586) these three appear to be still living and are described in the roll of the Drapers as follows:—

Richard Owen, senr. gent.
Richard Owen, gent, of the Stalls. [Mardol Head.]
Richard Owen of Kiln Lane [Princess Street]

To which of these we ought to refer the present man it is difficult to say.

George Ph'es,[1] his s'vant.

Willim Hallwell, Warden, in armor a bill, a bowe & a sheffe of arrowes; a scull, a swoord & a dager.

John Harries.

John Capp, Warden, in armor a bill, a poolle axe, a swoord & a dager.

Richard Pull, his s'vant.

Thomas Sherer, gent., in armor a murreon, a scull, a plate coate, a harqubus & two blacke bills.

Richard Cham.
Thomas Pton — his servants.
Meredith Lewis

Richard Owen, thelder, gent., in armor a stiched coate, a sallett & a bill

Richard Masone
Thomas Nicolas — his servants.

Roger Birington, gent., in armor one paire of brigendines, two paire of splentes, two salletts, two pollaxes, a sword & a dager

Richard Tydder, his servant.

Willi'm Tenche, gent., in armor a stille coate, a paire of splents, a scull, a bill, sword & a dager.

Edward Poyner, his servant.

Richard Powell, gent., in armor one Almon Rivett wth splents, vj bills.

Thomas Corne, his servant.

Thomas Burnell, gent., in armor one bill, halfe a shurte of male, and a sallett.

Edward Hare
Henry Dune — his s'vants.
John Nicolls

George Proud, gent., in armor one oylett coate, a scull, a speare & a bill.

Arthur Harries, his s'vant.

David Lloyd, gent., in armor a stille cappe, a halberte & sword and dager.

John Dawes

Thomas Wollaston
Morgan Jones — his s'vants.
Roland Langley

Thomas Chorlton, gent., in armor a stiched coate, a sallett, a paire of splents & a bill.

Roland Jencks
Will'm Jencks — his s'vants.

Will'm Weale, gent., in armor a bill, a scull, sword & dager.

John Davies, his s'vant.

Roger Harries, gent., in armor a bill, a sallett, & a paire of splents.

Hughe Beacoll, in armor a bill, a scull, a stiched coate, swoord & dager.

Will'm Jones, in armor a black bill and a scull.

Thomas Robins,
George Harries, — his s'vants.

Edward Owen, in armor a sword dager, and a bill.

Thomas Talbot, his s'vant.

Michaell Chambers, gent., in armor a black bill, a sword & a dager.

Roger Marshall
John Hordley — his ser.
Arthur Jylles

Nicholas Proud, in armor a bill & a styched coate.

Steven Crosse
Robe'te Stevens — ser'

Richard Lewis, in armor a bowe, a sheffe of arrows, a bill, sword & dagger.

Cadd^{r} ap Griffith
Davvid Taylor — ser'.
George Leceter

Will'm Hearinge, in armor a bill, a sallett, a paire of splents & a jacke.

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[1] Phelips.

Ffrauncis Willes.
John Nevett.
John Lewis, drap' in armor two bills.
Richard Gardner, in armor a bill, a sheeffe of arrowes, a breast plate, & a paire of splents.
James Knowsley, John Gardner, John Dyer, Narman Store } ser'.
Thomas Studley, in armor a bill, a sword & a dager
Will'm Boyer, in armor a bill, a sword & a dager.
Will'm Harries, in armor a bowe, sheeffe of arrowes, a Kaliver.
Edward Mynton, in armor a pollaxe
Richard Dawes, gent. in armor a bowe a sheffe of arrowes & a hand gonne.
Edward Harries, in armor a bowe & arrowes.
Thomas Browne, a jacke, a brest plate sword & dager.
Richard Browne, his sonne.
Rob'te. Bromley one bill.
Jeffrey Jones, one Jacke, one bill, sword & dager.
Roger Bruton, his ser.'
Edmond Barkley, sword & dager
Richard Betton, Edward Goughe } his ser.
Richard Jones, sword & dager.
Thomas Bagley, sword & dager.
Homfrey Newton, his ser.
John Hunt, sword & dager.
John Tenche, sword & dager.
Ffraunces Tenche, his ser.'
Thomas Ashley, a bill.
John ap Richard.
John Newton, sword & dager.
Will'm Kinge, bowe & arrowes, sword & dager.
Richard Owen, Jun^r, bowe & arrowes, sword & dager.
John Betton.
Thomas Benion, two swords, two dagers.
John Smith.
Edward Hosyer.
Thomas Dune a pollaxe, a bill, & a sword.
Andrew Lewis, sword & dager.
Rob'te Jeffres.
John Browne, a bill.
Rob'te Pope.
John Baker, a sallett, a jacke, a scull, a paire of splents, a poll-axe, a bill, a shurte of male.
Hughe ap Homfrey.
Homfrey Beanes, a bill, a scull.
John Beanes, Roger Harries }
Will'm Luter, a bill.
John Ph'es, a jacke, a paire of splents & a bill.
Will'm Jencks, a bill.
Will'm Harries, Jun^r, sword & dager.
John Walker, sword & dager.
Will'm Irland, sword & dager.
John Barnes, an Almon rivet, a pollaxe, sword & dager, a sallett & a scull.
Richard Chirwell.
Margaret Beanes, wid., a bill, a sallett.
David Salter, sword & dager.
Richard Bucknoll.
Ellize Keffine a bill.
Thomas Heyline.
John Coton, sword & dager.
John Foxe, sword & dager.
Mylles Puller.
Thomas Mackworth, sword & dager
Thomas Heines.
Richard Teggine.

Mercers.

Robte. Irland,[1] thonger, esquier, in armor
Robte. Irland,[2] thelder, gent. in armor.

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[1] See above. [2] See above.

Will'm Peers, gent, in armor a sallett, a scull, a jacke, & a bill.
Will'm Peers, junr. his sonne.
Homfrey Downton, Richard Wycherley } servants.
John Okley, gent, in armor foure bills & a Corslett.
Ffraunces Legge, his servant.
Adam Mitton, gent.
Will'm Wilkes.
Thomas Thornes.
Richard Thurlowe, a bill, sword, & dager.
Richard Thurlowe, his sonne
David Lloyd, his servant.
Richard Tedstill, a jacke, a bill, sword & dager.
Richard Cuerton, Robte. Clarke } his ser.'
John Davies, armor.
John Benion, his ser.
George Ph'es, [Phelips][1] a bill.
Roger Illedge, a bill, sword & dager.
Phellip Pidgeon.
George Wyne, his ser.'
Thomas Jones, two poleaxes & a bill.
Richard Gittins, sword & dager.
Will'm Lea, Robte. Betton } his ser'.
John Webbe, bill, sword, and dager.
Richard Garret, George Pickestoc } his ser.'
Roger Jones, als' m'cer, a bill.
Edmund Mynd, sword & dager.
Richard Atkis.
Will'm Collins, sword & dager.
John Downes, [his servant.]
John Robinson, sword & dager.
Thomas Edwards, [his servant.]
John Reynolds.
Richard Dyos, [his servant.]
Edward Baker, a bill, sword & dager.
Thomas Vincent, [his servant.]
George Trevunant, a bill, sword & dager.
John Lloyd, a bowe & arrowes, sword & dager.
Robte. Tegine, [his servant.]
Robte. Allen, sword & dager.
Richard Beacole, Richard Paddie } [his servants.]
Thomas Mitton, sword & dager.
Will'm Mitton, [his servant.]
Thomas Puller.
George Pkine
Randle Latham, sword & dager.
Theoder Hunte, [his servant.]
Will'm Grene, sword & dager.
Homfrey Grene, [his servant.]
Robte. Gardner, bowe & arrowes sword & dager.
Richard Yemons, caliver, sword & dager.
Homfrey Howle, bowe & arrowes.
Gregore Freer.
James Waterford.
Simon Griffies.
Richard Wildinge, sword & dager.
Richard Tayler.
Jeffrey Lloyd.
John Langley, Edmund Lloyd } [his servants.]
Thomas Freer.

Shermen.

Richard Mehen, a bill, a head pece.
Thomas Mehen, Edward Mehen } his sones.
Edward ap Jenn'., his servant.
Robte. Taylor, a bill.
Richard Illedge, Ffrauncis Baker } [his servants.]
Mrs. Owen, widow, a Corslett, a poleaxe.
Homfrey ap John ap Jenn.'
Robte. Gittins.

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[1] In the Constable's return this name is written unabridged as in brackets.

Thomas Gittins, his sonne.
Thomas Fysher, a poleaxe, & sword.
Richard Thomas, a halberd, a bill, & a sword.
Roger Spristowe.
Walter Jones.
John Heines, a bill, a poleaxe & a scull.
Richard Heines, [his son.]
Richard Ryder, a paire of Almon Rivetts, a sallet.
Griffith Almon } Robte. Higgons }
Homfrey Anderton, a bill, a scull.
Thomas Bowdler, senr. sword & a dager.
John ap Homfrey.
Adam Whittakers, two paire Almon Rivetts wth theire furniture.
Roger Whittakers.
Edward Bent.
John Bowdler, a bill.
John Webster, a bill.
Edward Noniley.
Richard Webster.
Edward Harcott } Homfrey Harcott } [Harecourt.]
Thomas Larrens, a bill & a poleaxe.
Randle Stevens, a poleaxe & a sallet.
Richard Langley, a jacke, a paire of splents, & a bill.
Reignold Langley, [his son.]
Hughe Cley.
Will'm Higginson, a bill, a sword.
John Dager, a holberd.
Edward Maddoxe. [his man.]
Robte. Richardson.
Roger Dughtie [his man.]
Richard Tylston.
John ap Thomas } Thomas Griffith } [his men.]
Homfrey Hughes, sword, dager & gleve.
Richard Bromley } Richard Hughes } [his men.]
Robte. Whittakers.
Richard Anderton, a bill.
Richard Menlove.
Richard Blower.
Mathew Morice } Richard Blower } [his men.]
John Grinsell, two swords.
Will'm ap Jenn.' } Thomas Suker } [his men.]
Will'm Lingam.
John Underwood } Will'm Walker } [his men.]
Will'm Groves, senr.
Will'm Groves, his sonne.
Richard Fallowes.
John Nicolls } George Poole } [his men.]
Thomas Harries.
Richard Heyward } Robte ap Williams } [his men.]
Will'm Bowdler, a bill man furnished wth an Almon Rivet.
Robte. Corbett.
Robte. Cole.
Roger Wiswall, a gleve.
Will'm Wiswall, senr.
Will'm Wiswall, junr.
Richard Taylor.
Thomas Porter.
Griffith ap David.
Raffe Wiswall, a bill, a poleaxe.
Abraham Wiswall } Isacke Wiswall } [his men.]
Thomas Barton, a bill.
George Phe's, [Phelips] a bill.
John Bickerstaffe.
Edward Boughe.
Richard Whittakers.
Homfrey Whittakers.
Thomas Corbett.
George Taylor.
Robte. Gittins, junr.
Richard Higgons.
John Gittins.
Robte. Keffine, a gleve.
Daniell ap Edward.
Robte. Browne.
John Soden.
John ap Res.
Mathew ap Hoell.
John Tydder,

John Jonson.
Will'm Hotchkis.
Richard Pue.
Richard Jonson.
David ap Edward.
John ap John.
Richard Bowdler, a bill.
Thomas Hastie, a bill.
John Stoken.
Thomas Heines.
Hughe Jones.
Edward Ph'es [Phelips] a bill.
Roger ap Hughe.
David ap John.
John Suker.
Richard Hardinge.
John ap Res.
John ap David.
Roger Whittakers, a bill.
John Chitwood.
John Morries.
Morice ap Rob'te.
Hugh ap Jev'n. [Jevan.]
Robte. Lawrence.
Roger Heines.
Edward Revell.
Hughe Revell.
Edward Baxter.
Richard Lowe.
John Scott.
Richard Braine.
Thomas Spristowe, a bill.
Griffith ap Richard.
Richard ap Owen.
Roger Wilson.
Edward Wilson.
Edward Holmes.
Rob'te Cooke.
David Benion.
Richard Finche.
Will'm Shawe.
Hughe Evans.
John Evans.
John Whittakers.
Richard Aston.
John Petton.
Thomas ap Res.
Homfrey Sherer.
John Coton.
Richard Clarke.
Roger Tytley.
Ellice Mathewes.
Richard Mathewes, a bill.
Thomas Boycott.
Richard Heyward.
Richard Calcott.
Thomas Whitfoote.
Robte. Eyre.
Thomas Wilde.
Richard Chapman.
John Owen.
Richard Evans
Will'm Harries.
John Hackley.
Will'm ap Rece ap Ethell.
Robte. Davies.
Henry Davies.
Richard Apley.
James Anderton.
John Davies.
John Williams.
John Kerrie.
Will'm Tenche.
Lewis ap Jen'n.
Will'm ap David.
Hugh Gardner.
Richard Fysher.
Hughe Lloyd.
Jen'n ap David.
Hughe Tilston.
Roger Colle.
Roger Hotchkis.
Edward Howell.
Thomas Griffies.
Griffith ap Roberte, senr.
Hughe Goughe.
Thomas Morice.
Robte. Fisher.
Morice ap Benion.
John Davies.
David ap Griffith.
Jen'n ap Rece.
Jen'n ap David.
Roger Meredith.
John Lewis.
Will'm Morrice.
Robte. Howsley.
Hughe Stevens.

John ap Benion.
Homfrey ap Benion.
Edward Thomas.
John ap D'd ap Meredith.
Jeffrey Wiswall.
David ap Morrice.
Roger Jucks.
Arthur Atkin.
Griffith ap Roberte.
Richard Hardinge.
Roger Newton.
Thomas Adderton.
Will'm Cowres.
Abraham Griffies.
Rob'te ap Owen.
Thomas Bowdler.
John ap Griffith.
Thomas Dager.
Morice Foxe.
Edward Bromall.
Will'm Ekine.
Roger Calcott.
Richard Petton.
Richard ap Thomas.
John Tilston.
Richard Botfild.
John ap Thomas.
Will'm Longe.
Richard Harcott.
Thomas Cole.
Thomas Scriven.
John ap Roberte.
Homfrey Lloyd.
Thomas Fallowes.
John Hughes.
Richard Heath.
Thomas Coton.
Will'm Burche.
Merick Vaughan.
Will'm ap Richard.
David ap Nicolas.
Gilbert Meredith.
Thomas Allen.
John Wilson.
Richard Meriton.
Will'm Robinson.
Leonard Leo.
Homfrey Mounford.
Richard Pue.
Richard Aston.
Rob'te Bedowe.
Will'm Poyner.
Will'm Jen'n.
Will'm Tyller.
J'nn. ap David.
Richard Lowe.
Griffith ap Res.
Rob'te Pue.
Will'm Clarke.

Corbisers.

Richard Belton, gent. in armor, a bill, & a sallet.
Launcelot Howells, John Hussey, John Wycherley, Roland Tysdale } his ervants.
Phellip Teggine, a poleaxe.
Thomas Bedo., his ser'.
Homfrey Wildinge a halberd & a bill.
Lewis Jen'ns, Richard Adams, Phellip Wilding, Will'm Beddoe } his ser.
Peter Wright.
Rob'te Smith, thelder, a bill.
John Horton, a bill.
John Horton, his sonne.
Thomas Tenche, a bill.
Richard Pyper, Rob'te ap Llew', David ap Edward, Richard Owen } his ser.
John Blackwey, bowe & arrowes & a sword.
Roger Blackwey, his sonne.
George Churche, a jack.
Will'm Hurst, Will'm Baker, Will'm Roo } his ser.
Alexander Barnes, a bowe & a bill.
Thomas Barnes, his sonne.
Roger Sherer, sword & dager.
Adam Bromall, a bill.
Will'm Griffies.
Homfrey Calcott.

John Webbe.
Richard Smith.
Adam Powell.
Roger Downe, a bill.
Thomas Owen.
Edward Beddoe.
Thomas Carles, a bill.
Homfrey Goldsmith.
Thomas Coton, a bill.
James Cryer.
Will'm ap David.
George Chorlton.
Will'm Illedge.
Richard Wright, a bill.
Thomas Onslowe, a bill.
Arthur Bromley, two bills.
Rob'te Jones.
Thomas Bromley.
Homfrey ap Thomas.
Thomas arrowsmith, a bill & a gorgett.
Roger Chirwell, a bill.
John Worrall.
Richard Jones, a bill.
Raffe Ryder.
Roger Lloyd.
Will'm Ph'es.
Richard Goldsmith.
Adam Downe.
John Jaxon, a sword & a dager.
Thomas ap John.
John Gardner, a bill, sword & dager.
John Groves.
Richard ap Hughe.
David ap Richard, a bill.
Edward Hilton.
Phellip Onnislowe.
Robte Tenche, a sword & dager.
John Mehen.
John Smith, a bill.
Thomas Franckton.
Will'm Davies.
David Longden, a bowe shefe & of arrowes.
Edward Lloyd, a bill.
Hugh Arrowsmith, a jacke.
Hughe Taylor a bill.
Richard Golborne.
Raffe Higginson, a bill & a sword.
Will'm Bromall.
Thomas Parre.
Edward Francke.
John Tibby, a bill.
George Hardinge.
Homfrey Grome.
Arthur Taylor.
Peter Maddox.
Thomas ap Roger.
Thomas Downe.
Will'm Daxe.
Thomas Downe.
Arthur Butler.
Rob'te Howells.
Rob'te ap David.
Rob'te Jones.
Richard Jones.
John Wildblood.
Richard Mehen.
David Keffine.
Roger Warter, a bill.
Will'm Turnor.
Huge ap Reignold.
John Ambler, a bowe & arrowes.
Will'm ap Roland.
Thomas Howells.
Richard Gardner.
Will'm Barnes, a bill, a hand-gonne & bow & arrowes.
Roger ap Thomas
Richard Pentrine.
Thomas Morice, bow & arrowes.
John Davies a bill.
Edward Teggine.
Edward Taylor.
Griffith Evans.
Rob'te Smith Jun.,sword & dager
Peter Studley.
Thomas Jones.
Jen'n Jones.
Edward Lightbound, sword & dager.
Edward Jones.
John ap Res, bowe & arrowes.
Richard Whittakers.
John Reve.
John Jones.
Richard Foxe, sword & dager.

Thomas ap Hoell.
John Powell.
Reignold Davies, bow & arrowes.
Thomas ap Edwarde, bow & arrowes.

Webers.

William Ph'es a bill, a dager, a gleve.
Robte Poyner.
Roger Browne.
John Tydder, a bill, sword & dager.
Will'm Poole.
Richard Jevans, sword & dager.
Will'm Reignolds.
Will'm Fermor.
Gilbert Buterye, a bill.
John Buttery.
John Bentley, one sallet & dager.
Thomas Bentley.
George Sponley.
Richard Leaton, a bow, a bill & a dager.
Jeffrey Tarpley.
John Hill.
Hugh Benion, a bill, sword & dager.
John Paine.
Will'm Higginson.
John Bleaste.
Richard ap Richard.
Roger Ludlowe, a bill.
John Ludlowe.
Richard Lewis, a bill.
Jen'n Nicolas, a bowe, a bill, a sword, & a dager.
Owen ap Hoell.
George Grainger, a dager.
Robte ap Res.
Roger Bemon, a bowe & a dager.
John Davies.
Griffith ap Richard.
Roger Bulley. [Bolley]
Roger Porter.
Thomas Ashley.
Hughe Gittins, a bowe, a bill & a dager.
Phellip Bagley.
Edward Goughe.
Thomas Lloyd, a dager.
Ffraunces Wood.
Thomas Wykes, a dager.
Henry Griffies.
John Griffies.
Richard Sponley.
Rob'te Pickine.
Will'm Trevor.
Richard Benion.
Will'm Grinley, a dager.
Edward Hathernwatt.
Thomas Poyner, a bill, & a dager.
Thomas Ashley.
Homphrey Leaton, a bowe & a bill.
Will'm Heines.
Richard Robinson, a bill & dager.
Richard Leaton.
Richard Pole.
Richard Tidder.
Edward Robinson.
Robte ap Hoell, a bill.
Edward ap Edward.
Thomas ap Richard.
Jen'n Griffith.
Edward Dycher.
Homphrey Hitchine, a dager.
George Benion.
Richard Wellins.
Thomas Howells, a bill & dager.
Roger Williams.
Richard Sherer.
Wydowe Langley, a jacke.
Richard Tidder.
Widowe Dycher, a bill, a jacke, & a sword.
Thomas Ashley.
Thomas Eslmore [Elsmar].
Henry Grinnoe [Grynoughe] a bowe.
Will'm Rodnest [his man.]
Thomas ap John [his man.]
Thruston ap Ll'en [Llcellyn] his man.

Barbors.

Homphrey Wilkox, sword & dager.

Henry Balle.
Thomas Trigge, sword & dager.
Rob'ert Mason, his man.
Phellipp Howle, a poleaxe.
Ffrauncis Smith.
John Goughe, bowe & arrowes.
Peter Jaxon, a dager.
John Howle, a bowe & arrowes.
John Lighe.
Robert Clarke.

Glovers.

Ffraunces Tenche, a bill & a sallet.
Homphrey Jucks.
Rob'te Hughes.
Homphrey Crosyer.
John Smoute.
John Hassoll.
Richard Elsmore.
Edward Lowe.
Roger Lowe.
David ap Edward.
Thomas Ph'es. [Phellipes].
Rob'te Beanes.
Thomas Ph'es [Phellipes.]
Rob'ete Balie.
Richard Gillowe.
Richard Meriden, a bill & a jacke.
Roger Ffraunce, a bill.
Roger Nettles.
Thomas West.
Richard Lee.
David Price.
Nicholas Balle.
Richard Wyned.
Richard Allen.
Griffith ap Homphrey.
John Bromall.
Will'm Gardinge.
Ffraunces Tipton.
Homphrey Gardiner.
John Genowe.
Thomas ap John.
Thomas Longslowe.
Richard Wevar.
Lewis Lloyd.
Adam Chessher.
Rob'te Gittins.
John Bowers.
Rob'te Gill, a gleve.
Clemond Ellesmore.
Jeffrey Peintrine.
Thomas Nellells.
Thomas Balle.
John Oliver.
Will'm Yomons.
Thomas Heath.
Hughe Howle.
Joysophe Walker.
Edmond Hencks.
Richard Mynton.

Bakers.

Thomas Higgons, a bill, a sallet.
Thomas Yemons.
David Jones, a bill.
John Meredith.
Rob'te Rolles.
Thomas Onslowe.
Raffe Hemies.
Roger Ph'es, [Phellipes] a bowe a sheffe of arrowes & a pole axe.
Richard Ph'es.
Lenord Chapman.
Griffith Barnett.
John Bate.
Griffith ap Edward.
John ap Richard, a haberde.
Will'm Otley.
Richard Benet.
Will'm Fawckner a bill.
Homphrey Fawckner.
Jeffrey Keffine.
David ap Jen'n.
John Higgons, a halberd.
Nicholus Onslowe.
Edward Powell a bill.
Gilbert Wood, a bill.
Thomas ap Rees.
David Picke, bow & arrowes.
Adam Clarke, sick.
Will'm Connie, bowe & arrowes.
Thomas Poyner.
Thomas Porter.
Hughe Lloyd, bowe & arrowes.
Hugh ap Jem.

John Poyner.
Edward ap David.
John Malle a bowe.
Richard Meyne.
Henry Mele.
David Pothume.
Meredith ap Jen'n.
Will'm Hobbie.
Will'm ap Owen.
Homphrey ap Edward.
Thomas Smoute.
X'poer Powle.
John Hencks.
John ap Thomas.
Edward Clarke.
Thomas Clarke.

Taylors.

Thomas Hinton, a bill.
Jen'n ap Hughe.
Homphrey Hinton.
John Baughe, a bill.
Richard Hamons, a bill.
Will'm Autley.
Will'm Leceter, a bill.
John Nicolls, a bill.
John Perrie, a bill.
David ap Cadd' [Cadwaleter].
Roger Langley.
Peter Baker.
Thomas Worrall.
John Longworth.
John Tilsley.
X'opher Cowckley.
Edward Skott, sword & dager.
Richard Hussey.
John Hamies.
Thomas Hussey.
Will'm ap Roland, a bill.
John Male.
Homphrey Coton.
Thomas Poyner.
Reignold Jonson, a bill.
Will'm ap Edward.
Roger Hussey.
Hughe Jenns a bill.
Will'm ap D'd. Lloyd.
Thomas Skott, sword & dager.
Thomas Land.
Richard Harries.
Rob'te Beddoe, sword & dager.
Randle ap Thomas.
George Bennet.
Hugh ap Griffith.
Thomas Widder.
Richard Manninge.
John Manninge.
Will'm Manninge.
Thomas Betton.
David ap Jen'n,
David Maddox.
Thomas Connie, bow & arrowes.
Will'm Beddoe.
Jen'n ap David, sword & dager.
John Clease, [Close] sword & dager.
Thomas Chorlton.
Thomas Beddoe.
Thomas Jen'ns
Richard Penne, sword & dager bow & arrowes.
Roger Lacke [Lake].
Thomas Jen'ns.
Hughe ap Richard.
John ap Griffithe, sword & dager, a paire of splents.
Thomas Mathewes.

Bochers.

Richard Botfield, a pole axe.
Roger Homphreys.
Thomas Clarke, bowe & arrowes.
Edward Clarke, thelder, a bill.
Roger Jones.
John Gittins, a bill.
Will'm Gittins.
Richard Blackmore, a halberd.
John Clarke, a jacke & a bill.
Griffith ap David.
Jeffrey ap David.
John Jones.
Richard Gittins.
Hughe Vanie, sword & dager.
Edward Clarke, Junr.
Jeffrey ap Thomas.
Richard Medlicott, a bill.

Thomas Paine, a bill.
Evan ap Hoell, a bill.
Thomas Phellippes, a bill.
Morice ap Griffith, a bill.
Thomas Kiton, bow & arrowes.
Thomas Jones, sword & dager.
Richard Lidyley.
Richard Stubbe, a bill.
Thomas Hamons, bow & arrowes.
Hughe Phellippes, a bill.
Thomas Meredith, bow & arrowes.
Richard Beddoe.
Will'm Hughes, bow & arrowes.
Phellip Batho.
Thomas Vaine, a gleve.
Thomas Goodale, a bill.
Will'm Medlicott.
Thomas Hughes, sword & dager.
Thomas Hotchkis, sword & dager.
Hugh ap Jen'n, a bill.
Edward ap Roberte, bow and arrowes.
Jermyrie Hughes, a bill.

Carpenters & Tylers.

Thomas ap Roberte, bow & arrowes.
John Edwards, a speare.
Will'm Corwyne.
Raffe Sandford, a bill.
Richard Lidley.
Roger Smith, a bill.
John Evans, a bill.
Will'm Wynes, bow & arrowes.
Thomas Fleetwood, a bill.
Will'm Bould.
Nicolas Crippine.
Will'm Medlicott.
Robte Meredith, bow & arrowes.
Richard Walker.
Richard Roffe.
Richard Brodshowe.
Richard Williams.
Richard ap Mathewe bow & arrowes.
Roger Bould.
Thomas Wayne.
John ap Rice, bow and arrowes.
Thomas Bould.
John ap Hoell a bill.
Randle Sandford, bowe & arrowes.
John Quaile.
Jen'n ap Res.
Jen'n ap David.
John Mansell.
John Wilkoxe.
Roger Bould.
Thomas Smith.
Thomas Tydder.
David ap Roberte.
John Skounce, a bill.
David ap Edward.
John Welshe.
Will'm ap Res.
Jen'n ap David.
John Gill.
Griffith Morgane.
David ap John.
David ap John, soyer.
Griffith ap Hoell.
Griffith Jones.
Will'm ap Hoell.
Will'm Rooffe [Goffe.]
Randle Jones.
David ap Robarte.
David ap John.
Griffith ap Robarte.
John Meredith.
Edward Wynne.
Thomas Forrest.
Thomas ap David.
Edward Fletwood.
David ap Jen'n.
Thomas Myles.
Edward Bould.
Richard Piggine.
Hughe Peerse.
Richard Allen.
Hughe Bonckley.
Owen ap Morries.
John ap Robarte.
Steven Pavyer.
Andrewe Sandford.
Will'm Reignold.
Richard Corwyne.
George Wilkox.

FFletchers Boyers Cowpers Joyners.

Griffithe ap Maddocke, a jacke a bill, sword & dager.
Richard Dycher.
Hughe Braine, a bill a dager.
Richard Horton.
Gillam Wisbecke, sword & target.
Roland Connye.
Thomas Lloyd.
Thomas Lloyd, a bill & dager.
Roger Broxon, his man.
Richard Williams.
Will'm Chapman.
Owen, his man.
Thomas Mynard, a dager.
Samuell Wisbecke.
Will'm Hurst, two dagers.
Hughe Underwood.
John Manwaringe, sword & dager.
Jeffrey Haukman.
John Malle.
Thomas Simkis, a bill.
Andrew Barker.
Rob'te Meredith.
Thomas Whatmore, a dager.
Thomas Clarke, a dager.

Sadlers & Peinters.

Thomas Thrope, a gleve, a paire of splents.
Randle Rolles, a sword, a dager, a bill & a jacke.
Morgan ap Hughe.
John Ballie, a bowe, arrowes, a gleve, a pole axe, a paire of gauntletts.
John Cley.
Roffe Skillistorne, a bill.
Homfrey Smithe.
Jeffrey Cley, a bill.
Homfrey Cley.
John Massie, a bowe & arrowes.
Roger Cley.
Will'm ap Thomas.
John Firrett, bowe & arrowes.
Arthur Orton, a bill.
Richard Tydder.
David ap Griffith.
Simon Smithe.
John Baker.
Roger Hotchkis.
John Hotchkis.
Owen Lloyd, a gleve.
Richard Oliver.
Homfrey Tompkis, a bill.
Abraham Key, bow & arrowes.

Smithes.

Roger Williams, a bill.
Richard Stringer.
Rafle Wilkes.
John Heywood, a bill.
Nicolas Parre.
Will'm Stringer, a bill.
Richard Stringer.
Jen'n ap Hoell, a sword & dager.
John Frenche.
John Resse, bow & arrowes.
Homfrey Dashfild.
Thomas Adams.
Thomas Rice.
Homfrey Phellipes.
James Blundell.
David Jones.
Richard Browne.
Simon Cooke, a bill.
John Braine, a bill.
Thomas Nonyley.
Will'm Clempson, sword & dager.
Hughe Pilson.
Adam Brodshowe.
John Taylor.
Rob'te Pharford, a dager.
Hughe Griffies.
Rob'te Hughes.
Ellice Andrewes.

Tanners.

Roger Nettells, a bill, a gleve.
John Nettells.
Arthur Downton.
Rob'te Street, bow & arrowes.

David ap John.
George Higgons, a bill, a coat of fence.
Owen Griffies.
George Amyas.
John Mason.
Nicolas ap Harrie.
Edward Higgons.
Richard Higgons, senr., a bowe & shefe of arrowes.
Thomas Benion, a bill, a sword, & a dager.
John ap Thomas.
David ap Hughe.
Richard Jucks.
Jeffrey ap Owen.
Edward Wigge.
Richard Montgomery, a bill, a jacke, sword & dager.
Homfrey ap Reignold.
Richard Tenche.
John Lewis, sword & dager, & a bowe.
Henry Griffies.
Richard Anderton.
John Sponley.
Fraunces Halliwell.
John ap Benion.
Oliver Anderton.
John Irpe, a poleaxe, a bill.
Homfrey Gellowe.
Homfrey Jones, alias Hughes.
Roger Petton, sword & dager.
Roger Heines, a bill.
Will'm Suker.
Will'm Proud.
Richard Reignold, a bill, sword, a dager, harqu', & murrion.
Ffowcke Larrence.
Robte Ryder.
Thomas ap Hughe, a bill.
Edward ap Hughe.
Richard Harries, bow & arrowes.
Howell ap Edward, a bill.
Robte Hosyer, bowe & arrowes.
Thomas Sherer.
Thomas Gardner, a pole axe.
David ap Owen, a bill.
David ap Hoell, a bill.
David Taylor, a bill.
Richard Phellipes, a bill.
Henry Calcott, a bill.
John Heines, sword & dager.
Richard ap David, bowe & arrowes.
Pattericke Browne, a bill.
Thomas Griffies.
Arthur Griffies.

Those w^ch^ are free of noe occupaton w^th^in the Town.

Stone Ward.

James Barker, gent, a sword, a dager, a halbard, a bowe & arrowes.
Will'm Waringe, Robte ap Res, Thomas Bentley, John Cowp, Thomas Jonson, Mathias, } his s'vants.
Will'm Jenyns, gent.
Homphrey Hobbie.
Robte Heywood.
Thomas Lewis, gent, a jacke, sallet, & bill.
Roger Heywood.
Rob'te Heywood.
Richard Halliwell.
Rob'te Harries.
Henry Pattricke.
Thomas Griffies.
Nicholas Gibbons, sword & dager.
Tymothie Burton.
John Bird.
Richard Evans, gent, sword & dager, bowe & arrowes.
Hughe Davies, cobbler.
Thomas Burton, gent, caliver, flaske & tyche boxe.
Will'm Blackmor, Hughe Howle, Roger Licke, Hughe Bromley, Jeffrey Griffies, } his s'vants.

Roger Kirrie.
Thomas Jonson.

Colham.

Richard James.
Richard ap Jen'n.
Larrance Batho.
Will'm Remond.
Randle Stonnyard [Stanyard.]
Cadd'r ap Griffith.
Howell ap Thomas.
Lewis ap Res.
John ap Richard.
Thomas ap David.
John Meane, a bill.
Rychard Allen.
Griffith ap Hoell.
Jen'n ap Hughe.
Richard ap David.
Henry James.
Lewis ap Howell.
Thomas ap David.
Meredith ap Ellis.
John ap Res.
Richard Davies.
Rob'te Persifall.

Ward Wallie.

Thomas Higgons, junr.
Griffith ap Morries.
Will'm Jones.
Owen Morgan.
Morgan ap Jn'n.
Richard ap John.
John ap Ll'en.
David ap Blissa.
Rob'te ap David.
Richard Goughe.
David ap Jen'n.
Rob'te ap Hoell.
Will'm ap Griffith.
Morice ap John.
Jen'n ap Richard.
Will'm Hotchkis.
Jen'n Bedo.
Thomas Mathewes.
Will'm Eyton.

Richard Edge.
John ap Ellis.
Adam Eiton.
John Evans.
John Davies.

Frankbille.

John Biston, gent., bowe &
arrowes.
Richard Powell, gent., sword &
dager.
Arthur Sturry, gent., bow &
arrowes.
Hughe Davies, Senr., a bill.
Edward Griffies.
George Betton, a bill.
Thomas Fernes.
John ap Robarte.
Robarte ap Res.
John Bruster, a bill.
Rob'te ap Griffith.
Roger Otley.
Edward Mathewes.
Thomas Backhouse.
Rob'te ap William.
George Masidoe.

Ward East.'

Will'm Petton, two bowes.
John Hardinge
John Cleatone.
James Baker.
Roger Evans.
Edmund Henks.
Roger Harnes.
Edmund Clarke, a bowe & a
rowes.
Adam Powell.
Richard Medlicott, gent.
Edward Davies, esqr., a pyck
three bowes with shefes
arrowes, a partisan & a hea
pece.
Lewis Davies
Oliver Bedowes } his men.
John Adams
Phellip Ekine.

Richard Griffies, gent.
John Mitton, gent., a paire of almon Rivetts & a bill.
John Hynmon.
Will'm Bennett.
John Bromall.
Nicholas Webbe.
Adam Webbe.
Thomas Phellipes.
Henry Hencox.
John Cryar.
Peter Edwards, sword & dager.
Richard Hames.
Thomas Formbie.
John Cartwrighte.
Will'm Davies.
Thomas Tidder.
Richard Swaine.
Griffith ap David, a bill.
John Pare.
John Genowe, a bill.
John Edward.
Hughe Churche.
John Stanley.
Will'm Meiser.
Richard Jonson.
John Waine.

Coton.

Oliver Alexander.
Will'm Goodale.
Richard Goodale [his son.]
Griffith ap Rotheroughe.
Clemond Vickermond.
Thomas Tievenor.
Edward Whodde [Hyde, Mercer]
Thomas Swaine, senr.
Thomas Swaine, junr.

Acton Reynold.

Hughe Dutton, gent., in armor, a brest plate, a backe peee & a sallet.
Thomas Dudlaston, Richard Hollins } his s'vants.
Rob'te Walters, in armor a sallet, sword and dager.
John Waynwright.
Thomas Wildblood.
Will'm Berd.
John Halle.
Thomas Myeley.
Hugh Myeley, his sone.
Leonard Symons.
Will'm Hatchett, in armor, a sallet, a byll & jack.
Richard ap Davies, his man.
Rob'te Hatchett.
Wm Crompe.
Ric. Wright, in armor, a peer of Scottish splents.
Henrie Ekyn.
John Menlove.
Roger Menlove, Nicholas Menlove } his sons.
Jem, Wotall, a woman.
John Ranshawe, Lewys ap Richard } his men.
Houmfrey Smithe, in armor a jack.
Wm Wolfe.
Wm Wolfe, Ric. Wolfe } his sons.
Roger Symons.
John Pouke.
Thomas Maninge, Rob't. ap Richard } his men.
Richard Felton.
Edward Lythe.

Grinsill.

Richard Allen.
Willia' Cuerton.
Wm Cuerton, in armor a byll.
Wm Butler, in armor a byll.
John Edge.
Thomas Madox.
Wm Madox, Homfrey Madox } his sons.
Houmffrey Ginery.
Raphe Newenes, in armor a byll.
Ric. Newens.
William Newens, in armor a byll.
John Kyvart.
John Felton, in armor a byll.

John Felton
Richard Felton—ab. } his sons.
Rondull Felton
Griffith Morys, sycke.
Richard Halle, ab.
Roger Allen, ab.
Anne Brynley, a woman.
Maude Tunney, a woman.

Hadnall.

Richard Tyler, in armor a jac, 2 salletts, a byll.
Renard Aston
Thomas Noncley } his men.
Rob't ap Ric.'
Houmffrey Tyler, in armor a byll.
James Tyler, his sone.
William Ryder.
Richard Ryder, his son.
Allen Twys, in armor a byll.
Ric.' Twys.
Thomas Taylor, in armor a sallet.
Philip Tayler, his son.
John Huffa, smithe.
Richard Drurye.
Thomas Gekey.
John Dod, in armor a pyke.
James Bowers.
Thomas Bowers, his son.
John Piken.
Richard Turner.
Robt. Whitell.
Harry Massie.

Haston.

John Colborne.
Ric'. Blowre, in armor a sword & dager.
Ric'. Harp.
Georg. Harp } his sons.
Ric'. Harp
John Coton, in armor a byll, a scull.
George Coton, his son.
Hughe Gilbart, his s'vant.
John Hughes, in armor a sword & dager.
Robert Goodman, his s'vant.
Roger Bowers.
Lawrens Warde, in armor a sword & dager.

Smethcot.

John Hotchkys, in armor a byll.
Richard Walford, in armor a byll.
Ric'. Walford } his sons.
W'm. Walford
Richard Bureows.
Jeffrey Lopington, in armor a byll & a sallet.
Edward Evans.

Clibe.

Roger Spendlove, in armor a bowe a sheff of arrowes.
Richard Wood.
Roger Wood, his s'vant.
Thomas Vaughan, in armor a sallet.
Ric. Vaughan, his son.
Houmfrey Madox.
Thomas Witcherley, in armor a iake a sallet.
Roger Peyte.
Thomas Felton.
Thomas Drurie.
Wm. Drurie, his sone.
John Toffie.
Ric. Vickars, in armor a calliver.
Andrewe Husband, in armor a bowe & arrows, a byll.
Ric. Madox, his s'vante.
William Sturdie, carpenter.
Barnard Sturdie, his s'vante.
Robt. Drap.
Thomas, his s'vant.
John Chester, in yeres.
Ric. Witcherley, in armor a sword & dager.
Davie, his servante.
Rog. Witcherley.
Thomas West, no somons.
Wm. Witcherley.
Houmffrey Ownslowe.

Thomas Collett, his s'vante.
Thomas Baughe, in armor a byll.
Roger Lockeley, his s'vante.
John Mendlove.
John Heynes.
Richard Drurie.

Sausow.

Richard Russell, in armor a forest byll.
Richard Russell, his son.
Wm. Vicars, in armor arrows.
Hughe Chirme, in armor bowe & arrows.
Roger Russell, in armor a sword & dager.

Broghton.

Nichaell Lyster, in armor a corslett, Almon ryvet wth sper. app^{r}tennes, a byll, 2 bowes, 2 selfe of arrowes.
Gabryell Lyster, not able.
Robt. Amys.
Robt. Pothan.
Thomas Stoke.
Roger Pitchford, in armor bowe & arrows.
James Marshe, in armor a skull.
John Marsh, Roger Marsh, } his sons.
Richard Ffraunces.
Robt. Makyn.
Thomas Rydley, armor for a man & a byll.
Ffrauncys Rydley, his brother.
Edward, Thomas Morrowe, } his s'vants.
Thomas Clarner, in armor a byll.

Yorton.

Ric. Hancox, in armor a pole axe.
Thomas Hancox, his son.
James Hancox, in armor a byll.
William Hancox, Robt. Hancox, } his sons.
Robt. Smith.
Wm. Witcherley.
Ric. Witcherley, James Witcherley, } his sons.
John Wod.
Thomas Higgynson.
Georg. Nonylie, single.
John Pryden.
William Pryden, John Pryden } his sons.
Ric. Madox.

Alderton.

John Dounton, in armor a jack, a byll.
John Dounton, his sone.
Georg. Dounton, in armor a byll.
Thomas Dounton, in armor a byll, bowe & arrowes.
George Downton, in armor a byll.
Thomas Amyes, in yeres.

Barlescott.

Rob't. Hussey, gent., in armor bowe & arrows, a sword.
Ric. Hussey, his son, under age.
John Tylley, his man, ab.
Roger Parks, in armor a bowe & arrows, a p'vie cote, a sword & dagar.
Evan ap D'd, his man.
Thomas Conninge, in armor a byll.
John Conninge, Ric. Conninge } his sons.
William Nightingall, in armor, byll.
Richard Nightingall, his sone.
William Griffies, his s'vante.
John Cotchet, in armor a poleaxe, a sallet.
Owen ap Jo^{n}, his s'vant, single.
Adam Foster, a blynd man.
Rob't Foster, his sone, a sword & dagar.
John Reynolds, in armor a sword & dagar, a jack, a javelyn.
Reynold, his sone.
Anne Hussey, a woman, armor a jake.

John Hussey, in armor, a sword & dagar.
Thomas Rane, in armor a bowe & arrows.
John Conninge, in armor a bow & arrowes, sword & dagar.
Richard Wyther, his s'vant.
Nicolas Syb, mylner.
Richard Foster, in armor bowe & arrowes.

Berwicke grete & Berwicke little.

John Clarke, in armor, a byll.
Thomas Clarke.
Richard Higgins, in armor a byll.
John Betton, in armour a jacke.
Ric. Bykerstaff, his man.
Allen Manninge, in armor a byll.
Thomas Manning, his son.
Thomas Betton.
Thomas Manning, a sword & dagar.
Ric. Sanforthe, his man.
Thomas Sanbrok.

Berwike gret, Berwike little.

William Clarke, in armor a jacke, a poleaxe, a gonne.
John Clarke, his sone.
Richard Juke, his s'vant.
Morys Jones.
Nycolas Betton, in armor a byll.
Thomas Hussey, in armor a byll.

Newton.

George Trevenite.
Thomas Jukes, in armor a sallet.
Thomas Wilkes, a byll and dagar.
John Wilkes, his son.
Richard Yewyn.
Thomas Yewyn.
John Juks.
Adam Juks, his son.

Abrighthussey.

Edward Hussey, esquier, 3 gonns.

John Hudstone,
Phillip Hill,
Thomas ap Thomas,
Wm. Sharpe,
Hughe ap William,
Roger Bromley,
Griffith ap John,
George ap Thomas,
Thomas Hunt,
} his s'vants.

Ric. Moyne, in armor, a byll, a sallett.
Roland Moyne.
Arthure Haywarde, in armor a byll.
Thomas Utton.
Lawrenc Shawe, in armor a byll, a scoll.
Fraunces Shawe, his sone.
Edward Sandbroke.
Yevan Ryder.

Preston Gobalds.

Roger Luter, gent.
Evan ap Thomas,
Arthur Luter,
Richard Gemoe,
} his s'vants.
John Loppington, in armor a byll.
Ffrancys Loppington
William Forton, in armor a byll.
John Williams, a bowe and 6 arrowes.
John Williams,
Edward Williams,
} his sons.
Richard Downs, in armor a jacke, a byll, a sword & dagar.
Edward Brethyn.
James Spristowe.
Roger Drurie, s'vante to ser. [sir] Harrie Minister there.
Honmffrey Fallowes, in armor a bowe & arrowes, a byll.
Honmffrey Duddleston.
Roger Befford.
John Lye.
Richard Dunford.
John Foster.
Thomas Meredith, s'vant to Mr. Dracot.

John Croft, ab. } s'vants to
John Partridge, ab. } Mr. Lea.
Evan ap Morrys.
Jeffrey Shelvox.
William ap Rees, in armor a jacke, a scull.
Ffrancs Harding, his man.

Myryden.

Mr. Beanard Chambers, in armour 2 curriers, a bowe and arrows.
John Tylsley, } his s'vants.
John Thomas, }
Edward Rayns, }
Adam Colfox, in armor, a byll.
William Colfox, in armor a sword and dagar.
Nicolas Colfox, his man, ab.
Ffraunes Peate, a bowe & arrows.
Ric. Thurlen } his s'vants.
Richard Iryshe }
John Peate.
John Hones, in armor a bowe and arrows.
John Honer, thonger.
Roger Bryd, in armor a bowe & arrowes.
Thomas Whylle.
Adam Tylsley, in armor a sword.
George Bebiton, in armor a byll.
John Bebiton } his sons.
Richard Bebiton }
John Jenkyn, ab.
Thomas Reynolds.
Thomas Donney.
John Spristo, his man.
Raphe Williams, in armor, a bowe & arrows, a bill.
John Williams, his sone.
John Corles.
Richard Corles.
Griffith ap Morys.
Wm. Spristowe.
James Gate.

Hencot.

Richard Felton.
Morrys ap Richard.
John Bowers.

Wollascott.

Richard Goughe.
Richard Wollascott, bow & arrows.
William Webster.
William Bold, armour a byll.
Raffe Luter.

Astley.

Thomas Maunsell, in armor a gleve.
Edward, his man, ab.
Thomas Madox, in armor a byll, a sallet.
Roger Alye, his man.
Rob't Olyver, in armor a byll.
John Morgaine.
Thomas Cany.
Roger Downton, in armor a gleve.
Richard Bentley.
Richard Palmer, armor a byll, a sword & dagar.
Rob't Palmer, his sone.
Richard Madox, in armor a byll, a sallet.
Ric. Phetherbie.
Peter Madox, his man.
Thomas Madox, a byll.
Morgan Clarke, his man, ab.
Thomas Madox.
Roger Collet.
Thomas Collet, his sone.
Thomas Collet, weaver.
Ric. Kylvart.
George Calkot, his s'vant.
Thomas Grynsyll, armor, a jacke, a byll.
Owen Tyther, his man.
Katheryn Tanye, widow, in armor, a jacke, a byll.
Thomas Tannye, her sone.
Reynold Prees, her man.
Elizabeth Dekyn, wydowe, a byll.
Peter Dekyn, her sone.
Ffrancys, her man.
George Collet, in armor a jack, a sallet, a byll.

Thomas Collet.
William Key.
Roger Collett, sick.
John Collet, his brother, ab.
John Luter, his s'vant.
William Butler.
Thomas Aspeley.
Ffrauncys Tompson.
Bartland Wever, his man.
James Tompson his sone.
John Tannye.
Thomas Tannye, his sone.
John Smithe.
John Tompson.
John Potter, weaver.

Leaton.

William Bryd, } mastres Ives'
John ap Lee, } s'vants.
Richard Felton, in armor a pike & a jack.
Olyver Podmore.
John Gennot.
John Hordley, Mr. Chambers' s'vant, ab.
Nicolas Whither, in armor a bill, bow & arrowes.
Rychard Whyther, his sone.
Mathewe Hyckyn, a byll.
Ric. Shelvock.
Robt. Whiston.
Wm. Wyther, lame.
Nicolas Burke.
Peter Moyne.
John Myryton.
William Felton, armor a bowe & arrowes.
William Ives, impotent.

Pymley.

Richard Horner, in armor 2 peere of splents, 22 sheffe arrows, a byll, a sallet.
George Man. }
Roger Hunte. } his s'vants.
William Hylton. }
Mr. Thomas Ponsburie, ab.
William Robinson, a bowe and arrowes.
Ric. Robinson.

Bicton and Cawlcot.

Edward Phillips, in armor a byll.
Phillip ap Thomas, }
Thomas ap Richard, } his s'vants.
John Tyther in armor a spear & arrowes.
Roger Tyther, his sone.
Thomas Tyther.
Ric. Tyther, in armor a bill.
John Spunley, his sone in lawe.
Thomas Nicols, ther s'vant.
Robt. Howell in armor a sword.
David ap Owen, his man.
Thomas Tyther.
Thomas Poyner.
Thomas Birtche, a gleve.
Thomas Birtchie, his sone.
Jevan Gittins.
Wm. Nesse.
Roger Nesse.
Lewys Lloyd.
Roger Adams, in armor a spere.
Ric. Adams, his sone.
Hughe Nicols.
Mrs. Katheryn Sturge, armor 2 byills, a spere.
David Jones, }
Thomas Ambler, } her s'vants.
John ap Williams, }
John Davies, a sword.
John Harris, in aamor a byll, a bowe & arrows.
John Harries, his sone.
John Pickstoke, in armor, a bowe & arrowes.
Hughe Tyther, in armor a hangonne forinshed.

Preston monbart & Dyntle.

Harrie Calcot, in armor, a skoll, a shurte of male, a spere.
John Calcot, his man.
John Hussey.

John Fallows, } his
Roger Fallows. } sones in lawe.
Richard Groves,
William Calcot.
Richard Swayne.
Thomas Wight.
John Lee, in armor, a morys pike.
John Gate.
Ric. Sponley.

Up Rossall.

Ric. Sandford, gent, armor, a plate, cote, and 2 bills.
Roger Gryffithes, armor, a byll, & a head pece.
Thomas Griffithes, his sone.
Hughe Bradock, armor, a byll, a sallet.
Ric. Ffallows, his man.
Hughe Jeffreys, armor a byll, a sallet.
James Nonylye, } his men.
Ric. Tompkys, }
Roland Mylward, armor a byll.

Downe Rossall

Mr. Thomas Sturrie, armor a brest plate & scu'e, hangone & a byll,
John Mason, }
William Baterbie, } his
Hounffrey ap Lloyd, } s'vants.
Ric. Daweson, armor, byll and scule, bowe & arrowes.
Griffith Gronnoe, his man.
John Nesse.
George Nightingall.

Shelton & Oxen.

Thomas Davies, thelder, armor, a jacke & a bowe
William Sponley, armor, a byll.
John Ffernes.
Thomas Corbyn.
John Davies, thonger.
Thomas Davies, thonger.
Adam Sponley, ab.
Edward Sponley.
William ap D'd.
Thomas Hyll.

Ounslowe.

Mr. Ric. Purcell, armor a jack.
Rees Tyther, } his men.
and Hughe, }
Mr. Edward Ownslowe, armor.
Thomas Williams, } his men.
Thomas Baker, }
Edward Ownslowe, a byll.
George Bloure.
Adam Fforten, 1 byll.
Richard Chidloe, 1 byll.
Griffithe ap Rees, his man.

Wodcot and Horton.

John Hosyer, armor.
Thomas Hosyer, his son.
Robt. Passand, }
Edward Poole, } his men.
William Bland, }
Ric. Waringe, bow & arrows.
Hughe Sponley, his man.
Peers Polle.
Thomas Ryder.
John Crompe.
Thomas Ryder, of Horton, ij bylls.
William Ryder, his sone.
Thomas Maunsell, a byll.
Nicolas Ryder a byll.
William Carles, a byll.
Roger ap Evan.
David ap Evan.

Monke Meole & Goshill.

Roger Wood, a byll.
John Benyon, a spere, and pole axe.
John Cadwalleder, his man.
Thomas Tyther.
Edward Tyther, his sone.
Robt. Benyon, armor a jack.
Thomas John, }
Hughe ap Rob'te, } his men.
William Phillips. }
Harrie Broke.

Hanwood.

John Ownslowe, armor, a peere of splents, a byll.
Arthur Medlicot, his man.
Roger Gittins, a byll.
Thomas Medlicot, a byll, a sallet.
William Tipton, a byll.
Ric. Luter.
Ric. Owens.
Thomas Meredith.
Wydowe Ownslowe, armor.
Houmffrey Ownslowe, her sone.
Edward Phillips, a sallet.
Thomas Hayford, his man.

Little Hanwood & the Hamlett.

John Jaundrell, a byll, ab.
Thomas Jaundrell.
Roger Cowper, bowe & arrows.
John Meredith.
Thomas Bright.
Robt. Phillips a byll.
Thomas Phillips.
Wm. Carles.
John Carles, bowe & arrows.
Morys Jones, his s'vante.
William Tybbey.
Clement Wycherley, a byll & sallet.
Ffrauncys Edwards, his s'vant.
Thomas Jaundrell.

Whitley and Wheelbech.

Roger Phillips, a sallet, a byll.
Thomas Powell, } his s'vants.
Richard Owens, }
Thomas Edwards.
John Hynton.
John Hancoke, a byll.
Ric. Emery.
William Warter.
Thies too townships have a sallet & a byll.

Brase Meole.

Mr. Arthur Mackworthe, armor w^th^ all things furnished for 1 man.
John Browne.
William Clowes.
Mathew Goldsmithe.
William Sherer, bowe & arrows, a byll.
George Bright.
John Jeffe, a byll.
John Worall.
Thomas Griffithes, bowe & arrows.
William Hickyn, his man.
Arthur Ffraunes, bowe and arrows.
Edward Kerrie.
John Ffranke.
John Emery.
Thomas Evans, his man.
John Phillips.
John Kerrye.
John Williams.
Howell Lloyd.
Davie Morrys.
John Everall.
Ric. Ducke.

Pulley.

Mr. Edward Ireland, bowe & arrows, a rapier & dagar.
Thomas Bolde, a bowe and arrows.
Thomas Wykie, a bowe.
Ffrauncis Croket.
Richard Vikers.
Raffe Ffuret.
Jen'n ap David.

Pulley old Tib'ties.

Richard Suker, } Thies p'sons have amongst them in armor 1 sallet, 1 jack, a peere of splents, a gorget, & a black byll
Thomas Suker, his s'vant, }
Richard Betton, }
Arthur Symons. }
Thomas Goughe, his s'vant }
Arthur Durnenge, }
George Mylward, sword & dager.
Arthur Mylward, } his s'vants.
William Mylward, }
John Mylward, a byll, bow & arrows.
Ric ap Richard.

William Dagar, bow & arrows.
Arthur Suker, a pickfork.
Houmffrey Nocke.
John Mylward, sword & dagar.
John Corles, a bowe.

Nobold.

Robt. Sherer.
John Sherer.
John Kenwick.
Thomas Donne.
Richard Donne, his sone.
Arthur Jones.
John Donne.
Adam Donne, his sone.
Arthur Donne, a sword & dagar.
John Warain.

Newton and Edgebold.

George Russell, a byll.
Edward Benyon,
John ap Robart.
William Jennins.
Thomas ap Edward.

Betton, Sutton, Aukemor.

Thomas Mackworth.
Richard Heynes, armor a jack, a byll, a sallet.
Robt. ap William.
William Whod.
Richard Davies, his s'vante.
Thomas Heans, a pole axe.
Foulke Ellys, his s'vant.
Richard Betton, bowe & arrows.
William Prowde, ab. armor a jake, a sallet.
Thomas Mylward, ab.
Edward Betton, armor a black bill, a stitched cote.

An Abstract of the foregoing Presentment shewing the able men, their Occupations and Distribution, in the Town and Liberties of Shrewsbury.

OCCUPACONS.		
Drapers		124
Mercers	67	
Ironmongers		
Goldsmiths		
Shermen		254
Covisors		130
Wevers		75
Barbors		11
Glovers		49
Bakers		48
Taylors		56
Bochers		39
Carpenters	69	
Tylers		
Fletchers	24	
Boyers		
Cowpers		
Pyn's		
Arrow head makers		
Stringers	24	
Sadlers		
Peinters		
Smithes		28
Tanners		55
Those w^ch^ are free of noe Occupacons w^in^in the Towne.		
Stone Ward		30
Colham		22
Ward Wallie		24
Frankville		16
Ward Castyle		50
		1195
Acton Reynold		32
Grinshill		20
Hadnall		22
Haston		12
Smethcot		7
Clive...		32
Sansow		5
Broughton		16
		146

Brt. forward	146	Down Rossall	8
Yorton	16	Shelton and Oxen ...	10
Alderton	5	Onslow	11
Harlescott	21	Wodcot and Horton ...	17
Berwicke grete & Berwick little	17	Monke Meole & Goshill ...	10
Newton	8	Hanwood	11
Abright hussey ...	18	Little Hanwood & the Hamlet	14
Preston Gobalds ...	27	Whitley and Whelbech ...	8
Myryden	30	Brase Meole	22
Hencot	3	Pulley	7
Wollascott	5	Pulley, Old Lib'ties ...	16
Astley	44	Nobold	10
Leaton	15	Newton and Edgebold ...	5
Pymley	7	Betton, Sutton, Mkemor...	11
Bicton & Cawlcott ...	30		----
Preston Monvart & Dyntle	12		1768
Up Rossall	9		----

Total Male Population above xvi. & under lx. capable of bearing arms

In the Town Proper - - - -	1195
In the Liberties - - - -	573
Total - - - -	1768

Phillips in his *History of Shrewsbury*, p. 68, says :— "Nothing appears relative to the number of the inhabitants [of Shrewsbury] upon which a probable conjecture may be formed, until the year 1695." We infer, therefore, that this and the other Presentments, did not come under his notice.

An Abstract shewing the number and character of the Furniture and Weapons.

Helmets	Skulls	26	Body Armour	Oylet Coat ...	1
	Steel cap ...	1		Privy Coat ...	1
	Head pieces ...	3		Shirts of Mail ...	21
	Sallets	46		Splents ...	16
	Morions ...	1		Scottish Splents	1
Body Armour	Almaine Ryvetts	8		Breast plates ...	3
	Jacks	38		Back plate ...	1
	Corslets ...	6		Gorget	2
	Stitched coats ...	6	Weapons	Bills	284
	Plate coat ...	2		Glaive Bills ...	11
	Brigandine ...	1		Black Bills ...	7
	Steel Coat ...	2		Forest Bills ...	1
	Coat of fence ...	1		Pikes	3

Weapons	Morion Pike ...	1	Weapons	Calivers ...	3
	Spear	6		Hand-guns ...	4
	Javelin ...	1		Guns	4
	Halberd ...	8		Bows	111
	Partisan ...	1		Arrows, sheafs of,	120
	Pollaxe ...	27		Swords ..	129
	Pickfork ...	1		Daggers ...	137
	Harquebus ...	1			

VARIOUS.

Rapier - -	1
Touche Box - -	1
Flask, Caliver, - -	1
Gauntlets - -	1
Target - -	1

From a glance at the above abstract of arms and furniture, it will be obvious that every kind of weapon and every fragment of clothing was included in this return. We have already seen that the statute of 4th and 5th of Philip and Mary had determined the outfit of the trained soldiers, and that Queen Elizabeth had made, with the advice of her Privy Council, such other changes from time to time in the proportion of different kinds of weapons as were required by the improvements of fire arms, and the fashion of armour. The Pike, the Bill, the Bow, and some form of Musket, were the arms of the rank and file from the beginning to the end of her reign. In the Commission of 1563, every hundred men were to have 40 armed with pikes, 30 with bills, and 30 were to be Archers and Hagbutters, whereas in a Commission issued in 1572, only nine years later, it is laid down that there should be in every hundred men at least 40 harquebusiers, and 20 archers. A short description of the outfit of these, illustrated by figures, will assist the reader to realise their appearance.

ARCHERS.

We will notice in the first place the equipments of the bow-men (see Plate I. fig. 9) who in previous reigns had formed an important element in the fighting power of the country. In the proportion of these we see a

slow and gradual decline, attributable, doubtless to the improvements in the fire arms. The long bow was for centuries the national weapon of the Englishman, with which he had won many hard-fought battles, and of which he was justly proud. Over and over previous sovereigns had done all they could to encourage its use, and reward efficiency in those who practised with it, while some of the ablest men had sounded its praise, even from the pulpit. Roger Ascham, the tutor of Elizabeth, had been rewarded by Henry VIII. for a treatise written on this weapon, and Bishop Latimer had raised his voice in praise of it in a discourse delivered before King Edward VI., from which it is well worth giving a quotation, as illustrating the popular estimate in which the long bow was held.

Bishop Latimer says (printed in 1549) :—"The arte of shutynge hath ben in tymes past much estemed in this realme, it is a gyft of God, and he hath given us to excell all other nacions withall. It hath bene Goddes instrumente, whereby he hath given us manye victories agaynste oure enemyes. A wonderous thynge, that so exelente a gyft of God shoulde be so lyttle estemed I desire you, my Lords, even as you love honoure, and glorye of God, and intende to remove his indignacion, let there be sent fourth some proclamacion, some sharpe proclamacion, to the Justices of Peace, for they do not thyr dutye. Justices now be no justices; ther be many good actes made for thys matter already. Charge them upon ther allegiance that thys singular benefit of God may be practised, and that it be not turned into tollyng, and glossyng, and—wythin the townes; for they be negligente in executying these lawes of shutynge. In my tyme my poor father was as diligent to teach me to shute, as to learn any other thynge; and so I thinke other menne dyd thyr children. He taught me how to drawe, how to lay my bodye in my bowe, and not to drawe wyth strength of arms, as other nacions do, but wyth strength of bodye. I had my bowes bought me according to my age and strength, as I encreased in

them, so my bowes were made bigger and bigger, for men shall never shute well excepte they be brought up in it. It is a goodly arte, a holesome kynde of exercise, and much commended in phisike. Marcilius Scinus, in hys boke de Triplici Vita (it is a greate while sins I red hym nowe); but I remember he commendeth thys kinde of exercise and sayth, that it wrestleth agaynste many kyndes of diseases. In the reverence of God let it be continued. Let a proclamacion go forth, charging the justices of peace, that they see such actes and statutes kept, as were made for thys purpose."[1]

Nor was the long bow such an inefficient weapon as we in these days may be led to believe. We have it on the best authority that an ancient bow in skilful hands would carry four hundred yards. The historian Froude, when quoting the directions to villages for maintaining each "a pair of buttes," given in a statute passed 33 Henry VIII., cap. 9, in which it is ordered that no person above the age of twenty-four shall shoot with the light flight arrow at a distance under two hundred and twenty yards, confesses that he found difficulty in believing that these figures were accurately given, until he had read a passage in Holinshed's *Description of Britain*, in which it is said that the strength of the English archers had so notoriously declined that the French soldiers were in the habit of disrespectfully turning their backs, at long range, bidding them shoot, whereas, says Holinshed, "had the archers been what they were wont to be, these fellows would have had their breeches nailed unto their buttocks."[2] In the Journal of King Edward VI it is stated that a hundred archers belonging to the King's body guard shot at an inch board singly, two arrows each, and afterwards all together. Some of these arrows pierced through this, and into another board

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[1] Meyrick's *Ancient Armour*, vol. iii., pp. 7, 8.
[2] *History of England*, vol. i, p. 68.

placed behind it, although the wood was extremely solid and firm.[1]

A well trained archer shot at least twelve arrows in a minute, and seldom missed his mark at two hundred and forty yards.[2] And a further merit urged by the advocates of this weapon was its extreme lightness, being no burden to the soldier in long marches, and not so readily affected by wet weather as the arquibus.

Bows varied considerably in quality as will be seen from the fact that an act passed in the 8th Elizabeth, c. 10, mentions three kinds, and the several prices which were to be charged for them. "Bows of foreign yew were to be sold at the price of six shillings and eightpence, a second sort at three shillings and fourpence, and a third kind at two shillings."[3]

The length of a bow was the breadth of an archer's span between his outstretched arms, which in a well proportioned man would equal his height. When bent an English bow measured about half that length, and the arrow pointed with steel, and feathered, was a yard long.[4]

The archer was also provided with a sword and dagger, and he is represented in Meyrick's work as carrying a maul, but there is no such weapon specified in the commissions already given. He wore on his head a "skull," which was an iron head piece without a visor or beaver, resembling a bowl or a bason. (Plate I, fig. 1.) This was changed at a later date for a morion. (Plate I, fig. 3.) On his body he wore a "Jack" (Plate II, fig. 23), a kind of quilted coat made of thick linen or leather, padded inside with various substances, such as folds of linen cloth, sometimes as many as thirty, and a deer skin included, to render it a sufficient protection to the wearer. The late Mr. Burgess quotes

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[1] Meyrick *Ibid.*, p. 8.
[2] Demmin's *Arms and Armour*, p. 469.
[3] Meyrick, vol. iii, p. 50.
[4] Demmin's *Arms and Armour*, p. 469.

an inventory of Sir John Falstaff, which is as follows:—"I Jacke of blacke linen cloth, stuffed with *mayle*; IV Jakkes stuffyd with *horn*; I Jakke of black cloth lyned with canvas, *mayled*."[1]

ARQUIBUSERS.

In the Commission of 1563, the firearm is the Hagbut, in that of 1572, it is the Harquibus; in the former there were to be fifteen per cent of the soldiers armed with the Hagbut, and in the latter there were to be forty per cent armed with the Harquibus. Meyrick uses these names as synonymous,[2] but it is much more probable that the latter arm was an improvement on the former, as stated by Demmin;[3] for it appears hardly likely that the official name of a weapon used in a royal commission would be changed in the space of ten years without such sufficient reason. The earliest gun was an iron barrel fixed in a wooden stock, with a vent hole at the breech, to which a lighted match was applied by the hand. There followed this, a similar weapon, but provided with a simple iron lever without any spring, in which to fix the slow match, which, when moved brought the match to the touch-hole more accurately than could be done by the hand of the soldier while maintaining his aim.[4] Then followed a further improvement in which the lever carrying the match was jerked down on the pan containing the priming by a spring, moved by a trigger.[5] The arquibus was probably the last of these, but authors are not well agreed as to the date of the improvements, and when each in turn became an arm of the service. The *caliver*, which is frequently mentioned in the Shrewsbury Presentments of Arms, resembled the arquibus, except that it had a larger calibre, or bore (hence the French name *pièce de calibre*,) and was smaller and lighter.

[1] *Archæological Journal*, vol. xxxvii, p. 73.
[2] Meyrick's *Antient Armour*, vol. iii, p. 19.
[3] Demmin's *History of Arms and Armour*, p. 513.
[4] See Plate II, fig. 19. [5] See Plate II, fig. 20.

The arquibuser carried twelve charges of powder in small wooden cylinders appended to a bandoleer or shoulder belt, a bag or pouch containing the same number of balls, and a pound of priming powder in a flask, suspended on his right side. (Plate I, figs. 7 and 8.) The slow match was carried wound round the bandoleer. On his head was a sallet or a morion (Plate I, figs. 2 and 3,) and his body was protected by a corslet, which Grose[1] describes as consisting of a gorget, back and breast plates, skirts of iron, called tasses or tassets covering the thighs. These skirts were made, says Meyrick, of overlapping plates, much as represented in Plate II, fig. 22. He was also provided with a sword and dagger.

The position of the Arquibusers in line of battle was usually in front of the battalion, and when the charge was made they were sheltered under the long pikes of their comrades,[2] and it is affirmed that they attained great skill and aptitude in the use of, what we consider now to have been, a cumbersome and clumsy weapon.

THE PIKEMEN. (Plate I, fig. 4.)

The pike, which was much used throughout this reign, and was considered to be a very formidable weapon, especially in resisting cavalry, consisted of a long wooden shaft or staff, with a finely pointed flat steel head a foot and a half in length. The Scottish pike was appointed, by act 44th of the Parliament of the year 1476, to be six ells, i.e., eighteen feet six inches :[1] and it is probable that the English pike was quite as long. The pikeman, like the arquibuser, wore on his head a morion, which is frequently called by the name sallet or salad, from a head piece which, Baron de Cosson says,[3] had ceased to be used at the end of the fifteenth century, although the name continued to be used in the reign of Elizabeth,

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[1] *Milit. Antiq.* ii, p. 254.
[2] Boutell *Arms and Armour*, p. 163.
[3] *Archæological Journal*, xxxvii, p. 464.

and was applied to widely different head pieces. The morion varied in shape at different periods, being sometimes combed, (Plate I, fig. 2,) at other times peaked, (fig. 3). He wore on his body a corslet in 1580, as we have already seen by the return for that year for Shropshire, in which "200 corsletts furnished with pikes, sword and dagger," are supplied. In the Commissions of 1563 and 1572 the proportion was the same, viz., 40 per cent.

A striking description of the mode of fighting practised by the pikemen is quoted in Dr. Meyrick's work, which is worth reproducing[1] :—" But what after I learned especially touching their order, their armour, and their manner as well of going to offend, as of standing to defend, I have thought necessary here to utter. Hackbutters have they few or none, and appoint their fight most commonly always a-foot. They come to the field well furnished all with jack and skull, dagger and buckler and swords all broad and thin, of exceding good temper, and universally so made to shee, that as I never saw none so good, so I think it hard to desire better. Hereto every man his pike, and a great kircher wrapped twice for thrice about his neck, not for cold but cutting.[2] In their array towards joining with the enemy, they cling and thrust so near in the fore rank, shoulder and shoulder together, with their pikes in both hands straight afore them, and their followers in that order so hard at their backs, laying their pikes over their foregoers' shoulders, that if they do assail undiscovered, no force can well withstand them. Standing at defence they thrust shoulders likewise so nigh together, the fore rank well nigh to kneeling, stoop low before, their fellows behind holding their pikes with both hands, and therewith in their left their bucklers: the one end of their pike against their right foot, and the other against

[1] It is taken from a curious and rare journal of the Protector's expedition into Scotland, written by W. Patten, who was joined in commission with Cecil, as Judge Marshal of the army, printed in 1548. Meyrick's *An. Ar.* iii., p. 2.

[2] That is to save his neck from being cut.

the enemy breast-high; their followers crossing their pike-points with them forward; and thus each with other so nigh as space and place will suffer, through the whole ward, so thick, that as easily shall a bare finger pierce through the skin of an angry hedge-hog, as any encounter the front of their pikes."

THE BILLMEN. (Plate I, figs. 9, 10, 11, and 12.)

The Bill, Black Bill, or Brown Bill, as it was variously called, was a kind of Halbert, and differed at different periods even more than the pike. The cutting part was usually like a woodman's bill, from the back of which projected a pike, and another at the head (figs. 13 and 14). The denomination black or brown arose from its colour, the one from a black varnish with which this weapon was frequently covered, the other from its being often brown with rust.[1] In the Presentments of Arms there are mentioned the following, all of which may be classed under the bill:—the pollax, the halbert (figs. 15 and 16), the glave bill, the forest bill, and the halbert-bill. Some latitude must be allowed for the choice of terms made by the several constables to designate the weapons they had to report, but even then they must have differed considerably. The handles of bills were from five to six feet long. Sir Roger Williams in his "Brief Discourse of Warre," published in 1590, says "there ought to bee, amongst 1000 pikes, 200 short weapons, as halberts, or bills; but the bills must be of good stuffe, not like our common brown bills, which are for the most part all yron, with a little steele, or none at all; but they ought to be made of good yron and steel, with strong pikes, at the least 12 inches long, armed with yron to the midds of the staffe, like halberts. . . . Both Bills and Halberds ought to be the proof of the caliver."[2] The Commission of 1563 does not specify the head piece of the Billman. Meyrick represents him as wearing a morion, and on his body a

1 Grose, vol. i., p. 119.
2 Hewitt's *Ancient Armour*, vol. iii, p. 559.

coat of plate. "Almayne rivets, Jacks, or coats of plate" are commanded to be used by them in the last named Commission. Almayne rivets was an improved kind of armour so called because it was originally procured from Germany, though afterwards made in this country, and because the rivets holding together the over-lapping plates of the part below the waist were made to slide, enabling them to play freely one over the other, and so giving more freedom to the wearer. "King Henry VIII. in the 38th year of his reign had Almaine armourers in his pay, as we learn from the following entry in a book, preserved in the Remembrance office, Westminster, containing an account of the royal expenses of that year. "Item, for the wages of the almaine armourers of Greenwich."[1] The "coats of plate" with which the Billmen were to be clothed were probably what were called the Brigandines, which were made of a strong material lined within with small steel plates overlapping each other and riveted through, the rivet heads being visible and forming an ornamental design (fig 21). The Billmen also carried swords and daggers.

In addition to the arms and accoutrements mentioned in the Commissions which we have endeavoured briefly to explain, a large number of terms occur in the Presentments of arms and furniture requiring to be noticed, which will be best done in a glossary to be found at the conclusion of this paper. It is not an easy work to determine some of them, notwithstanding the numerous treatises in existence on the subject, for authors do not always agree in opinion amongst themselves.

On the subject of training the soldiers some information will have been conveyed already by what has been said, and the following interesting instructions, evidently a copy of those sent into other counties by authority, were attached to some paper dated 1588, and will complete all we have to offer under this head.

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[1] Grose's *Milit Antiq.* ii, p. 254.

No. XI. *Heads of Instruccons for the muster master to be sent into Inland Counties and marytime.*

Having made Choise of an apte man to supplye the place of muster master he shall enter into a muster booke the names and surnames of the persons of every band enrolled with their severall weppons. He shall likwise certifie trulie unto her majesties lyvetennant the aptnes of the persons enrolled, and in what sorte they be furnyshed with severall weapons, to thend he may give order for the reformer of th'one and th'other.

And whereas the Chardge of the Trayninge doth Chyflie consist in towe things, the one in the oft assembling of the said band, and th'other in the ex'ency of powder, for the avoidinge of this inconvenyens concerninge the first poynt. It is thought meete that the shott of every band shalbe trayned at such tyme as the livetennant shall appoynt and then the rest of the said bands to be vewed and trayned together with the shott at the direction of the said livetennant for the said poynt, which is for the avoidinge of powder. It is thought convenient that the first trayning be made with falce fyer, and that every shott shall have allouannce onlie of three pounds of powder, which will serve sufficiently both to trayne aparte and together with bands.

And to th'end the trayninge of the shott aparte may be the better performed to the ease of the countryes every captayne shall make choyse of four or five of those which shalbe appoynted to be shott in the several bands, suche as he shall thynke most apt to be instructed by the said Captayne, and muster master, in such sort as they may be throwlie taught and mad sufficient to trayne the rest of the shott, according to such direccon as they shall receave from the muster master, who also shall deliver unto these selected persons for trayners the forme and manner of the same in writtinge, to th'entent one uniforme order may be generallye observed there.

The said Chiefe trayners shall carry the title of Corporalls, wherof, in every band consisting of 80 or 100 persons, four corporalls shalbe appoynted, eche to have under hym 20 or 24 shott.

Ffor the more ease of the countrye every captayne shall appoynt his corporall to trayne his shott in some such place as maye most fyttlie be chosen, nere to the habitacons of the shott allotted unto hym, accordinge to a direccon sent herwithall to be observed by the corporalls.

It is also thought mete that the muster master himselfe shall take a vewe of the whole bands at suche tyme as they shalbe mustered together by order of her ma^ties^ livetennant, at the least two severall tymes which, for the ease of the countrye,

may very well be done one some holie days in the afternone after comon prayer, but not one the saboth daye.

At the first tyme he shall take a vewe of their persons and weapons, and, yf he finde any defect of one or the other, he shall admonishe and warne them to see the same reformed against the next generall assembly.

The second tyme he shall instruct them in suche martiall exercise as by him shall be thought meete, and take an account of the severall corporalls, how they have profited the shott comitted to there Chardge.

And yf any of the enrolled men shall happen to decease, or by sicknes or other wyse [be] made unable to serve, order most be taken that theire places maye be supplied with able men, sorted with like weapons, so as the like nomber be alwayes complet and furnished.

And to th'end a speciall choise be made of fite and able men. It is not ment that the service of any persone whatsoever shalbe excuse to any retayner to be exemptid in service, if otherwise he be thought fett. It shall not be amise, therefore, in so muche as these bands are appoynted for the gard of her ma^tie^ persone, to signifie unto you That you make choise of suche as are housholders, resident within Shere,[1] and of the welthyer sort, havinge able bodies and well affected in religion, And that th'othe[2] of the supremacy maye be ministered[3] to the Captaynes, and other officers, and souldiers under them, whom you may give to understand that in case they shall withdrawe them selfes from this speciall service, there shalbe a note taken of them, to th'end they maye be imployed in foren service, when ther shalbe any occas'on to send souldiers out of the Realme.

It is also thought mett, if her matie livetennant shall so thynke, that the corporalls appoynted over the shott may have charge and oversight of the peces comitted to them, to be the[better] kept, and had in redines; you shall further consider with the[advice] of the levetennant yf some of the said shott may be sett one hourse-back,and, in steed of Calyvers, to be furnished w^th^ musketts.

The leaders and captaynes whoe are appoynted to instruct and trayne the shott shall cause ane halbert to be sett uppe in the playne, wherby every shott maye passe in that order w^ch^ Ffrenchemen calle à la file, and as wee terme yt, inclemucke[4] at wildegeese, and so passinge by the halberte to present his peece, and make offer, as thoughe he would shott; and theose which doe not be have them selfes with their peces as they

[1] Living within the County. [2] The oath.

[3] Supplied. The paper is torn and the word undecipherable.

[4] We are unable to explain this word.

ought, to receave particuler instruccons and teachinge. This exercise would be used two or three meetings at the least for ignorant people. In which tyme may be diserned those that cannot frame themsealves in any lickly whood to prove shott. In whose romes the capttaynes maye require otheres to be placed, whoe are more apt therunto. Afterward to teache them how to hould their peeces from indangeringe them selfes and their fellowes, to putt in their mattches, and to acquinte them with falce fyers, by primminge only the pane,[1] And not chardginge the peeces, which will move the Eye with the flashe of the fier, ymboulden the parties, and make every thinge familier and readie to them. Then give the peece halffe his chardge, and acquiete them in Skyrmishinge wyse, to come foreward and retier orderlie again, after, to proceade to the full chardge, and lastlie to the bullett, to shott at a marke for some tryfle, to be bestowed one hyme that best deservith the same.

W^th^ this order and pollicie men shall in short tyme be exersiced, and with the x^th^ parte of the chardges, and to the greate ease of the countrye, and savinge of powder, for that in this manner yt is founde that two pounds of powder will serve one man for foure days exercise of trayninge, and to nomber which by reason of the Churlishnes of the pees, and not beinge mad acquanted therwith by degrees or ever after, so dischardged as either they winke or pull theire heads from the peaces, wherby they take noe perfect levell, but shoot at Randome, and so never prove good shott.

DIRECCONS FOR CORPORALLS.

That for every corporall there may be a but of xx^tie^ fete broede, and xvj fete highe, erected in some convenient place remote from the highe waye or other comen frequentid place, and in the middest therof to sett a Rundell of bourde, of a yarde and half brode, with certain blacke Rundells, and a whit in the middest, against which the souldier is to levie[2] his peece for his better ayme and readie dischardginge.

That the Souldier be placed xv paces from the but, and instructed how to stand comelie to his peace, and that hee finde his marke reedilie through the sight of his pease, and so know how to bringe the payne[3], standinge upon the mouthe of his peese, his marcke, and sight of his peese, unto one direct lyne.

That every souldier shalbe lymitted by the said corporall howe many shott hee shall dischard, above which nomber he maye not shotte.

[1] The pan in which powder was placed to ignite the charge.
[2] To raise. [3] i.e., pin or foresight on the muzzle.

(To be continued).

FRAGMENT OF AN EARLY MYSTERY PLAY.

By the kind permission of Professor Skeat, the Editors are enabled to reproduce from the *Academy* of January 4th and 11th, 1890, the interesting fragments here printed, together with a description of the MS. in which they occur. The local interest attaching to the fact that the MS. was found in the Library of Shrewsbury School will, it is hoped, draw attention to the paper, illustrated as it is by Professor Skeat's valuable notes :—

(Printed in Academy, *January 4th, 1890.)*

It is my privilege to be permitted to bring to public notice an interesting discovery lately made by Dr. Calvert, of Shrewsbury, in the library of the school. He has happily recovered a part of three scenes in a set of old Yorkshire Mystery plays, hitherto entirely unknown, and of considerable antiquity. Indeed, I suspect that we have here the oldest existing MS. which gives us specimens of English Mystery plays. The MS. of the Chester plays dates only from 1591, and that of the Coventry plays from 1534. The Wakefield MS. is older, viz., of the fifteenth century, and that of the York Mystery plays is supposed to be about 1430-40. The fragments in the Shrewsbury MS. are demonstrably older than the last of these, and belong, so far as I can judge, to the beginning of the fifteenth century.

The MS., marked "Mus. iii. 42" consisted originally of 43 leaves. The 3 fly leaves at the beginning have nothing to do with it. There were 5 quires of 8 leaves and 1 quire of 3 leaves. Leaf 9 has been cut out, leaving 42 leaves. The signatures, all in a late hand, are quite wrongly marked, and may be disregarded. Leaf 1 is a palimpsest leaf; but the original writing can be traced, and the words are the same as on leaf 2, back.

The first 36 leaves are taken up with Latin anthems,

&c., all carefully set to music, and written in a clear and regular hand, with rubrics. The contents are as follows:—

1. "Centum quadraginta," &c. (Rev. xiv. 3, 4), followed by "Cedentem (*for* Sedentem) in superne maiestatis arce," &c.: leaf 3.
2. *In die purificacionis, ad preces* : "Hodie, Beata virgo," &c.; leaf 3, back.
3. *In die palmarum* : "En rex venit mansuetus," &c., with "Gloria laus"; leaf 4, back, and 5, back.
4. *In die palmarum*: "Passio domini"; leaf 7, back.
5. *In vigilia Pasche* : "Rex sanctorum angelorum"; leaf 14.
6. *In die Pasche, ad process'* : "Salue, festa dies"; leaf 15, back.
7. *In die Pasche* : "Crucifixum in carne"; 17, back.
8. *In die Pasche, Ad vesperas* : "Laudate, pueri"; 18'
9. *In translacione sancti Cedde*: "Salue, festa dies"; 23, back.
10. *In die Ascencionis*: "Salue, festa dies"; 25, back.
11. *In die Pentecost'* : "Salue," &c.; 20.
12. *In ebdomada pentecost' Feria ija, iija, & iiija cantabitur iste cantus ad process'*: Sancti spiritus Assit nobis gracia; 49.
13. *In festo corporis cristi* : "Salue"; 32, back.
14. *In festo dedicacionis ecclesie* : "Salue,"; 35, back.

I note that Langland clearly followed Anthems 3 and 4, which he quotes in *Piers Plowman*, B. xviii. 1-68. His *gloria laus* (in l. 8) refers to six elegiac lines, beginning—

> "Gloria laus et honor tibi sit, rex criste redemptor,
> Cui puerile decus promsit hosanna pium."

Cf. *Hymns Ancient and Modern*—"All Glory, laud," &c.

But on leaf 38 the real interest begins with a rubric from Luke ii. 8, followed by *English verses*, in a smaller writing, but by the same hand. Of this portion Dr. Calvert made a transcript, which he sent to Dr. Clark, who, again, sent it on to me. In this it was duly noted that certain words, or pairs of words, occurred frequently in the margin, and the puzzle was to elucidate these. I could make nothing of them, beyond guessing that they belonged to imperfect lines. On this, Dr. Calvert very kindly procured us permission to inspect the MS., whereupon the full significance of these "side-notes" at once appeared, and I was enabled to solve the whole problem.

The fact is that there are three distinct fragments. Each of these contains portions of a scene in a play. These portions all belong to *one* actor, and the "side-notes" give, in fact, his catchwords or cues.

This actor doubtless performed all three parts. He was the Third Shepherd in the play of "The Angels and Shepherds"; he was the Third Mary in the scene at the sepulchre; and he was one of the two disciples who went to Emmaus. Moreover, of these two, he was certainly Cleophas, as I shall show.

That he was the Third Shepherd appears from the heading—"iij*us* pastor." That he was the Third Mary appears from the heading—"iij*a* m*a*," *i.e.*, "tertia maria," which was very puzzling to read; and that he was Cleophas appears from the fact that he had to sing in the chorus of the apostles at the end; and the words suit him better than they do St. Luke, who, according to tradition and the Coventry Mysteries, was Cleophas's companion.

The dialect is clearly Northern, and I fully believe it is Yorkshire, in particular. It is obviously allied to the York Mystery plays, with *one* stanza of which the Shrewsbury MS. agrees, though there is a wide general difference. Perhaps the fragments belong to the lost set of Beverley plays (see *York Mystery Plays*, ed. Miss T. L. Smith, p. xliv., &c.) The language is just that of the York plays, as exemplified in such characteristic words as these: *mun* "must"; *mynnes me* "I remember"; *in hy* "in haste"; *nem* "to name"; *thar* "he need"; *frely fode* "noble creature"; *gaynest* "nearest"; *bedene* "at once"; *wil of red* "at a loss what to do"; *samyn* "together"; *withouten trayne; apert; mased* "astonished"; *couthe* "could"; and the like. We even find *at* for *to* with the infinitive, a strong mark of Northern dialect.

In the coincident stanza (*York Plays*, xv. 120-131) this MS. has an older reading. It corrects the line—"And it will herbar [harbour] *fourty* pese" to "That may herbar *an hundrith* pese," which reads better and

preserves the alliteration. The whole is written seriously and poetically, with skilful alliteration, and clearly exhibits an old and valuable text. I hope to print the whole text in a future letter.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

(Printed in ACADEMY, *January 11, 1890.)*

SCENE I.—THE ANGELS AND THE SHEPHERDS.

PASTORES erant in regione eadem uigilantes & custodientes gregem suum. Et ecce angelus domini astitit iuxta illos & timuerunt timore magno. [Luke ii. 8, 9; written in red.]

Tertius pastor.[1]

[*ii. Pas.*] We! tib!
iii. Pas. Telle on!
[*ii. Pas.*] . . . . . þe nyght.
iii. Pas. ¶ Brether, what may þis be
þus bright to man & best?
[*ii. Pas.*] . . . . . at hand.
iii. Pas. ¶ Whi say 3e so?
[*ii. Pas.*] . . . . . warand.
iii. Pas. ¶ Suche si3t was neuer sene
before in oure Iewery;
Sum meruеles wil hit mene,
þat mun be here in hy.
[*ii. Pas.*] . . . . . a sang:
iii. Pas. ¶ 3e lye bothe, by þis li3t,
and raues as recheles royes;
hit was an angel bri3t
þat made þis nobulle noyes.
[*ii. Pas.*] . . . . . of prophecy.
iii. Pas. ¶ he said, a barn schuld be
In þe burgh of bedlem born;
And of þis, mynnes me,
Oure fadres fond be-forn.
[*ii. Pas.*] . . . . . Iewus kyng.
iii. Pas. ¶ Now may we se þe same
euen in oure pase puruayed;
þe angel nemed his name,

[1] Written "iij*us* pastor" in the MS. All the parts given in full belong to the *Third Shepherd*, whom I denote by "*iii. Pas.*" Of the other parts, only the catch-words are given; and there is no clue to the speakers. I insert "*ii. Pas.*," &c., by conjecture. Note that "We" is an interjection, and "Tib" is a name. See *York Mysteries* for explanations.

"Crist saueour" he saied.
[*ii. Pas.*] . . . . . not raue.
iii Pas. ¶ 3one brightnes wil vs bring
vnto þat blisful boure;
For solace schal we syng
To seke oure saueour.
Transeamus usque bethelem. Et uideamus hoc verbum quod factum est quod fecit dominus & ostendit nobis. [This versicle is noted for voices: from Luke ii. 15.]
[*ii. Pas.*] . . . . . to knawe.
iii. Pas. For noþing thar vs drede,
But thank god of alle gode;
þis light euer wil vs lede
To fynde þat frely fode.
[*ii. Pas.* Now wat 3e what] I mene.[1]
iii. Pas. ¶ A! loke to me, my lord dere,
alle if I put me noght in prese,
To suche a prince with-out [en] pere
haue I no presand þat may plese.
¶ But lo, a horn-spone haue I here
þat may herbar an hundrith pese;
þis gift I gif þe with gode chere;
suche dayntese wil do no disese.
¶ Fare wele now, swete swayn,
God graunt þe lifyng lang!
[*i. Pas.* And go we hame agayn,
And mak mirth as we gang.][2]

Scene II.—THE THREE MARIES AT THE SEPULCHRE.

Hic incipit officium Resurreccionis in die pasche [in red].
Tertia Maria [MS. iija ma.]
Heu redempcio israel: ut quid mortem sustinuit [in red].
[*ii. Maria.*] . . . . . payne.
iii. Maria. Allas! he þat men wend schuld by
Alle israel, bothe knyght & knaue,
Why suffred he so forto dy
Sithe he may alle sekenes saue?

[1] The words "now wat ye what" are supplied from the *York Mysteries* xv. 119. Before the next line is a star, which star refers to some lines in a later hand, which were to be sung here, viz., Saluatorem, christum dominum, infantem pannis inuolutum, secundum sermonem angelicum.

[2] I supply these two lines from the *York Mysteries*, and assign them to the First Shepherd instead of to the Third, because the MS. has here two blank lines, showing that the Third Shepherd did not speak them.

Heu, cur ligno fixus clauis:
fuit doctor tam suauis?
Heu, cur fuit ille natus:
qui perfodit eius latus?

[*ii. Maria.*] . . . . . is ought.

iii. Maria. Alas! þat we suche bale schuld bide
þat sodayn sight so forto see!
þe best techer in world wide
with nayles be tacched to a tre!
¶ Allas! þat euer so schuld be-tyde
Or þat so bold mon born schuld be
For to assay oure saueour side
And open hit with-oute pite.
Iam iam ecce. Iam properemus ad tumulum vngentes dilecti corpus sanctissimum [noted for voices].
Et appropiantes sepulcro cantent [in red].
O deus, quis reuoluet nobis lapidem ab hostio monumenti [noted for voices; from Mark xvi. 3].

[*ii. Maria.*] . . . . . him leid.

iii. Maria. he þat þus kyndely vs has kend
vn-to þe hole where he was hid,
Sum socoure sone he wil vs send,
at help to lift away þis lid.
¶alleluya schal be oure song,
Sithen crist oure lord, by angellus steuen,
Schewus him as mon here vs among
and is goddis son, heghest in heuen.

[A red line here.]

[*ii. Maria.*] . . . . . was gon.

[*Angelus.*] Surrexit christus spes nostra: precedet vos in galileam [in red; cf. Matt. xxviii. 7].

iii. Marie. "Crist is rysen," wittenes we,
by tokens þat we haue sen þis morn;
Oure hope, oure help, oure hele is he,
And hase bene best, sithe we were born.
¶If we wil seke him for to se.
lettes noght þis lesson be for-lorn,
"But gose euen vn-to galilee,
þere schal 3e fynd him 3ow beforn."

[A red line here.]

Scene III.—THE TWO DISCIPLES GOING TO EMMAUS.

Feria *secunda* in ebdomada pasche discipuli insimul cantent [in red].

[*Chorus*] Infidelis incursum populi fugiamus ihesum [ihesu ?] discipuli ; suspenderunt ihesum patibulo ; nulli parcent eius discipulo [noted for voices].

[A red line here.]

[*A Disciple.*] . . . . . fast to fle.

Cleophas[1] But if we fle, þai wil vs fang,
And ful felly þai wil vs flay ;
Agayn to Emause wil we gang
And fonde to get þe gaynest way
¶ And make *in* mynd euer vs amang
Of oure gode maister as we may,
how he was put to paynes strang ;
On þat he tristed con him betray.

[A red line here. Probably Jesus enters here.]

[*Jesus.*] . . . . . but agayn.

Cleophas. ¶ By wymmen wordis wele wit may we,
Christ is risen up in gode aray ;
For to oure-self þe sothe say[d] he,
Where we went in þis world away,
þat he schuld dye & doluen be,
And rise fro þe dethe þe third day ;
And þat we myȝt þat siȝt now se
he wisse vs, lord, as he wele may.

[*Jesus ?*] . . . . . resoun riȝt.

Et quoniam tradiderunt eum summi sacerdotes & principes nostri in dampnacione [m] mortis & crucifixerunt eum [in red ; from Luke xxiv. 20].

Cleophas. Right is þat we reherce by raw
þe maters þat we may on mene,
how prestis & princes of oure lawe
Ful tenely toke him, hom be-twen,
And dampned him *with*-outen awe
For to be dede *with* dele be-dene ;
þai crucified him, wele we knaw,
at calnary *with* caris kene.
Dixerunt eciam se visionem angelorum vidisse : qui dicunt eum viuere [Luke xxiv. 23].

[*Jesus.*] . . . . . wraist.

Cleophas. þe wymmen gret, for he was gon,
But ȝet þai told of meruales mo ;
þai saw angellas stondyng on þe ston,
And sayn how he was farne hom fro.
¶ Sithen of oures went ful gode wone

[1] The name is not given, but it must be Cleophas. The "other disciple" on the journey was (traditionally) Luke, who was not one of the twelve.

To se þat sight, & said right so ;
Herfore we murne & makis þis mon,
Now wot þou wele of alle oure wo.
[*Luke ?*] . . . . . in pese.
Mane nobiscum quoniam advesperascit, et inclinata est iam dies. Alleluya.
[Noted for voices ; from Luke xxiv. 29.]
[*Jesus.*] . . . . . wight.
Amend oure mournyng, maister dere,
And fonde oure freylnes for to felle ;
Herk, brother, help to hold him here,
Ful nobel talis wil he vs telle.
[*Luke ?*] . . . . . lent.
Cleophas. ¶And gode wyne schal vs wont non,
For þer-to schal I take entent.
[*Luke.*] . . . . . he went.
Cleophas. ¶Went he is, & we ne wot how,
For here is noght left in his stid ;
Allas, where were oure wittis now,
With wo now walk we, wil of red.
[*Luke.*] . . . . . [he brak] oure bred.
Cleophas. ¶Oure bred he brak & blessed hit ;
On mold were neuer so mased men;
When þat we saw him by us sit,
þat we couthe noght consayue him þen.
[*Luke.*] . . . . . ay.
Quid agamus uel dicamus, ignorantes quo eamus, qui doctorem sciencie et patrem consolacionis amisimus ? [noted for voices.]
[*Luke.*] . . . . . gode state.
Cleophas. ¶We schal hom telle, with-outen trayn,
Bothe word & werk, how hit was ;
I se hom sitt samyn in a playn,
Forthe in apert dar I not pas.
[A red line here. Cleophas and Luke join the other disciples.]
[*Luke*] . . . . . & wife.
Cleophas. ¶We saw him holle, hide & hewe,
þerfore be still, & stint 3oure strife ;
þat hit was crist ful wele we knewe,
He cutt oure bred with-outen knyfe.
Gloria tibi, domine, qui surrexisti a mortuis, cum patre & sancto spiritu in sempiterna secula. Amen [noted for voices].

Scene IV.—THE INCREDULITY OF THOMAS.

[No break in the MS.]

Cleophas (sings in chorus). Frater Thoma, causa tristicie, nobis tulit summa leticie [end of scene].

NOTES ON SHROPSHIRE BIRDS.

By WILLIAM E. BECKWITH.

Continued from p. 16 *2nd Series, Vol. II., Part I.*

MOUNTAIN FINCH, *Fringilla montifringilla.*

A regular and sometimes a plentiful winter visitor; a few appearing in October, and many more arriving in November, when they resort to beech woods to feed upon the mast. About Sundorne, Haughmond Hill, Berwick, and Ellesmere, I have at times seen very large flocks busily seeking after this food. While with us, Bramblings exhibit a close affinity to Chaffinches in their habits, frequenting arable fields in open winters, and resorting in frost and snow to outlying stacks or to stackyards; but rarely, like the more familiar bird, to the immediate vicinity of houses. In January, 1884, a season when these birds were unusually abundant, numbers of them, together with Chaffinches and Linnets, visited some clover fields near Eaton Constantine day after day; and on shooting some I ascertained that they were feeding almost exclusively upon the seeds of that troublesome weed, the Knot Grass (*Polygonum aviculare*).

In spring flocks of Bramblings are often to be found in woods where they eat the young buds of the larch and other trees. I once found two or three hundred engaged in this way at the foot of the Wrekin, on the 27th March; and as many of them had partially assumed the dark plumage of the breeding season, the trees clad with their fresh leaves, and thronged with these handsome birds, afforded an exceedingly pretty sight.

Mountain Finches often resort to roost in large numbers among evergreens. The bird-stuffers in Shrewsbury have sometimes received dozens of them from Berwick, where they had been caught in sparrow-nets in the shrubberies. The latest date on which I have noticed this bird in spring was in 1880, when a small party of seven or eight frequented a wood by Croesmere Mere, near Ellesmere, up to the 19th April.

TREE SPARROW, *Passer montanus.*

Although common throughout the county at all seasons of the year, this bird is most numerous in autumn and winter, when migrants arrive. Then, in company with other small birds, it is

found in flocks about stubbles and weedy fields or round outlying stacks. In very little indeed does it resemble the Common Sparrow; and even in hard weather, it seldom comes nearer houses than is necessary to proeure food. For many years I remarked this characteristic difference at a farm-house near the Wrekin. In frost the House Sparrows came by dozens to rob the poultry by the kitchen door, but the quiet unobtrusive Tree Sparrows, which were plentiful, never aeeompanied them, preferring to peck about the refuse in the stack-yard.

This retiring and shy habit leads it also to choose different roosting and building places, for, when netting sparrows at night, at Eaton Constantine, we never eaught this bird about houses, but usually obtained some if we tried hedges or the ivy against the church.

The Tree Sparrow breeds, as circumstances allow, either in colonies, two or three pairs together, or alone. In the soft sandstone rocks about Bridgnorth it is to be found breeding together in some numbers; and here it usurps the hole drilled by the little Sand Martin, in just the same way that the Common Sparrow deprives the House Martin of its nest. I have also seen several pairs nesting together in rocks at Eyton-on-Severn and in Hawkstone Park. Large hollow trees are often also inhabited by a few of these birds, as well as holes in the pollard willows that so frequently grow by the sides of streams, whilst occasionally a pair will nest in the thatch of a eote or shed in a field. The Revd. J. B. Meredith informs me that he has found the Tree Sparrow's eggs in the deserted nest of a Magpie, and it sometimes erects a domed structure in a fir tree; but I have never known it build round houses or in farm buildings, and in this respect it differs entirely from the Common Sparrow.

Unless the old birds are captured, or distinctly seen, there is no means of distinguishing the eggs of the Tree from those of the House Sparrow; although in this ease identification is more particularly necessary from the faet that both speeies sometimes breed together. The two birds are very different, for not only is the Tree Sparrow smaller and neater in appearance, but its head is reddish brown or liver coloured, and it has a conspicuous blaek spot on the cheek.

I do not think this bird has any of the misehievous propensities of its relative; indeed, it is rather useful than otherwise, as it feeds principally upon the seeds of weeds. The Tree Sparrow appears to be rare or little known in North Wales.

COMMON SPARROW, *Passer domesticus.*

No bird has profited more by the silly destruetion of hawks and owls than the ubiquitous Sparrow; and as these birds have decreased, the Sparrow has increased, only in a fifty-fold degree. And oven now, when large sums are annually spent in attempt

ing to reduce its numbers, few people try the cheaper and by far more effectual plan of encouraging its natural enemies. In the *Standard* newspaper for January 22nd, 1890 it was stated that in Cheshire, the Wirral Farmers' Club had paid during the past year from a farthing to a half-penny each for ten thousand of these birds; and that during the last five years the same Club had thus procured the slaughter of seventy thousand Sparrows. Yet it does not appear that the members have either tried themselves or asked the neighbouring landlords to endeavour to reduce these pests by preserving the small birds of prey. The Sparrowhawk, especially the male, is rightly named as a dire foe to the Sparrow; for, leaving larger game to his more powerful consort, he contents or used to content himself with attacking and harassing small birds, which, from his repeated raids, day after day, could never enjoy their repast in peace. Now, however, the gamekeeper has almost exterminated or driven away the hawk, and the agriculturist and gardener are left to view with dismay and to bewail the damage done to their crops. The Barn Owl was also a large consumer of Sparrows, which it, no doubt, caught when they were at roost; but the Owl, as a resident, is fast disappearing before the inane demand for its beautiful plumes.

For some reason or other Sparrows do not like to take up their abode with Starlings. At Eaton Constantine numbers of Sparrows used to breed in the ivy round the Rectory; but some years ago several pairs of Starlings came to build there, and soon after the Sparrows almost deserted it. I thought this might be attributed to the gardener taking their nests, but Mr. William Phillips assured me that not only had he and his family noticed the same thing to occur in Shrewsbury, but that, upon the Starlings being disturbed, the Sparrows had returned. Still it is difficult to understand why two birds of habits so entirely different should disagree; and, for my own part, I have never seen that the Sparrows suffered violence, although they occasionally do so, as Gray, in his *Birds of the West of Scotland*, writing of the Starling, says:—"I have seen it repeatedly alight on the rough stones of a house to which it clung while it thrust its head and neck into a hole and dragged from it in succession five young Sparrows, which it leisurely swallowed on the roof of the house. I have more than once been a witness to such thefts when stationed at a window only a few feet distant from the nest. Similar observations have been made by Mr. John Levack in Cumbrae."

And in the *Field* for May 31st, 1884, a correspondent, signing himself J. B. H. (Northampton), writes:—"Last week I saw a Starling fly from the roof of my house to the nest of a House Sparrow in some ivy close by, and carry off one of the young ones (about a week old) which the Starling placed between his claws and quickly devoured."

At present the mischief done by Sparrows is beyond calculation; and, as is the case with all animals, whenever the balance of nature is disturbed, and they become too numerous, the good done by them compensates in only a small degree for the evil. In assessing the damage committed by these birds, it has, however, always appeared to me that a distinction should be made between the Sparrow that dwells in the country and the Sparrow that inhabits the town. The former bird, in spring, and as long as its broods require feeding, consumes a vast quantity of insects, together with their larvæ; and, as neither old nor young eat fruit, they do not do material harm until the peas are podded. In fact, during the early months of the year, they are useful birds. The town Sparrow on the other hand is just as useless. For, spending its time in populous places, it prefers to gain a living, during the greater portion of the year, by pecking among street refuse, or by eating the young shoots of vegetables in suburban gardens, rather than by searching after insect food. And thus it lives until its instinct tells it that the grain is ripening, when it quickly joins its country relatives, and a Sparrow in the streets is rarely to be seen. It is at this time, before the corn is cut, and as long as it is unstacked, that these birds do so much damage, for by constantly fluttering among and alighting upon the straw, they thresh out and waste more than they consume. Now also, the difference between the two birds is conspicuous, for, while the country Sparrow is frightened by the bird-scarer, and, if pursued with a gun, becomes shy and wary, the town bird, reared and brought up among the noises of the streets, or the din and clamour of machinery and railways, pays no attention to the bird-clapper or the report of fire arms; so that in their case, although a few birds may be shot down, the remainder resume their feast.

Yet, should a hawk glide over the field, or alight in a neighbouring tree, it is amusing to see the terror of the thieves, some hiding on the ground, others scurrying off to the nearest shelter, from whence they emerge only in fear and trembling. The hawk, however, has perhaps attacked a stray chicken, or the gamekeeper has seen it kill a partridge, and therefore it must be destroyed, even though its death entails many annual payments for Sparrows' heads, and an unknown loss of grain.

The nesting sites chosen by the Sparrow are extremely varied. It is not only that niches and spouts of all kinds about buildings are brought into requisition, but it frequently breeds in the deserted nest of a rook or magpie, or, again, with Tree Sparrows in holes in rocks and hollow trees, whilst its constant practice of turning the poor House Martin out of its mud tenement stirs up against it a universal enmity. Often, too, several pairs construct untidy domed edifices composed of straw, moss, and feathers, amid the branches of a tree, and in ivy and other climbing shrubs; the nests in most instances being carefully repaired in

autumn, so as to afford the birds comfortable roosting places during the winter months. Like the Robin, the Sparrow is not a bad foreteller of the weather, for whenever a party of Sparrows fly in a cluster into a low tree or bush, tumble hurriedly down it and away again at the bottom, chirping and quarrelling all the time, rainy or unsettled weather usually follows.

GREENFINCH, *Coccothraustes chloris.*

This is a common species at all seasons, though to a certain extent it is migratory during autumn, the large flocks of bright-coloured males being very noticeable on their return in February and March, when they frequent outlying stacks or fields of newly sown grain.

The Green Linnet is a rather, though not a very, mischievous bird, for in spring it takes vegetable seeds, later on peas, then corn, and afterwards turnip, cabbage, and mangold seed, whilst at the same time, it feeds a good deal upon insects and the seeds of weeds. It is also fond of wild berries, of which it eats those of the holly, hip, yew, and ivy, as well as sunflower seeds in gardens. In winter, these birds resort in such numbers to woods and coverts where there are ivy-covered trees or evergreens, that they must travel for a considerable distance; and thus they often fall a prey to the wandering Sparrow Hawk.

Gray relates a pleasing instance of a Greenfinch, that, having built upon a branch much exposed to the sun, surrounded its nest during a hot day with freshly plucked leaves, in order to shade its young ones from the heat.

Most birds carefully remove not only the mutings of their offspring, but also any one of them that may die in the nest; and the necessity for this is evidenced by the following note:—One summer I knew of some young Greenfinches, one of which died in the nest, and was not thrown out. Its remains were soon swarming with maggots, and these, after devouring the dead bird, ate their way into the bodies of the living ones, who perished most miserably.

Perhaps these maggots were larvæ of the fly that lays its eggs upon sheep, and which, as soon as they are hatched, begin to eat into the skin, and, if not destroyed, eventually through it and into the vitals of the animal.

The Green Linnet is a lover of richly cultivated districts, and is rarely seen on high or waste ground. Its strong and somewhat untidy nest is often to be found at a moderate height among evergreens in gardens, or along hawthorn hedges. When sitting, the females become so familiar that they may be easily watched, and the eggs, which differ a good deal both in size and colouring, identified.

HAWFINCH, *Coccothraustes vulgaris.*

When Rocke wrote his *Notes on Shropshire Birds* in 1865-6, he considered the Hawfinch to be only a winter visitor; nor could

I, when writing my list in 1879, obtain any evidence of its breeding here, though subsequently, in a Paper published in 1881, I was enabled to record instances of its having bred at Tickwood, near Ironbridge, Cound, and Oakley Park, near Ludlow. Now, however, in 1890, it has increased so rapidly that it may be fairly termed a not uncommon resident throughout the county. And this is not an apparent increase, due to the greater number of observers and the greater consequent attention paid to Natural History, for the damage done by the old and the young birds to green peas forces itself upon the attention of the most unobservant gardener.

Although generally distributed there still seem certain localities which these birds prefer, and where, having once bred, they have established themselves and increased year after year. This has been the case round Shrewsbury and about Buildwas, Ironbridge, Coalport, Market Drayton, and Ludlow. I have notes, too, of its nest, or more frequently of its young, having occurred at Hatton Grange and other places near Shifnal, and near Wellington, Newport, Edgmond, Ellesmere, Petton, Whittington, Oswestry, Charlton Hill and Dryton, near Wroxeter, Eaton Constantine, Leighton, West Felton, Shawbury, Astley Abbots, Neen Savage, Much Wenlock, Harley, Cressage, Church Stretton, and Holdgate. Writing of it in March, 1885, from Sansaw, near Grinshill, the late Rev. F. Gartside Tippinge said :—"As far as I can ascertain, Hawfinches first appeared here ten or twelve years ago—that is, an old gardener of mine, who first noticed their depredations at that time, was convinced that there was not more than one pair. Since then they have increased year by year, until last year my gardeners had hard work to keep a pea. They would come by flocks in the dinner hour, and in that time destroy a whole long row. This year my keeper and gardener have killed twenty-seven or more (for at first they kept no account), by hiding, two at a time, on each side of a yew tree, the berries of which they are fond of. They are exceedingly cunning, and it is next to impossible to get near them with a gun in the open. Their nests have never been found yet, though all my men are of opinion that they breed in the woods near, as the young birds accompany the old ones in their summer raids." And in the May following, Mr. Tippinge again wrote :—"It may interest you to hear that a pair of Hawfinches are breeding in my orchard in an apple tree near a garden wall. There are five eggs in a nest of the roughest description—just a few twigs laid across a fork and an adjoining branch. The male bird is very handsome. The nest is in about as solitary a place as could be imagined."

I have several times seen the nest of the Hawfinch in apple and other trees of moderate height. I am inclined, however, to think that, as a rule, this bird builds either in high trees or upon some large horizontal branch, so that the nest is very difficult to find, and that this accounts for the rarity of its eggs, not only

in local collections, but also among the spoils of the bird-nesting boy. In this opinion I am confirmed by a writer signing himself "Aucops" in the *Field* for May 11th, 1889, who, in giving an interesting account of finding the nests of the Hawfinch in East Yorkshire, says they were seldom less than fifteen feet from the ground, and frequently much higher.

In July, 1882, a pair with their young came to eat the peas in the garden at Eaton Constantine Rectory; and from that time up to 1889 one or two broods visited us every summer bent upon the same purpose; yet diligent and repeated searches after the nests were fruitless, and, as the old birds were not to be seen in the months of May and June, I have no donbt they retired to some solitary tree in which to build and to bring up their young. The insatiable greediness of these birds for green peas compels them to throw off some of their shyness; still they are extremely cautious in their manner of approach. At first, when the brood is weak, they are brought into some neighbouring tree, whence, if all is quiet, the whole family fly down among the peas, keeping well out of sight among the haulm; but as they get stronger, they fly round and round, and then suddenly drop among them. When disturbed, they fly straight away, but return again in a short time. Besides peas, the Hawfinch eats strawberries; but I cannot learn that it injures other garden produce, although writing of it in Norfolk in 1663, Sir Thomas Brown said it was chiefly seen in summer about cherry time, and Stevenson mentions one shot in a greengage plum tree.

In autumn and winter, large numbers of Hawfinches are sometimes found where there are holly or yew bushes, the thick foliage of which affords them concealment while they eat the berries. These assemblies are not, however, migrants pursuing any direct course, but merely wanderers attracted by a plentiful supply of food, as these birds are rare in northern latitudes. In addition to the above the Hawfinch is very fond of the berries of the Portugal laurel and the ivy; but though it eats haws, I do not think it shows any great predilection for them.

During the severe frost in 1884-5, I was greatly interested with three of these birds that frequented the garden at Eaton Constantine. All the berries were gone, so they were obliged to come and eat the bread put along the drive for the little birds. Even then, in spite of hunger, their innate shyness never forsook them. Alighting in some lime trees, they reconnoitred for a while, then flew down into some laurels below, from underneath which they presently walked forth, took a few hurried mouthfuls of meat, and then flew away, but only to repeat their visit in a few minutes. After the snow had gone, these birds came to pick grit off the walks; and, so far as I could see, they usually walked about, giving a hop only now and then. Indeed their movements on the ground strongly reminded one of a miniature parrot.

The Hawfinch is said to be very rare in North Wales; but Mr.

G. J. Dumville Lees informs me that it has been known to breed near Welshpool, and Mr. Thomas Ruddy, that it visited the gardens at Palé in the summer of 1888. Probably it is increasing, therefore, throughout the Principality.

Everyone who has examined a Hawfinch will have noticed the peculiar shape of some of the primary feathers, and perhaps it is these that cause the rustling sound which the bird makes when flying.

In captivity this bird entirely changes its character, and becomes tame and familiar. I knew of one reared from the nest that was a most engaging pet, though gifted with a somewhat large appetite. This bird laid several eggs, and a pair, I should say, would be an interesting addition to an aviary.

The eggs of the Hawfinch, though larger than those of the Greenfinch, have much the same character; and I have seen some varieties that were not unlike the eggs of the Red-backed Shrike. They are very commonly five in number.

The nest is, as Mr. Tippinge remarks, a loose, flat, untidy structure, rather like that of the Bullfinch, but composed of coarser materials.

GOLDFINCH, *Carduelis elegans.*

All lovers of nature must rejoice that the beautiful Seven-coloured Linnet is now protected during the breeding season, in which it is illegal for anyone to catch it or to take its young ones; and this protection is particularly serviceable to a species, whose lovely plumage, sweet disposition, and lively song render it so attractive for the cage that it is everywhere sought after by bird-catchers.

At present, though not plentiful as a species, it is commonly distributed over the county, its quarters being changed according to the season of the year. During the nesting time it seems to prefer the proximity of houses, where it is fond of building a neat and elegant nest in various kinds of fruit trees, often at a considerable height from the ground, or in evergreens.

Until its young ones grow strong, the Goldfinch feeds on insects, and the seeds of chickweed and groundsel, in gardens. As soon, however, as the brood can travel, enclosed districts are rapidly deserted for rough grass fields, half-cultivated hill-sides, moors, commons, and the banks of streams, where the seeds of the teazle, thistle, and ragwort are found. In places such as these a single brood, or perhaps two or three families together, are to be seen busily engaged in feeding on a patch of weeds, or showing off their bright plumage as they flit from plant to plant. At this season these birds are nowhere more numerous than along the sides of the Longmynds; and in the summer of 1889, I noticed them very frequently in the neighbourhood of Church Stretton.

In autumn again, a season when many of them migrate southward, the remainder unite in small parties and seek the

vicinity of woods and streams, where they feed upon the seeds of the various kinds of Polygonum and Rumex, or join with the Siskin and Redpoll in eating those of the alder. In spring they feed on the young expanding buds of the larch. By consuming the seeds of many troublesome weeds, the Goldfinch spends its life in actively doing good, whilst its varied colours add to the charms of our rustic scenes.

From its sociable and affectionate ways it is, however, sad to say, easily attracted by the call bird of the bird-snarer, and great numbers fall victims to his lures. How easily landed proprietors and their tenants might further the object of the Legislature in protecting this useful bird, and forbid any such men to roam over their land.

SISKIN, *Carduelis spinus.*

Although an annual winter visitor from November till the end of February or the early days of March, the pretty Siskin is very irregular in its numbers. During some years it is not unusual to find flocks of twenty or thirty; whilst in other seasons small lots of six or seven only are to be seen. But as its food consists principally of the seeds of the alder and birch, it is always more plentiful where these trees are common; and, for the like cause, it is somewhat local in its distribution. In the neighbourhood of the Wrekin and around Ellesmere, I never fail to find it, though from its silent habits it is very easily passed by when in high trees. I have also occasionally noticed it searching among the debris left by a flood, or eating the seeds of umbelliferous and other plants; and in spring, like several kindred species, it subsists chiefly upon insects and the buds of trees. When feeding, the Siskin assumes all kinds of odd positions often hanging back downwards like a Titmouse.

It is usually an exceedingly tame bird. Once, when I wanted to obtain a pair, I shot one out of a flock of fourteen or fifteen. To my surprise the others flew round and again alighted in the same tree, and on my firing a second time, they again came back, after which I left them in peace. When alarmed, the Siskin utters a rather musical call-note; but luckily for it, bird-catchers do not care to ensnare it, and men who eagerly pursue Redpolls leave Siskins unmolested.

LINNET, *Linota cannabina.*

In early spring large numbers of Linnets resort to covers and upland plantations to roost, and here, before retiring, they fly round and round in a united flock, now and then alighting upon the top of a tree. On this they remain for a few minutes preening themselves, and then all, as if by signal, break forth into such a concert of musical twitterings, such an outburst of bird melody that is not to be equalled at this time of year. As the season advances these assemblies disperse, and enclosures are

deserted for hills and moorlands, where, in company with the Stonechat and Meadow Pipit, the Linnet rears its young, the numbers of the bird being regulated by the abundance or scarcity of the golden gorse amongst which it so delights to place its nest. And when the gorse is clad in all its glorious wealth of yellow bloom, the lively Linnet is everywhere to be seen, its brightly tinted plumage and wild sweet song lending an additional charm to the breezy waste. So devoted, indeed, is this bird to gorse for building in, that I have frequently known it nest in a small clump by the side of a pool or stream, or, when the bushes have been stunted, almost upon the ground; and for two successive years a pair reared their young in a solitary bush of double blossomed gorse in our garden. The Linnet also builds in hedges and low shrubs, but rarely far away from unenclosed or high land. Its nest is usually composed of finer materials than that of the Green Linnet; and once I found one on Haughmond Hill, chiefly built of moss, and very prettily lined with rabbit's fur. The eggs, as Hewitson remarks, are somewhat difficult to distinguish from small specimens of the eggs of the Green Linnet. When the breeding season is over the Linnet again returns to fields and gardens, where it does untold good by eating the seeds of weeds; in fact, when it is joined in autumn by large flocks of migrants which remain far into November, and which usually feed in stubble fields upon the seeds of the charlock or kedlock, chickweed, groundsel, thistle, dock, goosefoot, knotgrass, and several kinds of polygonum, its utility in checking these noxious plants can hardly be estimated. This bird is the Greater Redpoll of Montagu, Bewick, and other authors.

MEALY REDPOLL, *Linota canescens.*

This is an extremely rare winter visitor and I am not aware of its occurrence since the year 1865, when on the 1st April, I shot a solitary specimen in a small dingle near Eaton Constantine. I gave it to the late John Rocke, who afterwards showed it to Gould. Although when I killed it the bird was alone in an alder tree, I had seen on the previous day four or five Redpolls, near the same place, that seemed larger and lighter in colour than the Lesser Redpoll.

In subsequent years, however, on shooting several of these large looking birds, which very nearly equalled the Mealy Redpoll in measurement, but had little or none of the mealy plumage, I submitted them to Gould, who considered them to be a large variety or race of the Lesser Redpoll, and not to belong to this species. Hancock, in his *Birds of Northumberland and Durham*, writing of the British Redpolls says:—"Perhaps our three species of *Linaria* ought to rank merely as races, for with the exception of size and degree of greyness there is no good character to distinguish them, and indeed in these respects the dif-

ference is only one of degree. The Lesser Redpoll has the feathers margined with a little white, the Mealy Redpoll with more white, and the Arctic with most white, hence, the last species is the whitest and most mealy looking, and it is likewise distinguished by the rump and belly being of a pure white, while in the other two so-called species these parts are also white, but more or less streaked with brown. In length, the Lesser Redpoll is rarely more than four and a half inches, the Mealy Redpoll five inches, and the Arctic Redpoll five and a half inches."

And to these remarks I may add that my birds, which Gould maintained were Lesser Redpolls, measured as nearly as possible five inches; so that, if examples of the Lesser bird occur almost equal to this one in length, they form another link in the chain of evidence that the two are merely races of one species. Eyton says of the Mealy Redpoll:—"At different times I have obtained several of these birds in Shropshire, but have never observed them in large flocks, the utmost number I have ever seen together being ten or twelve, in company with the Siskin, in which point they differ in habit from both the Greater and Lesser Redpolls."

This, however, is not a constant distinction; for Hancock, in his work above referred to, describes it as "occasionally appearing in large flocks." In food and general way of living the Mealy and Lesser Redpolls closely resemble each other.

LESSER REDPOLL, *Linota linaria.*

This bird, although resident, is found only sparingly in summer, whilst as a winter visitor it is always common, and sometimes abundant, throughout the county. Perhaps, too, it is more plentiful in the breeding season than it is usually supposed to be, as a quiet retiring bird of unassuming habits and sober plumage, which usually frequents the tops of trees, is not easily detected after the foliage is expanded. When preparing my former paper on Birds in 1879, Henry Shaw told me that he had no doubt that Redpolls bred regularly in the gardens and park at Hawkstone; but writing in 1890, Lord Hill kindly informs me that he has only once found its nest lately. It does, however, breed in many places, for Rocke says of it at Clungunford:—"Very common, and as I often see them about here in the summer, I have every reason to believe that they nest with us regularly." Miss M. Auden has also sent me word that a pair of Lesser Redpolls built a nest in which one egg was laid, in the garden at Ford Rectory, in April, 1878; Mr. Bourne kindly presented me with a nest, which had contained eggs, and had been taken near Coalport; Mr. G. H. Paddock has found this Redpoll breeding in the neighbourhood of Newport; I have for some years observed it in summer about the Wrekin; and in June, 1884, I saw a pair by Colemere Mere, which were feeding

some young ones close by. The Lesser Redpoll, too, appears to have exactly the same habits in North Wales, for Mr. Ruddy says that a few pairs nest about Palé, and that he sees large flocks there in winter.

The nest which Mr. Bourne sent me was of the most delicate structure, being composed outwardly of very fine grasses mixed with moss, and copiously lined with the white down off the catkins of the willow, which looks like cotton wool. As information concerning the distribution of the Lesser Redpoll in this county during the breeding season is much needed, I quote from Hewitson's *Eggs of British Birds*, the usual situations in which it builds:—"In the position of its nest," he says "this species differs from those allied to it. Its nest is usually placed, like that of the Chaffinch, upon the boughs of a low tree, or single thorn, a hazel bush bordering the outskirts of mountain woods, sometimes in alders by the margin of a stream, and occasionally upon the branches of a crab tree, when forming part of a high hedge. Mr. (Professor) A. Newton tells me that it breeds yearly near Thetford, building its nest close to the trunk of the tree, in plantations of young larch firs of no great height; but that he once found a nest at least sixty feet from the ground, and this was placed near the outer end of a branch."

The food of this Redpoll is principally, in winter, the seeds of the alder and birch, and at other times those of umbelliferous and composite plants.

After a tree has been well looked over, many of the flock descend to the ground to search after the fallen fragments.

Like the Siskin, the Lesser Redpoll often hangs back downwards from a twig, and it is so tame that a whole party may be watched from the distance of a few feet.

As I have followed Yarrell's nomenclature in this paper, I have adhered to the specific name *linaria* for the Lesser Redpoll, although it now seems clear that Linnæus applied it to the Mealy Redpoll, and that the present species ought to be known as *rufescens*, the name given to it by Vieillot.

MOUNTAIN LINNET, *Linota montium*.

This bird is a very rare resident, and one which in this county is restricted to the high hills in the south. Eyton, writing of it in 1838, says it is occasionally found in Shropshire; but Rocke, though he lived in a district well suited for observing this moor-loving bird, could not find it breeding except upon the Longmynds. And this is, I believe, the only locality where the birds, together with their nests, have been obtained.

According to A. G. More in *The Ibis*, for 1865, Shropshire is one of the most southern counties in which it breeds; though R. M. Lingwood informed him that a few nested on the Black Mountains, or Hatterell Hills, in the west of Herefordshire, and Sir John Crewe confirmed Garner's statement to the effect that

it nested regularly in Staffordshire. Mr. William Pinches informed H. Shaw that the Twite, as it is called, seldom left the hills, and that even in frost and snow, it descended only far enough to procure food, adding that at such seasons it was sometimes found within the precincts of hill-side farms. Shaw himself also observed that he scarcely ever saw one among the countless specimens of supposed rarities, sent to him by youthful sportsmen, as the result of chance shots fired into unfortunate flocks of small birds in winter.

The Mountain Linnet can be told from the Common or Brown Linnet by its more slender form, long forked tail, and yellow bill, which can easily be seen with the aid of a field-glass. Neither, again, has the Mountain Linnet any red upon the head or breast; though in summer the males have the rump tinged with red or reddish orange.

The nest of this bird is said to be almost invariably built upon the ground among heather, or underneath, but not in a bush. This is, however, no characteristic difference, as I have found the nest of the Common Linnet in precisely similar situations.

My sole acquaintance with the Mountain Linnet was one winter on the shores of Morecambe Bay, where about a dozen came to feed on the seeds of the weeds on a railway embankment. In appearance they were very much like the Common Linnet; but they kept chiefly on the ground, and appeared to prefer perching on rocks or stones to trees.

According to Eyton this bird is common in North Wales; but Mr. Ruddy has not found it near Corwen.

BULLFINCH, *Pyrrhula vulgaris.*

In all thick woods and dingles, and often by brooksides, among brakes of gorse and briars, as well as along tangled hedges, and in shrubberies, the handsome Bullfinch is to be found during the greater portion of the year. For although previous to the breeding season, it roves about hedges in the more open country, and to the horror of most gardeners, frequently visits their gardens; as soon as building-time approaches, it returns to its usual haunts, and constructs its shallow nest in some thick bush, often in a wild rose or honey-suckle. In winter this bird is somewhat gregarious; and small flocks are to be seen in woods flying before the intruder, or heard from a neighbouring thicket. Its habits at all times are almost exclusively arboreal; and though in captivity it is said to be fond of the seeds of thistles and such like plants, its natural food is principally the eggs and larvæ of insects, and buds and seeds of trees.

Whether this bird is, above all others, destructive to the buds of fruit trees is a question that has long been, and still remains, in dispute. The hasty gardener upon seeing a party of Bullfinches among his trees, the buds whereof are just expanding, takes his gun and fires at them, thereby, destroying more buds than the

unfortunate birds would have done in the season. Upon opening one of his victims, he finds vegetable matter in its crop, which is at once pronounced to be the remains of buds—no matter whether flower or leaf buds, sound or containing embryo insects—so the birds are condemned, and are slain year after year. He does not care to notice if the birds come to him every spring, or what effect their absence has upon the ensuing crop. A careful observer might so discriminate with advantage; and also note that like the Blue Tit, the Bullfinch does not fly indifferently from tree to tree, but returns repeatedly to one whilst it passes by another.

At Eaton Constantine, Bullfinches frequently visited our garden, though they did not always come; usually there were seven or eight of them, sometimes many more. They generally stayed for two or three weeks; but as I have stated when writing of the Chaffinch, their visits were not followed by a dearth of fruit.

At Radbrook, too, in the spring of 1889 there were Bullfinches in the gardens of ourselves and our neighbours; yet the fruit crop, especially the plums, was a most abundant one. I do not for a moment assert that birds never eat healthy buds—most probably they do—but to attribute the failure, or partial failure, of a fruit crop entirely to them, when no notice has been taken of inclement weather, or of a frost at a critical period in the spring, is not only unjust, but is the result of hasty and inaccurate observation.

Besides, to kill birds in order to save a few apples or plums is a cruel and selfish policy. Without them, one of the chief pleasures of country life would be gone; and without their aid our fruit trees would eventually be ruined. The verdure of our fields would also be marred, for in the war against the insect host, man, unaided, is powerless.

The Bullfinch sometimes exhibits great affection for its eggs and young ones, so great, indeed, that one which built in the gardens at Palé would allow Mr. Ruddy to stroke it when sitting.

CROSSBILL, *Loxia curvirostra.*

A bird which is seldom seen except in woods of fir and pine, on the seeds of which it feeds, is necessarily a local one, and for many years the Crossbill has been rare in Shropshire.

Its habits and movements are so erratic, however, that it may appear, even in considerable numbers, at any season of the year. It is, therefore, a visitor which those who live near woods such as have just been mentioned should look for. This bird seems to pursue no fixed line of migration but to wander about either in large or small flocks, and it has been found breeding in many parts of England, including several of the southern counties.

I may, perhaps, note that the presence of fully feathered individuals in summer is no proof of their having bred here, for even in the north of Europe the Crossbill builds in February and

March, so that these may be birds which have migrated south after their breeding season was over. Speaking of this peculiarity, Wheelwright, who under the title of "An Old Bushman," has given so interesting an account of the Crossbill's nesting habits in his *Ten Years in Sweden*, says:—"The pairing season begins with us in January, the birds to breed in February. This is rather dependent on the season, but when we do get the nests we never take the first later than the beginning of March, and after April we never take one with fresh eggs."

In this county the Crossbill has been known to breed upon at least one occasion, and this was at an unusual time of year. In September, 1879, Mr. Alfred Homfray, who then lived at Llanyblodwel, discovered a nest in some ivy against a fir tree. It was built of twigs of the fir, lined with hair, and was very open, like a Woodpigeon's. When first found, it contained eggs; and the young ones, which Mr. Homfray frequently saw, flew in safety. He thinks they bred there the next year, as he frequently saw and heard them; and in the following severe winter, five came to feed in front of his window. The fact of this nest having been found in September, suggests the question whether these birds, having reared a brood in the early months of the year, build a second time in autumn. The similarity of the Crossbill's nest to that of the Woodpigeon was noticed by Strickland, who communicated it to Hewitson.

On July 28th, 1888, the Rev. J. B. Meredith observed some birds eating his peas at Kinnerley, and, upon shooting two of them, found that they were Crossbills. Writing on the 14th August following, he says:—"I have twice seen three Crossbills since I shot those I sent to you, and yesterday there were seven, which I think are a fresh party flying about." From the clean way in which the pea pods had been opened in his own and a neighbour's garden, Mr. Meredith at first supposed the mischief to have been the work of Hawfinches.

The accounts of this interesting species are somewhat meagre, but it does not appear to have been so numerous in Shropshire of late years as it has in other places. Eyton, writing in 1838, says:—"Occasionally found on fir and pine trees during the autumn and winter, especially those which stand high, as at Hawkstone and Pimhill; arrives in September;" and Rocke, in confirmation, says:—"I have not met with this bird for some years. Formerly they appeared in large flocks and remained for days in the larch plantations." Since this latter date they have only occurred in small numbers. The Rev. W. Houghton and Mr. G. H. Paddock inform me that two or three have been seen near Newport and Market Drayton. I have before alluded to some seen by Mr. W. Phillips on Shawbury Heath; and the Rev. R. E. Haymes has obtained specimens at Hopesay. The Crossbill is one of those quiet silent birds that may very easily be passed by. One

I saw near Cressage uttered no note, and my attention was drawn to it only by the constant dropping of pieces of larch-cone, which it nipped off, and then held upon the branch with its foot, until it had picked out the seeds.

It appears to be a rare visitor to North Wales, for though in the winter of 1887-8 Mr Ruddy observed large flocks in the neighbourhood of Palé, he had not known them there before, although he has lived with Mr. Robertson for twenty years, neither has he seen them since.

Both male and female Crossbills go through various changes of plumage before assuming their adult dress, and there is little doubt that they breed whilst in these intermediate stages.

The males gradually obtain a plumage more or less mixed with red, the wings and tail being brown, and the females change from brownish green to yellowish green.

The two birds mentioned above as given to me by Mr. Meredith were a male in red and a female in brownish green dress. Both of them had been breeding, and as there are several woods of fir about Kinnerley, they may have nested there.

It is curious that the Crossbill has never been found in the extensive pine woods about the Wrekin, and on Wenlock Edge, but there is no record of its having been seen in either of these localities.

HISTORY OF SHREWSBURY HUNDRED OR LIBERTIES.

By the late Rev. JOHN BRICKDALE BLAKEWAY, M.A.

Continued from 2nd Series, Vol. I., p. 406.

BROUGHTON, anciently BURGHTON.

A small parish within the Liberties of Shrewsbury, containing the Townships of Broughton and Yorton.

Mr. Reynolds, in his *Commentary on Antoninus*, would suppose this place the Roman Rutunium, but he adduces no proof. An alleged similarity in the names and the proper distance from Wroxeter are his only grounds for this untenable position.

The Church of St. Chad of Shrewsbury held Burtone in the hundred of Bascherche in the Saxon times, and at the general survey. It was rated to the Danegeld at 2 hides, but there were 5 carucates[1] in tillage, 2 of which (as I conceive) were occupied by 3 villans. The excess of carucates over hides and the quantity of land assigned to each villan bespeaks much attention in the ecclesiastics to the improvement of their estates and the comfort of their tenants. Burtune, in the hundred of Bascherche, occurs likewise in *Domesday* under the possessions of St. Mary, to which it also belonged in the days of the Confessor. It was rated to the Danegeld at 5 hides, yet no more than 3 carucates[1] were accounted for, the half of one of which was holden by a priest, and the other two and a half by 7 villans.

[1] [Not carucates (carucatæ), but teams (carucæ).—Ed.]

The surveyors note that there was room for 3 more carucates [teams], and that there was a wood capable of fattening 24 hogs.

This is a great difficulty. I can find no place except the place before us to which both these entries can refer. Yet its extent is far unequal to the existence of 7 hides. I can only conjecture that St. Mary's Broughton is the present Clive and Sansaw.[1] They do not occur in Domesday, nor does St. Mary in any subsequent record appear to have any connection with Broughton except, as will be seen hereafter, in a way which adds some strength to the present conjecture. It is certain that Broughton was a place of much greater consequence in days of yore than it is at present, and the two names are in effect the same, *Brough* being one of the modes in which more recent times have endeavoured to represent the guttural sound of the Saxon *burh*, so difficult to be pronounced by modern organs. We learn from Camden (*Britannia*, ed. Gibson, p. 283) that Burton in Gloucestershire is in ancient grants Burgtone.

Yorton is a township of Broughton. At the time of Domesday a separate manor and township. It is there written Jartune,[2] and was then holden (as it had been in Saxon times) by the Church of St. Chad of Salop. It was rated at 2 hides, but the land comprised 4 carucates [teams], one of which was occupied by a priest and a villan.

Yorton passed through the same hands with Brough-

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[1] [Mr. Blakeway is right in his conjecture. The *Burtone* and *Lartune* described in *Domesday* as held by St. Chad's are equivalent to the modern Broughton and Yorton, places which now form the parish of Broughton; whilst the *Burtune*, described in *Domesday* as held by St. Mary's, is undoubtedly Clive and Sansaw, two townships to this day in the parish of St. Mary. *Cf. Eyton* x. 160, 162.—Ed.]

[2] In the printed Domesday *Lartune*, as Loclehul, when the original has Joclehul. The J and L of Domesday are so much alike, that it is almost impossible for any who are not assisted by local knowledge of the present names of places to avoid sometimes confounding them.

ton. In 2 Edward I. the Dean and Canons of St. Chad are found to hold it in socage of the Bishop of Chester.[1] In the Inquisition of St. Chad's possessions, 1326, is a list of the Dean's tenants in Yorton. Its tithes, which were a part of the property of the deanery of that church, were demised with those of Broughton for 61 years to Humphrey Onslowe, Esq., in 34 Hen. VIII.; and in 2 Edward VI. the reversion was leased to Beston for 21 years, as is stated in the account of Broughton. In 21 Elizabeth, land and tithe held by Roger Bromley, and the *advowson of the church*, were granted to Sir Christopher Hatton, but I am not sure that we can certainly conclude from these words that there was actually a church at Yorton. The clerks of that day seem to have inserted almost any words into royal grants which the purchasers of such grants suggested. One of the prebends of St. Chad was called the prebend of Yorton. Under the rental of it, in the grant to Beston, are included :—"Diverse yearly rents issuing out of lands there to the amount of 5s. 4d., and the ferm of the tithe of sheafs, hay, and all other tithes there, demised to Bromley as above mentioned, amounting to 16s. 8d., which sum was to be divided between four of the prebendaries." In 28 Edward I. it is found that Broughton and Yorton are held of the Dean and Canons of St. Chad in free socage, and that the Dean himself holds it of the Bishop of Chester without any service; and in the Inquisition of the possessions of St. Chad's in 1326, among the tithes belonging to the

[1] [The Pimhill Hundred Roll of 1255 says that "the Dean and Canons of St. Chad, Salop, hold iv hides in Burhton and Iyarton of the fee of the Bishop of Chester. They owe no suit, and have a Franchise, the Jurors know not by what warranty." The Pimhill Tenure Roll of 1279 says that "Broughton and Yourketon are held of the Dean of St. Chad's, Salop, in free socage," and that "the Dean holds of the Bishop of Chester free of any service." It is surmised that St. Chad's held its manors, both before and after the conquest, immediately under the Bishop of Chester. *Cf.* Rot. Hundred. ii. 75; *Lyton* x. 162.—Ed.]

Dean, is the whole tithe of the town of Burton, also 18s. of the lordship.

From the manner in which the Church of Broughton lies unenclosed and open to the adjoining fields, without any appearance of a churchyard fence, it should seem to have been a mere feldeyrie or chapel of ease (on which, see Whitaker's *History of Whalley*, p. 46). The field-kirk, indeed, had no right or place of sepulture, whereas a few graves are huddled together on the south side of Broughton Church, but they are all of late date, and Mr. Dawson expressly speaks of it as a church in the fields. It was, however, a place of note in the days of Popery, if the indulgences recorded in a paper preserved in Gough's *History of Middle*, and thence printed in Phillips's *History of Shrewsbury*, p. 94, refer to it. But concerning this there is some difficulty. That paper purports to contain the "Statutes, indulgences, and pardons granted to the holy chapel of *our lady* of Broughton, in the county of Salop," and Mr. Gough, the historian of Middle, who lived in the neighbourhood, expressly says, it was "afterwards" (i.e., after the destruction of a small monastery, of which more presently) accounted a chapel in the parish of *St. Mary*. Yet it is certain that the Broughton which belonged to St. Chad was dedicated to St. Margaret; and the Inquisition of the town liberties in 7 Henry VIII. expressly states that the townships of Burghton and Yorton are within and of the parish of St. Chad.

Mr. Gough, already quoted, says that "Broughton did formerly belong, as some say, to a small monastery, which stood on a bank cast up by men's hands near Broughton church," though he intimates his own belief that it was a castle which stood on the bank, and gave name to the place, "Broughton quasi Burghton." I have already intimated that the most diligent searcher into our provincial antiquities was assailed by the same difficulty that now perplexes us.

William Mytton, writing to Browne Willis in 1741, says:—"In my last I sent you word that Broughton

was dedicated to St. Margaret, but looking over some papers drawn up by an old attorney in my neighbourhood, he says 'tis dedicated to St. Mary, and mentions old bulls of two Popes, viz., St. Julian (*sic*) IInd and Leo Xth, which tell the occasion of its being built, and in short, makes a long story of it. This he says he found in the minister's study of that parish after his death, but whether this was the original or a copy I can't say, and so I leave it to your choice."

By the old attorney, Mr. Mytton evidently means Gough, who states himself to have found the paper quoted above in the study of his old schoolmaster, Mr. Wm. Sukar, minister of Broughton, after his decease. The mistake of *Julian* for *Julius* proves further the identity, but Mr. Gough was no attorney. My opinion is that St. Mary's Burtune in *Domesday* is the present Clive and Sansaw,[1] but it is not improbable that that collegiate church might retain an oratory in Broughton in token of its former connection with the place, and that this oratory stood on the spot indicated by Gough, and for which the Dean of St. Mary's might have interest enough with the sovereign pontiffs, Julius II. and Leo X., who filled the papal chair at the commencement of the 16th century, to procure the privileges contained in the paper preserved by Gough. That document states that "the holy chapel of our Lady of Broughton was begun by the revelation and power of God, and the miracle of our Lady," but the particulars of this legend are not recorded. Every person who visited the chapel, and recited a *pater noster* and *ave maria* before the image of the Virgin, and every benefactor to the building and support of the chapel, were to receive 1,500[2] days of pardon, *with clear remission.*

[1] [See p. 320 ante, note 1.—Ed.]

[2] By the Council of Lateran, one bishop present at the dedication of a church might grant indulgence only for 40 days. If more bishops were present, for a year, and no longer (Stavely on Churches, p. 96). This pardon then of four years and two months required the intervention of the Pope.

But it should seem that the prayers which were to be followed by these valuable privileges must be pronounced on the feasts peculiarly appropriated to the Virgin Mary, viz., her conception (Dec. 8), nativity (Sep. 8), purification (Feb. 2), annunciation (Mar. 25), assumption (Aug. 15), and the octaves of those feasts. Permission was also to be purchased at this chapel, for each individual to choose a priest, who should, once in his lifetime and again at the hour of death, grant him clear remission and absolution of all his sins, *nothing excepted.* As a further inducement to the faithful to contribute by their bounty to this chapel, an obit with dirge and mass of requiem was kept four times in the year for all those who had entitled themselves to become the objects of its benefits. These privileges, it is added, were granted by Pope Julian (Julius) IInd and Leo Xth, and *lately* confirmed by 15 cardinals of the court of Rome, and most of the bishops of England. This confirmation, then, must have taken place in the interval between the death of the last of those Popes and the English Reformation, a space of only seven years; yet so little was that event in contemplation of the person who drew up this *advertisement* (for such, in fact, it is), that he concludes with a declaration "that the prayers which shall be said and done within the holy chapel, *shall endure there* for evermore." Almost immediately after this unlucky prediction, the stately fabric of papal superstition,—eremites and friars

white, black, and gray, with all their trumpery . . .

were brushed away by the rude hand of reformation; and what candid and attentive peruser of the document just quoted can pronounce that reformation either wanton or unnecessary? I am no unqualified panegyrist of the English Reformation. Its great author was truly —*monstrum nullâ virtute redemptum*, and many of its chief instruments were compassed about with human frailty. Deep, and I fear, irreparable, has been the wound it gave to Christian unity. Most important would have been the benefits resulting, had it been

attainable, from a reform without a separation from the Church of Rome. Neither would I willingly paint the errors of that church in colours darker than the truth. I revere in her the traces of primitive antiquity, and I would emulate the models of sincere piety which she has produced both in her clergy and laity. But masses for the dead, absolution of all sins, "nothing excepted," pardon of "all punishment due in purgatory for faults and offences committed against God and man" (the terms of the form annexed to the paper just quoted)—surely enormities in doctrine such as these, leading by inevitable conclusion to equal enormities in practice, are enough almost to excuse the lustful violence of a Henry, quite sufficient to vindicate the tear of pity we shed over the infirmities of a Cranmer, and the raptures of deathless veneration with which we contemplate the sufferings of a Ridley. "But the Church of Rome never taught that these absolutions were of any avail without the sincere repentance of him who was their object!" I grant it. I am assured that an enlightened Romish priest would rate their effects at a value not much higher than that at which they would be prized by a sober Protestant. And I know that an enlightened Methodist teacher, and a sound divine of the English Church would differ little in their estimate of the comparative value of faith and works. But as in that I can complain that an ignorant congregation are deluded by ignorant and interested teachers into a false reliance on faith alone without works, so do I contend in this, that the benefits of a pardon were too ostentatiously blazoned, and the necessity of repentance too studiously suppressed. That neither of these pernicious doctrines produce their full effect upon morality, or, we trust, upon salvation, we ascribe to that conscience of good and ill, that lamp of the Lord implanted by God within us, which, as it were instinctively, warns the sound mind from gross aberration in practice:

> "Cum ventum ad verum est, sensus moresque repugnant,
> Atque ipsa utilitas justi prope mater et æqui."

But I return to the history of Broughton, from which, if I have too long digressed, it is not, as Mr. Gough observes upon the same occasion, without a PARDON.

The later Deans of St. Chad's, who appear to have been much absent from their preferment, seem to have been much in the habit of leasing out their deanery. We have an instrument of this kind, dated Feb. 28, 1542-3,[1] by which Master George Lee, brother of the Bishop of Lichfield, lets his deanery to ferm to Humphrey Onslow, Esq., of Onslow, for 61 years. This lease, which was made by consent of his chapter, is absolute for the term, and not dependent upon the life of the lessor. The tithes of the townships of Broughton and Yorton are expressly excepted, and reserved to the dean and his successors. But they were almost immediately afterwards, viz., on the 3rd day of the following April, demised to Roger Bromley of Broughton, gent., and Johan his wife, by a lease in which "the ferm of the Church of St. Margaret of Broughton, with all the glebes thereunto belonging, viz., a croft adjoining in the Netherfelde, a nook of land in the Wyndemyll fylde, another nook in the Crassefelde (I suppose the field abounding in cresses), and 2 acres of meadowe in Brode medowe, and all tithes, pensions, portions, oblations, and all other profits belonging to the said church," are demised to them for their lives, rendering to the dean and his successors 24s. at Michaelmas, 6d. yearly for synodals, and to a chaplain celebrating divine offices in the said church, £4 6s. 8d. yearly, besides divers other rents paid yearly to certain of the prebendaries.

The rapacity of Henry spared, as is well known, the collegiate churches. Sated by his unhallowed spoil, or touched in conscience, or sensible of the utility of such parochial establishments, he left the world without this additional guilt upon his soul, but he had given his

[1] [*Cf.* Owen and Blakeway ii. 201-2, for this and the next mentioned leases.—ED.]

ministers an example, upon the atrocity of which they were eager to improve. In the first parliament of his innocent successor, they were all thrown down by a single enactment of the unprincipled Somerset; and as they were chiefly situated in large towns, it is to this statute that we are to ascribe that general inadequacy of provision for the incumbents of the most populous parishes, to which Mr. Studley, minister of St. Chad's in the portentous times immediately preceding the great rebellion, mainly attributes the progress of Puritanism which led to that event.

On this dissolution, the whole property of St. Chad's college was leased 22 June, 2 Edward VI., to George Beston, Esq., for 21 years.[1] The ferm of St. Margaret of Broughton, as already described, and valued beyond reprises at £6 16s. 8d, being part of the dean's portion, is included in this demise from the Crown, but subject to the lives of Mr. and Mrs. Bromley. They were probably dead in 21 Elizabeth, when the queen granted the advowson of the church and tithes of St. Margaret of Broughton, belonging to the late college of St. Chad, to her favourite, Sir Christopher Hatton.[2]

In 1713, Richard Lyster, Esq., was seised in fee of the rectory and parsonage of Broton in fee, and was entitled to all the tithes of every description, great and small.

[Mr. Blakeway has inserted in his manuscript the following newspaper advertisement, undated:—"To be sold by auction in lots, in a few weeks, the MANOR of BROUGHTON with the Rights, Royalties, and Appurtenances thereof, and the donative of the Parish Church

[1] [*Cf.* Owen and Blakeway ii. 205, for this lease.—ED.]

[2] [Queen Elizabeth, 11th April, 1579, granted all the possessions of the deanery, which then remained in the crown, to Sir Christopher Hatton, who conveyed them the next day to Thomas Crompton and John Morley; as they did 30th April, 1580, to Thomas Owen and Rowland Watson, esquires, of Lincoln's Inn. *Cf.* Owen and Blakeway ii. 209, 210.—ED.]

of Broughton, together with several Lands, Farms, and Hereditaments in the Parishes of Broughton and Middle, in the County of Salop; and also the tithes of the township and parish of Broughton. The Broughton estate lies on each side the road leading from Shrewsbury to Wem, about 5 miles distant from each place.

Further particulars will appear in a future paper, and may be known by application at Messrs. Lloyd and Williams's Office, Shrewsbury."

BROUGHTON.

I.—The Parish of Broughton consists of the townships of Broughton and Yorton.[1]

II.—There are 2 constables—one for each township.

III.—There is no house in Broughton above the character of a farm house.

IV.—The whole lies in the liberties of Shrewsbury, except one piece of land called the Hall marsh, near Bilmarsh, in the hundred of Pimhill.

V.—No, except the above-named Hall Marsh in the Parish of Middle.

VI.—No.

VII.—There is one manor called the Manor of Broughton, which is co-extensive with the parish.

VIII.—Rich. Lyster, Esq., of Rowton, is the Lord of the Manor. He holds no courts, but a Court Leet is held in Shrewsbury, as the parish is in its Liberties.

IX.—About 800 acres.

(Signed) L. GARDNER.

Broughton Register begins 1586, but contains no entries of special interest.

[It seems doubtful in whom the Manorial rights are now vested. The Directories state that Viscount Hill is Lord of the Manor. Mr. Blakeway describes Robert Lyster, Esq., of Rowton, as then being lord; and, if this were so, he is now represented by Lord Rowton, of Rowton Castle.

Lord Hill sold his property in Broughton to J. Wilson, Esq., of Beobridge, and his executors sold it to Mr. Rd. Barber, of Harlescott, who now owns it. Robert Gardner, Esq., sold his property in

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[1] [For the Questions, to which these are Answers, see under ALBRIGHTON, 2nd Series, Vol. I., pp. 101-2.—ED.]

Broughton (or more strictly, Yorton), partly to J. J. Bibby, Esq., of Harwicke, but the great bulk of it to William Nevett, Esq., in 1873. Mr. Nevett's estate in Yorton consists of about 335 acres, and his house was built by Mr. Davies.

In Bilmarsh is a well, flowing out of the hollow trunk of a tree, and called "The Captain's Well." The legend connected with it, if any, is not now remembered. The parish of Broughton contains about 800 acres.]

THE CHURCH.

[The early records as to the Chapel of Broughton are scanty, as it was a mere dependency of St. Chad; and the Diocesan Registers contain no records of its pre-Reformation Incumbents. There was probably a Church at Broughton at the time of the Domesday Survey, which was, no doubt, served by the Yorton priest mentioned in that record. Some account of the 16th century leases of the Church, glebe, and tithes of St. Margaret of Broughton will be found in Owen and Blakeway's *History*, ii. 202, &c. In 1548 the King's Surveyor reported as follows:—"Also the said churche of Broughton is a parishe churche in the countrie, distaunte from the said towne miles: and the deane and collegians of the said collegiatt churche, having the profetts of all the tenths of the said towne of Broughton and Yarton, have byn allwayes chardged to fynd a curatt there to minister: and have demised the said x^ths^ to Roger Bromley, who is bounde by his lease to find the curatt there, and to paie suche further somes for the same, as in his lease above declarde maie appere."

The old church was stripped of its roof and left to decay, in the year 1857, when a new church was erected. In a circular issued by the Vicar in that year, it is stated to be the most dilapidated church in the county, as well as the dampest and coldest. The church was a very small building. The east wall remains, with two lancet windows; also the south wall, which contains a door-way and window, and a piscina; and portions of the west wall. The real motive for destroying the old building was the dampness of the burying ground; but the act cannot be defended.

In the old churchyard is the base of a Cross, and several tombstones. Amongst others are these:—Isabell Hales, daughter to George and Isabell Strange of Bridgnorth, and wife to John Hales of Broughton, died 1815; Isabell Brid, died 2 Oct., 1802; Edmund, son of Richard and Elizabeth Parr; Charles, son of Cornelius and Elizabeth Maddock, died 1823, aged 16, &c.

The new church was erected by subscription, some distance away from the old church and on higher ground, on a site given by Robert Gardner, Esq., in the year 1858, and was opened in April, 1859. It consists of chancel, nave, and bell turret, and contains a tablet to a member of the Nevett family. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a most interesting pre-Reformation chalice, with possibly a

later stem and cover, belonging to the church. The patronage is vested in Viscount Hill. E. Percivale, Esq., is lay impropriator, having purchased the titles from Lady Charlotte Lyster.]

INCUMBENTS OF BROUGHTON.

(From MS. Top. Salop, C. 9).

BROUGHTON.

Thomas Newnes, of Middle; rector of Broughton in 1577. See Register of Middle. See also CLIVE.

William Sugar, minister 1628; sep. 17 Nov., 1675. [He married Mary Otley on 16 Oct. 1628. Curate also of Clive and Grinshill.]

James Doughty, curate; sep. 12 May, 1730, Holy Cross.

. . . . . Sutton. See NEWTOWN.

[William Bagley, minister 1754 to 1778; Incumbent of the Clive; died 22 Feb., 1783, and buried 28th at Preston Gobalds.]

Thomas Moses Lyster. See OLDBURY.

Francis Salt. [Signs the Register as Curate in 1810-11; and as Minister from 1815-1836. Qu. also Headmaster of Wem Grammar School. M.A. Ch. Ch., Oxford. Born at Bridgnorth, 1795; died 14 April, 1841. Son of the Rev. Francis Salt, of Bridgnorth.]

[William Boulton, M.A. Ch. Ch., Oxon. Headmaster of Wem Grammar School, 1839-1878. Born at Bridgnorth, 1808; died 22 April, 1880. Son of Mr. William Boulton, of Bridgnorth.

Francis Barney Parkes, B.A. Ch. Ch., Oxon. Signs the Register as Curate in 1836. Perpetual Curate 1840-1855. Afterwards Rector of Southwick, Sussex, 1858-1873, and Vicar of Atcham, 1873-1881. Born at Loppington, 1812; died 24 Sept., 1881. Son of the Rev. Richard Parkes, Vicar of Hanmer and Loppington; and grandson of Mr. Pryn Parkes, of St. Martin's, co. Warwick.

John Wood, M.A. Ch. Ch., Oxon. Incumbent of Grinshill, 1849, and of Broughton 1855 to 1864. During his incumbency, in 1857, the old church was unroofed, and the new church erected. Born at Grinshill, 1801; died 18 May, 1864. Son of Mr. John Wood, of Grinshill.

John Hawkesworth. Formerly a barrister-at-law. He died at Wem in 1876.

John Wright, M.A. St. John's Coll., Camb.; Vicar of Broughton 1876. Also Vicar of Grinshill since 1874.

The following also sign the Registers as Curates of Broughton:—
Edward Powys, Curate, 1781.
William Clarke, 1782.
Thomas Jones, 1783.
R. Howell, 1790-4. [*Qu.* Richard Howell, of Wem.]
D. Evans, 1797-1800.
Richard Walker, 1800-9.
John Kynaston, 1826.

Viscount Hill is patron of the Vicarage of Broughton. There is no Vicarage house; but the living has usually been held with other preferment. For this addition to Mr. Blakeway's list of Incumbents I am indebted to the Rev. John Wright, M.A.—Ed.]

BROUGHTON REGISTER EXTRACTS.

(Extracted from Geo. Morris's MS. Shropshire Registers, &c., in the Shrewsbury Free Library).

The Register begins 1586.

1586. Wm. Witcherley, yeoman, buried Oct. 15.
1588. Richard, son of James Witcherley, bapt. March 5.
1589. George, son of James Witcherley, bapt. June 22.
1593. Jane, daughter of James Witcherley, bapt. April 8.
1595. William, son of James Witcherley, bapt. Mar. 16.
1598. Mychael Lyster, gen., buried Dec. 14.
1603. John, son of James Witcherley, bapt. Sept. 25.
1605. Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Otley, buried Dec. 12.
1608. Edmont Towers of Preston Gubbals, and Margaret Hancox, mar. Nov. 1.
1609. Elizabeth Lyster, widow, bur. May 3.
1618. William Wicherley, bur. May 4.
1620. John, son of Joseph Wicherley, buried Feb. 22.
1621. John, son of Joseph Wicherley, bapt. June 7.
1623. Adam, son of Joseph Wicherley, bapt. Jany. 25.
1625. Joseph Wicherley, of Broughton, bur. Oct. 24.
1628. Wm. Sugar and Mary Otley, mar. Oct. 16.
1635. George, son of James Wicherley, bur. Jan. 14.
1640. James Witcherley, bur. Sept. 14.
1662. Richard Witcherley, bur. Dec. 6.
1675. William Sugar, minister of Broughton, Curate of Clive and Grinsell, bur. Nov. 17.
1678-9. Thomas, son of John Oateley and Sarah his wife, bapt. Feb. 5.

1681. Joshua Barnet, clerk of Ercol and Margaret Cooper of Wem, widow, mar. Oct. 24.
1683. Daniel, son of John and Mary Witcherley, bapt. May 6.
1718. Mr. Thomas Barnes, of St. Alkmond's, and Mrs. Abigail Nevett, of St. Chadd's, mar. May 13.
1727-8. Mr. John Barnes, of Wem, and Mrs. Elizabeth Whitehead, of Wellington, mar. March 13.

(Additions from the original Registers).

1715. Mr. John Horwell, of St. Julian's, and Mrs. Mary Chapman, of St. Chad's, mar. July 21.
1738. Richard Herbert, of St. Mary's, and Mary Reynolds, of St. Chad's, mar. Sept. 29.
1761. Nehemiah Hufta, of Clive, and Margaret Embrey, of Grensill, mar. Feb. 1. Witnesses: Anne Kilvert, John Embrey, junior, and John Kilvert.
1807. John, son of Mr. Thomas Rogers and Mary his wife, bapt. May 24; born 22nd.

[The earliest Register is lost. The present one commences only in 1705. Vol. I. extends from 1705 to 1774, Vol. II., 1775 to 1812, Vol. III., 1754 to 1811, Marriages; Vol. IV., 1815 to 1837, Marriages. These names occur in the earliest existing Register:—Hales, Ebry, Eaton, Newnes, Kilvert, Edwards, Maddock, Garmson, Painter, Miles, Yeomans, &c.

A Court Book of the Shrewsbury Municipal Court Leet, preserved amongst the Corporation Records, and dated 1647-8, names these inhabitants of Broughton:—Thomas Lister, Joshua Richardson, Richard Prees, John Ford, and Francis Gough; and of Yorton:—Thomas Heath, William Crosse, William Nowans, Roger Gittyns, and William Wood.

A Court Roll of 1649-50 names Joshua Richardson, gent., John Soudlyn, and John ffoord, as then living at Broughton.

In 1580 there seem to have been 16 men in Broughton and 16 men in Yorton, over the age of 16, capable of bearing arms. Their names and particulars of their arms will be found at page 275 ante.]

CLIVE.

A chapelry in the Parish of St. Mary, Shrewsbury, consisting of the townships of Clive and Sansaw, each having a separate constable and being a separate manor. There can scarcely be a doubt that Clive was an ancient possession of the collegiate Church of St. Mary, from times antecedent to the Conquest, but Domesday passes it by in silence, unless, as I conjecture, it was that part of Broughton which then belonged to that church,[1] and our few public records of property for nearly two centuries after are almost wholly confined to catalogues of the tenants by military service. I find no mention of this place before the *Iter* of Henry III., in which it is recorded to be "elemosina Regis capelle sue de Salop." In the Hundred-Roll of Pimhill 28 Edward I.[2] more fully: "the dean and canons of St. Mary hold the vills of Clive and Sansawe of the King in frank-almoign: and the men of Clive and Sansawe hold it of the said canons in free socage."

In the reign of Edward III. John le Strange of Whitchurch, a potent baron, had molested the men of this chapelry and the contiguous one of Astley, in the occupation of certain land which they had assarted, or cleared from the waste. As their landlords were a spiritual body, he probably thought to commit this outrage with impunity. The dean of St. Mary's, how-

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[1] [Clive and Sansaw, both in Saxon times and at Domesday, formed that part of Broughton which belonged to St. Mary's. The Manor is thus described in Domesday:—"The Church of St. Mary held and holds Burtune. There are five geldable hides. One priest has there half a team, and seven villans with two teams and a half; and there might yet be there three teams more. There is wood for fattening 24 hogs. In the time of King Edward it was worth 10s. It is now worth 15s." In 1255, the Pimhill Hundred-Roll describes this estate simply as Clive:—"The Dean and Canons of St. Mary, Salop, hold 4 geldable hides in Clive, and it is the King's almoign to his chapel of Salop. It does suit to County and Hundred, and pays 2s. for Stretward and motfee." *Cf. Eyton* x. 160.—Ed.]

[2] [Eyton calls this "the Pimhill Tenure-Roll of 1279." *Cf. Eyton* x. 161.—Ed.]

ever, procured a writ of privy seal directing him to place things in their former state, and the lord of Whitchurch found it necessary to bind himself in a recognizance of £40 to comply with this mandate. The substance of an instrument by which the college released him from this bond upon condition of his performing its stipulations, is as follows :—" Covenant made between Mons^r John Le Strange of Blankminster and Sir Tho. de Baddebye, dean of y^e free chapel of our Lady of Salopirs and y^e chanons of y^e same chapel, lords of y^e towns of Astleys, Sonsawe and Clyve : viz. que le dit Mon^r Johan ad empris de fair reseisir & restitution avoir as dits Dean & chanons of all y^e lands assarted & occupied by their tenants & neifs in y^e same towne, & also of y^e woods & wast belonging to y^e s^d chapel in y^e s^d towns, & to distrain their tenants & neifs to make to them their rents & services due : to do which he has been commanded by the king by writ of privy seal & as he is bound hereto in £40 : y^e dean &^c grant that y^e s^d obligation be void if he perform it. 18 Edw. III. Done as Salopirs."

As tenure in socage, though the most beneficial, is the humblest of all tenures, we must not expect to find any great families among the ancient proprietors of Clive. Thomas Russel, otherwise called de la Clyve, was town clerk of Shrewsbury (clericus burgi Salop) in the beginning of the 14th century, and it seems from the numerous bequests, among which is one of 12d. to the chapel here, was evidently a person of opulence and consideration. As late as 7 Henry VI. I find a John Russel of Sonsawe, who was, I presume, one of his descendants. This seal[1] is appended to a release of actions dated 7 Henry VI. from Jn. Russel of Sonsawe and Emelyn his wife to Ralph Frebody of Smethcote and Margaret his wife, to which the releasors say, " sigilla

[1] [The seal, a cross between four birds, and legend of which "comune" alone is legible, is tricked in the MS., but is not here copied.—Ed.]

nostra apposuimus;" but this, which evidently appears to have been a common seal, is the only one which was ever affixed to this instrument. (*cart. pen. Jos. Loxdale arm.*)

The most ancient family that has occurred to me, after that of Russel, as connected with this place, is that of Wycherley, of whom Roger Wycherley of Clyve is stated to have lived in 10 Henry IV.; and the family was of sufficient consequence to have its pedigree entered "in the ancientest visitacion book of Shropshire remaining in the Heralds' office," which Dugdale had seen, i.e., I suppose the visitation of 1584.

Another ancient family at Clive was that of Gery, who may perhaps mount up beyond the Norman Conquest, since Gheri, a free man, qui dare & vendere potuit, who had the uncontrolled dominion over his property, enjoyed Octune and Etbritone in the time of the Confessor. But the earliest mention of the family of Gery, as connected with this place, is in 27 Henry VI., when Richard Gery is entitled of Clive. In 38 Henry VI. he occurs as of Clyff, and with the addition of 'gentilmon.' He probably removed to Shrewsbury, as in 14 Edward IV. I find Rich. Gery called son and heir of Rich. Gery formerly of Salop; and the same Christian name was continued for several descents, since in 34 Hen. VIII. (if this be not, as I suspect, an error of my transcript for Henry VI.) is Rich. Gery of Clyve, gent., son and heir of Rich. Gery, lately deceased. All these appear in the Waring evidences of lands in Shelton. Mary, the daughter and co-heir of Rich. Gery of Clyve, married Wm. Wycherley of the same place, who was living in 3 and 4 Philip and Mary.

The family of Wycherley is chiefly remarkable for having produced the celebrated William Wycherley, who, however unduly he may have been extolled by his contemporaries, and however mean his productions may now appear, must certainly be regarded as the father of our modern comedy. Such particulars as I have been able to collect of this writer are subjoined. The annexed pedigree will sufficiently explain the subsequent

descent of his property to Robt. Embrey, who was stated at his death in 1786 to be lord of the manor of Clive, though I understand that Mr. Gardner of Sansaw lays claim to the manor.

What Cicero says of a famous oration of an old orator whom he commends, is perhaps applicable to the extravagant praises which have been bestowed upon the comedies of Wycherley:—"Hæc de incestu laudatur oratio puerilis est multis locis: de amore, de tormentis, de rumore, loci sane inanes: veruntamen *nondum tritis nostrorum hominum auribus, nec erudita civitate tolerabiles.*" Brutus 32. What he says afterwards is very true: "Quo nihil est melius, id laudari, qualecunque est, solet." 86.

This parish having given birth to that rare production of nature, an original genius, in the person of William Wycherley, the father of modern comedy, we shall perhaps be pardoned in deviating from our usual course in presenting our readers with a few particulars of his life. He was, however, much indebted for his future eminence to the care taken of his education by his father, and that father was in every way so remarkable a person, and the first of his family who emerged from the yeomanry of the country, that a sketch of his history may not be unacceptable.

The following account of Mr. Wycherley the father is chiefly derived from two MS. authorities. 1. Rich. Gough of Newton, in the parish of Middle, completed his account of that parish about the beginning of the last century. The author was a respectable farmer, who amused the leisure hours of his declining age by committing to paper every particular which he could collect concerning the history of his neighbours, none of whom were too high or too low for his notice. It is written with a characteristic garrulity and simplicity, which render it not uninteresting, though it sometimes excites a smile at the expense of the honest author, and may occasionally remind the reader of the *Memoirs of P. P., clerk of this parish.*

2. The Rev. Samuel Garbet, M.A., second master of Wem school, began the history of that parish about 1740. This is in point of research, judgment, and diction, a very superior performance to Gough's, and is, in fact, a very excellent production. A part of it has stolen into print in the *Monthly Magazine* for . . . . . It seems to be the work alluded to by Mr. Archdeacon Plymley in his *Agricultural Survey of Shropshire*, under the title of a "History of the Hundred of Bradford."

Daniel Wycherley, then, was the eldest son of Daniel Wycherley of Clive, in this parish, by Margery his wife, daughter and heir of Wm. Wolfe of Acton Reynald. From the Visitation of this county in 1663 it appears that the family had been seated at Clive at least as early as 1410. He was born about the year 1617. (This date is taken from his age at the time of his death, as stated by Mr. Garbet, but I should suppose him to be older. In the register of admittances to the Free Schools of Shrewsbury, the name occurs in 1616, but I will not affirm that this was our Daniel Wycherley. It may have been a person of both these names, a Batchelor of Divinity, whom we learn from Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy* was ejected from his fellowship of Queen's College, Cambridge, and from the rectory of Hemingstone in co. Suffolk for his loyalty; he may have been of this family, though I cannot connect him with the Wycherleys of Clive.)[1] Having been well educated in all sorts of learning that the country could afford, Daniel Wycherley went to London, where, after remaining for a time in the service of some person belonging to the law, he at length obtained an office in the exchequer.[2] All this must have taken

[1] I find mention of this name in Camden's Epistles, p. 42, where Gouter writing to that antiquary says, I enclosed my letter in that of our friend Mr. Vecherley.

[2] "Having the prospect of obtaining a teller's place in the King's Exchequer, his aunt in Acton furnished him with £100, which procured the place."—Gough. The reader will not require any proof that it could not be a *teller's* place which was obtained at so easy a rate.

place before the breaking out of the great rebellion, since before that event he also became steward to John Powlett, fifth Marquis of Winchester, an appointment which furnished him with an occasion of greatly increasing his fortune, and of acting a more conspicuous part on the theatre of the world than he would otherwise have done. The share which the Marquis took in the civil wars is well known. He was a singular character. It was said of his family that its representatives were alternately fools and wise men. The enthusiasm of this nobleman was evinced by the stout resistance of Basinghouse, on every pane of glass in which he caused to be inscribed his motto: Aymez Loyaulté. For that loyalty he was thrown into prison and his estates were confiscated. In this emergency the talents of Mr. Wycherley for business proved eminently serviceable to his employer. With great despatch he procured the sum requisite to pay the marquis's composition (so says Gough, but I cannot, however, find the name of the marquis in the list of those who compounded for their estates; and indeed, we can hardly suppose that so capital a delinquent, whose house had withstood the Parliamentary forces for above two years, would be admitted to make any composition). He thereby gained the uncontrolled management of his vast estates, was enabled to remit considerable sums of money to the exiled monarch (*Garbet*). Absolute power of any kind is very unfavourable to honour and probity; and if Mr. Wycherley's contemporaries may be credited, he did not pass through a situation of great temptation with an unsullied character.[1] However this may be, he was enabled to make the great purchase of the Manors of Wem and Loppington. Gough, who spares nobody, would insinuate that this sale was founded on a fraudulent and collusive transaction between Wycherley and a Mr. Hessell, the Earl of Arundel's steward. Mr. Hessell had, according to him, a commission to sell

[1] He was admitted of the Inner Temple, November 25, 1658.

the copyhold tenures of Wem to the copyholders in order to raise money for the payment of the earl's composition. But this measure not proving so productive as was expected, he was at length obliged to sell the manor to Wycherley, who had obliged him with certain advantageous purchases of the lands of his principal, the Marquis of Winchester. This statement is, however, entirely erroneous. The Earl of Arundel never compounded, as he acted quite a neutral part in the great convulsions of his country; also, it is certain from Mr. Garbet's MS. that the sale did not happen to take place till July, 1665, five years after the restoration. "So," says Gough, "Mr. Wycherley became lord of the manor, and was by some persons called Lord Wycherley; he was afterwards put into the commission of the peace for this county, and wrote himself *Esquire*. And now I've brought this Esq. to his zenith or vertical point.

"Parva quidem crescunt lente, summisque negatum
Stare diu." Ovid.

The justices of the peace . . . . . it was done. p. 150.

The remaining years of Mr. Wycherley's life were clouded with litigations. Besides a tedious and unsuccessful contest with the Marquis of Winchester, son of his patron, who called him to give an account of his stewardship, and a suit with the free schools of Shrewsbury about the maintenance[1] of Clive chapel, he was engaged for nine years, from 1673 to 1682, with the copyholders of Wem, from whom he demanded an augmentation of their fines, and in which he was ultimately victorious; but the expenses of these various suits compelled him to sell his estates; like Swift's fictitious hero, Gulliver, "he was almost ruined by a long suit which was decreed for him with costs." In 1684 he conveyed the Manors of Wem and Loppington to that odious instrument of tyranny, the infamous chief justice Jeffreys, "and after that," says Gough, "Mr. Wycherley was no more called My Lord Wycher-

[1] [Or rather, patronage of Clive chapel.—Ed.]

ley." Domestic uneasiness aggravated the misfortunes of Wycherley. By his wife Bethia, daughter of William Shrimpton of Whitchurch, in Hampshire, and "gentlewoman" to the Marchioness of Winchester, he had a numerous family, four sons and six daughters. Besides the extravagancies of his eldest son William, which are well known, his second son George, rector of Wem, died in the Fleet prison, and his daughter Elizabeth died distracted from disappointment in a matrimonial connection. Notwithstanding these vexations and contests he lived to a great age, being, according to Garbet, above 80 years old at the time of his death. He was buried at the Clive 7 May, 1697. But as late as the year 1703, at the court held for St. Mary's peculiar, on Sept. 13th, "Mr. Wm. Wytcherley" was cited to prove the will of his father, Daniel Wytcherley, Esq.

The person of Mr. Wycherley was prepossessing. He was of a large stature and a comely countenance, his hair white with age. His behaviour was genteel and courteous. "I have heard him much commended," says Gough, "that he never contended with persons unable to deal with him, but with great persons." In effect, though his character has not been delineated by the hand of friendship, it seems probable that after making reasonable deductions for that calamy which is apt to pursue the rapid increase of wealth, we should not have much severely to arraign in his public conduct. His unkindness in the parental relation forms a juster ground of censure. It is alluded to by Dryden in his Discourse on Satire: "Horace," says he, "gives the best character of a father which I ever read in history, and I wish a witty friend of mine, now living, had such another."

But on this it is impossible now to decide with certainty. The *virtues* of that witty friend were not calculated to create much esteem or affection, and the resentment of the father was not unfounded, if it be true that the dramatist intended to depict the litigiousness of his character, by the Widow Blackacre in the "Plain Dealer."

The exact date of William Wycherley's birth is so much connected with his literary history, that it would be desirable to ascertain it, but this is a point of some difficulty. If we might believe Mr. Oldys's account of his age at the time of his death he must have been born in 1634; but Garbet places his birth about 16 Car. I., 1640; and this, though he does not state the document on which it is founded, seems nearer the truth. His father seems to have determined to give him the education of the first gentlemen of his time, and sent him to make the grand tour at an early period. On his return he resided a short time at Queen's College, Oxford, where, though he was never a member of the college nor entered upon its registers, he resided in the Provost's Lodge, and was entered in the public library under the title of *philosophiæ studiosus* in July, 1660. (*Quaere*, who was provost of Queen's?) Hence he removed to the Inner Temple, of which he was admitted a member 4 November, 1659. Whether it was intended that he should study the law as a profession does not appear. If it was, he soon frustrated the design, and turned his attention to the muses. Burlesque poetry had been recently introduced into this country from France, and the success of Cotton's Travestie of the Æneid had given it an extensive circulation among us.[1] Wycherley availed himself of the prevailing taste, and produced Hero and Leander in burlesque verses, 1669, of the merit of which I am not able to speak, having never seen it. Hence the transition was not difficult to the drama. His "Love in a Wood" made its first appearance in 1672, and was followed in each of the three succeeding years by the "Gentleman Dancing Master," the "Plain Dealer," and the "Country Wife,"[2]

[1] It is scarcely credible that the most sacred subjects could not escape this pollution. "La Passion de notre Seigneur en vers burlesques" appeared at Paris in 1649. See the life of Cotton in Hawkin's ed. of Walton's Angler.

[2] I cannot imagine how the annotator on the Tatler, No. 3, should say the "Country Wife" was first acted in 1683.

which last appeared in 1675, and closed the dramatic race of our author.

His contemporaries vied with each other in applauding these pieces. The fastidious Rochester allows :—

> "None seem to touch upon true comedy
> But hasty Shadwell and slow Wycherley."

The great Dryden in the preface to his "State of Innocence," 1674, writes thus :—Many . . . . theatre, and again (p. 52, and Dryden iii. 335).

Yet when one turns to the productions that called forth these lofty encomiums, one is almost tempted to exclaim with Horace :—

> "At vestri proavi Plautinos et numeros et
> Laudavere sales : nimium patienter utrumque,
> Ne dicam stulte, mirati." [Horace, Ars Poetica, 270-2.]

Wycherley told Pope that he wrote these plays in the above order at the respective ages of 19, 21, 25, and 31 or 32. But either his memory, which was a very bad one, deceived him, or he was actuated by the mean vanity of representing himself as as early an instance of premature talents as the youthful poet to whom he was addressing himself. It is surely incredible that he was in the habit of keeping his plays from 14 to 9 years in his desk before he produced them to the public. This would be an obedience to the precept of Horace of which we have seen few examples. His age when he wrote the last piece is the only date to which we can give implicit assent.

The first of these pieces is really beneath criticism. To the "Country Wife," which is said to have been drawn from living characters,[1] and to which no one can deny the praise of sprightly and bustling intrigue, and the manner in which . . . . . is thrown into the way of her gallant by Horner's perpetual efforts to keep her from his, is original and comic. Through the inimitable acting of Mrs. Jordan this play still retains a place on our stage.

[1] "In the Country Wife . . . Country Wife," Oldys MS. notes on Langbaine. For North I am informed we should read South Tidworth.

But in the "Plain Dealer" we seek in vain for the usefulness of satire which Dryden highly commends. Its satire is directed against sincerity and frankness of character, a censure from which its original, the celebrated Misanthrope of Molière, is by no means exempt. (Rousseau alleged this objection to the Misanthrope, from which D'Alembert has attempted to vindicate Molière, in his reply to the Citizen of Geneva, but with no success. He has shown indeed how the play might have been formed to convey a most useful lesson; but his arguments to prove that it might have been so constructed evidently show that it does not in its present form produce this effect). Manly, the hero of Wycherley's piece, who has been supposed to be intended for a portrait of himself, renders the virtue and independence to which he pretends disgusting by vulgar brutality and causeless petulance. It is needless to observe that the brightest pages of our author are deformed by that gross and undisguised obscenity which was taken for wit by Charles, and is a conspicuous proof of the barbarism of the English court at that period.

How then may we account for the high reputation which Wycherley so long enjoyed? He was the first who brought the familiar conversation of common life upon our stage Even Shakespeare has rarely exhibited the unrestrained ease of common life. The inimitable character of Justice Shallow is the only instance I at present recollect, for even his Falstaff, unrivalled as it is, much less his Mercutia or his Beatrice, which are, I think, alleged by Johnson, are not such characters as one meets with in real life. Wycherley opened a new career in the drama, and his productions appeared when the nation, weary of the solemn hypocrisy of the fanatical period, was not disposed to be very delicate in its choice of amusement. This was the true foundation of Wycherley's fame, which succeeding writers, dazzled with the splendour of his name, adopted without examination. Fame then was cheap, and the first

comer sped : Dryden eulogised the conquest of Granada, nor can it reasonably excite surprise if the modern reader, who comes to the perusal of his works with his expectations raised by these exalted panegyrics, should experience a woeful disappointment. I am far, however, from wishing to pluck every laurel from his brow He was certainly a man of talents. Many of his faults were the defects of the age in which he lived, and on that account obtain our indulgence, but can never expect, after the great models which have succeeded him, to obtain the extravagant applause which they once drew forth. In a word, we may well apply to this subject the remarks of Horace on y^e^ merits of the ancient dramatists of his time, and which Wycherley himself adopted as y^e^ motto to his first play, little thinking that it would ever be applicable to himself:—

> ". . . . . emendata videri
> Pulchra qui et exactis minimum distantia miror ;
> Nec veniam antiquis, sed honorem et praemia posci."
> [Horace, Epist. II., i. 71-2, 78.]

But we should form a very imperfect notion of Wycherley's character if we considered him merely in the light of a man of letters. His greatest merit in his own days, and that to which he owes perhaps no small share of his fame, was his character as a man of fashion. Pope, who knew him well, says that he possessed *l'air noble*, that is, as he explains himself, a certain air of dignity, accompanied by an entire ease of manner, perfectly unconscious of superiority and devoid of affectation,—such an air, says he, as all noblemen should, and so few really do possess, and of which he cites the Duke of Bucks as an example.[1] It is no wonder then, that with a winning and graceful exterior, and all the talents which embellish society, and a lively and brilliant flow of conversation, Wycherley embarked in all the pleasures of a gay and dissipated court, and enjoyed

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[1] Oldy's MS. he adds "see Voltaire." The meaning of this reference I do not comprehend.

what is called *la bonne fortune*. He is even supposed to have shared with the monarch himself in the favours of the celebrated Duchess of Cleveland, who is known not to have been very constant in her amours. The manner in which their acquaintance commenced was as follows. This incident gives one a curious and not very advantageous idea of the manners of that period, in which licentiousness was not refined from any of its grossness. But when we are told that she used to visit him at his chambers in the Temple, dressed like a country girl, in a straw hat, with pattens on, a basket or box in her hand, etc., it is difficult to avoid classing this story with those anecdotes which have a very slight foundation in truth. However faithless she might occasionally be to her regal lover, we cannot doubt that her intrigues were conducted with the utmost privacy, and can never believe that, well-known as she must have been, she would adopt a disguise which would only heighten her very uncommon and exquisite beauty, and attract the eyes of all passengers in the streets.

These excesses, the company with which he associated, and the figure which he supported, so far exceeding the allowance which he received from an austere father, quickly involved our author in pecuniary embarrasments. From these he was extricated by his marriage, of the steps leading to which we have a curious story. *(Here insert it.)*[1] The lady was Letitia, daughter of the Earl of Radnor, and widow of the Earl of Drogheda; but her jointure of £1,800 a year, though it released him from his more pressing difficulties, probably added little to his happiness. She was extremely jealous of her handsome and gay husband, and it is related that after he had obtained her permission to dine at a tavern with some of his old companions, she would engage a room on the opposite side of the street, from which she

[1] [Mr. Blakeway has unfortunately left several gaps in his account of Wycherley, which we have no means of filling up.—Ed.]

might watch his motions and detect the introduction of any improper company, a circumstance which may seem to be alluded to in the Country Wife, where . . . . . though it is evident that if this conjecture be founded in truth, this passage must have been added long after the first representation of the piece. It was on the death of this lady, I presume, that Wycherley's distresses returned; since we are told that he passed seven years within the walls of a prison: a woeful and gloomy contrast to the glittering scenes which he had once adorned. For this tedious confinement his father has been condemned, but with what justice it is impossible to determine, since we neither know the ability of the old man to relieve him, nor how far the conduct of the son deserved relief. (*Here insert the account of his being released*), and see Malone's *Life of Dryden*, p. 190, n. In the great revolution which ensued, I conceive Wycherley to have adhered to the abdicated monarch. To this he would be led as well by his obligations to James II. as his peculiar intimacy with Dryden. He did not, however, like that great poet, publish his dissent. He contented himself with enjoying his own sentiments in private. His spirits broken by imprisonment and disappointment, the brilliant characters with whom he had passed the morning of life departed from the scene, he was content to pass his declining years without any further struggles for public notice, in the possession of an easy fortune which his father's death put him into the possession of, and in the enjoyment of that reputation which he had acquired in the court of Charles. He did not, however, relinquish all attention to poetry, though it was now rather the amusement of his leisure hours than the occupation of a profession, and he cherished all a father's fondness for these productions of his old age.

Pope, now rising fast into celebrity, was introduced to the veteran author, who submitted these precious manuscripts to his correction. The young poet, with the [assurance] of our author's own Manly, and with the cons-

ciousness of superior talents, exercised with so much vigour the office of a censor over these wretched rhymes, (yet see the effect of prejudice, Hill represents Pope as guilty of mean servility to Wycherley; Richardson's Correspondence,)—that the old bard's vanity took the alarm; and the result was not unlike the affair of Gil Blas and the Archbishop in the admired romance of Le Sage. Pope has given us a curious account of Wycherley's mode of composition. (*Here insert it*).

With his native county and his patrimonial estates our author kept up but little connection, though a walk in the grounds of Sansaw is shewn in which he is said to have written one of his plays. In his correspondence with Pope, we find the few following notices of his visits hither.[1] (*Here insert them*).

The last transaction of his life was an act of cruelty to his heir, but of justice to his creditors. He appears to have had only a life interest in his estate, with a power, however, of settling a jointure upon any wife in proportion to the fortune which she should bring him. Aware of his approaching dissolution, and very desirous of availing himself of this power to raise a sum of

[1] Among John Dennis' letters, printed in the *Familiar and Courtly Letters*, 8vo, 1700, are several addressed to Wycherley. The first of these is directed to him at "Cleve near Shrewsbury." He says, "When I venture to write to you, I consider you, not as the greatest comick wit that ever England bred, sent purposely to cheer the ears of the wittiest men, and to ravish the hearts of the most beautiful women,—no Sir:—that in writing to you I may assume some spirit, I only consider you as the humble hermit at Cleve; humble even in the full possession of all those extraordinary qualities, the knowledge of which has made me proud." "None but such real greatness as yours can capacitate a man to be truly humble." "When I receive your answer, I shall then believe, what you were pleas'd to tell me when I saw you last; that you are much more humble in the clear air on your mountain at Cleve, than when you are in fog and sulphurous smoke in Bow Street."

Wycherley in reply says,—"Though I receive no rents here, yet I must own if I did, I could not receive greater satisfaction than I had from yours with even a letter of exchange;" and the whole correspondence runs in the same hyperbolical strain of panegyric, that it looks like a reciprocation of sarcastic irony.

money sufficient to pay off his debts, he commissioned his relation, Captain Shrimpton, to find out a lady who was willing to sink her fortune upon these terms. The lady, she was Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Joseph Jackson, gent., of Hertingfordbury, was procured, and the marriage celebrated in the 81st year of Wycherley's age, if we may believe Oldys, but in his 79th year according to other accounts. (See *Memoirs of Mrs. Oldfield*). Soon after which our author died, on the 1st January, 1715. This date and Oldys' statement of the age of Wycherley is confirmed by a MS. addition to the *Athenæ* in the Bodleian Library, p. 977, by Rawlinson. He was buried in a vault at St. Paul's, Covent Garden. In his person Wycherley was remarkably handsome, a circumstance of which he was sufficiently sensible. There is a mezzo-tinto of him at the age of 28, by Smith, after a picture by Sir Peter Lely, which it is said he was wont to survey in his declining years with an emotion of regret, and a mournful sigh of *Quantum mutatus*! Lord Chesterfield, says Oldys, ... marks of age. This portrait seems to be the same referred to by Granger, iv. 44, and the testiness of which Oldys speaks is very conspicuous in our author's correspondence with Pope.

The old ballad of "My Father was born before me," which appeared in 1672, agrees in so many respects with the personal history of Wycherley, that I cannot but conjecture that it was intended for him, though in this case we must suppose a few circumstances have been altered to prevent the resemblance from being too glaring. As this once noted song is now but little known, and as it is not without some merit, it is here subjoined for the reader's consideration. *(Here insert it).*

Mr. Ireland,[1] born at the Trench Farm, near Wem,

[1] A letter from Mr. Egerton Jeffreys, dated at Shrewsbury, September 25, 1804, gives the following information, picked up, he says, from two old people at Wem :—"The poet Wycherley married on his death-bed a young woman from London, supposed to be a stationer's daughter, which he was induced to do in consequence of his *brother*

and the birth-place of Wycherley;—his mother was a daughter of the Rev. Thomas. Holland, 30 years minister at Wem, and the grandson of Philip Henry,—educated by Mrs. Shrimpton, relict of Wycherley.

By the Inquisition taken 19 June, 9 Charles I., after the death of John Gardiner, he is found to have died seised of two messuages, four cottages and divers lands, &c., in Clive, late Wycherley, holden of the King of the late college of St. Mary in Salop. (*Co. Es.*)

CLIVE.

I.—The Chapelry of Clive consists of the Townships of Clive and Sansaw.[1]

II.—There are two Constables, one for each Township.

III.—In the Township of Clive is Clive Hall, formerly the residence of the Wycherley's. The poet and dramatic writer

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and heir having displeased him. His widow married Captain Shrimpton, with some property left her by the poet, and survived her second husband. She spent several summers at the Trench Farm, near Wem. Her manners and conversation were coarse and unrefined, strongly indicating a birth of low origin.

The poet's *brother* married Miss Hill of Soulton near Wem, by whom he had two children, Hill Wycherley, a boy, and Ann. The former died in London of the small pox [29 Feb., 1752, æt. 22], and was brought down to Wem for interment, which was performed by candlelight. Ann married Thos. Jervis from the neighbourhood of Drayton, a man of low origin; she died also without issue at Whitchurch. One part of Hill Wycherley's estate descended to Daniel Wycherley of Whitchurch, or some distant relation there, whose descendants now enjoy it. The other part (supposed the hereditary part) went to two branches, Nehemiah Huffa and Mrs. Cadman; the latter was niece to the poet, and left her property to Mr. Embrey of Grinshill, deceased, whose daughters now possess the Clive estate.

N.B.—Mr. John Ireland, 47, St. Ann's Place, Knightsbridge, was personally acquainted with a Mrs. Jackson, supposed to be a sister of Mrs. Shrimpton's. He was likewise acquainted with other branches of the Wycherley's family, and can most likely give a better account of them than any person in this neighbourhood."

Ireland is the author of "Hogarth Illustrated," is a native of Wem, and was formerly apprentice to Mr. Isaac Wood, late of Shrewsbury.

[1] [For the Questions, to which these are Answers, see under ALBRIGHTON, 2nd Series, Vol. I., pp. 101-2.—ED.]

of that name in Charles II.'s time lived here. It is now the property of Mr. Charles Harding, a farmer.

In the Township of Sansaw is Sansaw House or Hall, the residence of the Gardners. It is now occupied by the Rev. Laurence Gardner.

IV.—The Chapelry is in the Liberties of Shrewsbury.

V.—Uncertain. There is now a dispute between Sansaw and Grinshill upon this point.

VI.—No.

VII.—There are two Manors, Clive and Sansaw: each manor co-extensive with its Township.

VIII.—The Rev. Laurence Gardner is the lord of both Manors. He holds no Courts; but a Court Leet is held in Shrewsbury every half-year, and Townships are in its Liberties.

IX.—About 1,450 acres.

(Signed) L. GARDNER.

[The Clive Hall estate, formerly the residence of the Wycherleys, on the death of Hill Wycherley 29 Feb., 1752, went to his cousins, Nehemiah Huffa (son of Peter Huffa and Frances Wycherley), and Elizabeth Cadman (daughter of Joseph Cadman and Mary Wycherley). Nehemiah Huffa married Margaret, widow of Robert Embrey of Wellington, and daughter of John Kilvert and Elizabeth Russell, but died in November, 1765, without leaving issue, when his estate went to his step-son, Robert Embrey of Grinshill, who was his wife's son by her first husband. Robert Embrey was also devisee of Elizabeth Cadman, who died 9 July, 1773, and so came into possession of the whole estate. He died 8 July, 1786, and his trustees in 1801 sold the property to Charles Harding. On his death, it came to his son, George Harding, whose trustees sold it to his nephew, Thomas Meares, Esq., of Clive Hall, the present owner of the Clive Hall estate.

The Sansaw estate, formerly the residence of the Gardners, a family descended from Thomas Gardner of Sheinton, in the 15th century, came in 1804 to the Rev. Laurence Panting, D.D. (son of the Rev. Stephen Panting and Josina, daughter and heiress of the Rev. Laurence Gardner), who took the name of Gardner. At his death 27 July, 1844, it came to his nephew, Robert Panting, Esq., who also took the name of Gardner, and married Jane Eliza, daughter and heiress of Anthony Kynnersley, Esq. Their son Thomas Kynnersley Gardner, Esq., of Sansaw and Leighton, sold the Sansaw estate to J. J. Bibby, Esq., of Hardwicke, who is the present owner.

The Rev. Laurence Gardner, D.D. (who died in 1844), claimed to be lord of the Manors of Clive and Sansaw.

The area is 1,198 acres, and the chief landowners are J. J. Bibby, Esq., of Hardwicke, Thomas Meares, Esq., of Clive Hall, the widow of John Hall, Esq., of Holbrook, and George and John Thorniley, Esqrs., of Shooter's Hill.]

CLIVE REGISTER begins 1671.

1677. Joseph, son of Joseph and Anne Wycherley, Oct. 28, bapt.
1678. Mrs. Frances, daughter to Mr. Daniel Whycherley, buried 17th Oct.
(On a blank leaf in a different handwriting
Wm. son of Mr. John Wycherley and Mary his wife, bapt. at Wem, Feb. 2, 1684).
1696. Robert, son of Adam Whycherley, buried Sept. 8th.
1697. Daniel Whycherley, Esq., buried May 7th.
1698. Jane, daughter of John Gardner, gent., and Jane his wife, Sept. 15, bapt.
1699. Thomas the son of Richard Smith of Sansaw and Martha, bapt. 3 March, 1699.
1700. Bathia Whycherley, May 10th, buried.
1701-2. Jane Whycherley, buried January 26th.
1703. Roger Whycherley, May 28th, buried.
1707. Adam Whycherley, buried July 21st.
1743. Elizabeth, daughter of George and Ann Wytcherley, bapt. April 24.

[Further entries from "Extracts from Shropshire Registers, &c., by Geo. Morris," a MS. in the Shrewsbury Free Library.]

1679. Samuel Orpe, Curate, signs Register.
1684. Ralph, son of John Gardner, Esq., and Jane his wife, bapt. March 5.
1697. Elizabeth Walker, gent., of Acton Reynold township, bur. Nov. 27.
1713. Thomas, son of John Gardner, Esq., and Elizabeth, bapt. May 8, and bur. July 4.
1713. May 23, Edward Lloyd and Susannah Scarlett of Worthing, married.
1783. The Rev. Wm. Bagley, minister of this chapel, died Feb. 22, 1783, and was buried at Preston Gobbals in y^e^ porch [on the 28th, æt. 80.]
The Rev. John Rowland succeeds him.
1788. Mrs. Emma Gardner, buried at St. Mary's, July 14
1657. Aug. 3, A long memorandum signed by the principal parishioners, about the pews in the chapel.

[In the Registers are a number of affidavits of burials in Woollen, from 1679 to 1682, and also a list headed :—
"The benefacance (?) of the most of the inhabitants of the Clive the 17th day of November 1671 as followeth . . . . ." with note at foot—"There was collected upon this Breefe for rendering oure prisoners frome the Turks £1 6s. 8d. by the Minister Mr. Suker and the Chapel Wardens John Onslow and Richard Locklee."]

INCUMBENTS OF CLIVE.

(From MS. Top. Salop, C. 9).

CLIVE.

Mr. Witcherley patron[1] 1726. Willis.
Thomas Newnes, curate 1578. See BROUGHTON.
Sir Thomas Yvans, 1594. (Shrewsbury regr).
William Sugar, 1636, ob. 1675 [bur. 17 Nov., 1675, at Broughton. He was also minister of Broughton and Grinshill. He married Mary Otley at Broughton on 16 October, 1628.]
John Williams.
1679, May 24. Thomas Tither was elected to this curacy vice Williams, and £4 a year was allowed him. (Salop Exchequer).
Samuel Orpe also occurs in 1679 [and in 1682.]
Thomas Ankers, 1691.
William Griffyth, 1692.
William Joban, resigned 1694.
Francis Price, 1709, 1724.
1729, May 9. Samuel Betton, 1725, 1746. See ASTLEY.
William Bagley, 1746, ob. 22 Feb., 1783 [bur. 28th, at Preston Gubbalds, in the porch, aged 80. Curate of Preston Gubbalds, 1737.]

[1 But this was not an end of Mr. Wicherley's suites at Law, for hee had a greate suite with the towne and schooles of Shrewsbury, about maintenance for the Minister of Clive Chappell. The case was faire, if his designes had been soe; but to endeavour to prove it a donative, and himselfe patron was such an idle thing that his owne children laft att it . . . . . Mr. Wicherley began his suite by English Bill in the Exchequer, in London, but hee had soe bombasted his matter with the title of donative, and his claim of Patronage, that he could doe nothing but spend money. . .

From Gough's *History of Middle*, pp. 86, 87.

"Here doeth the accounts of Richard Locklee begin in the year 1687 since the clerkship was bestowed of him *by the patron of the Clive Mr. D. Wycherly Esq.* being the first day he served which was on the 22th of January in the year 1687 under Mr. Sukers Minister of that place for the pabtizinging of children and for the burials of the dead Anno Domini. William Maddox and John Ward Churchwardens."

From Clive Register, with the words underlined erased afterwards.—ED.]

1783, May 15. John Rowland, resigned 26 Oct., 1810. John Flint, Esq., Mayor, and Rev. James Atcherley, head schoolmaster.

[Son of the Rev. John Rowland of Llanddewi Brefi, co. Cardigan; born 1745; matriculated at Jesus College, Oxford, 8 April, 1767; a master of Shrewsbury School 55 years; rector of Llangeithio, co. Cardigan; died 1816. *Cf. Gent. Mag.* lxxxvi. i. 284; and vol. for 1852, p. 99.]

1811, May 1. Laurence Gardner, M.A. Mayor, Aldermen, & Assistants

[Son of the Rev. Stephen Panting, Vicar of Wellington and of Wrockwardine, by Josina his wife, daughter and heiress of the Rev. Laurence Gardner; he took the name and arms of Gardner on succeeding to the Sansaw estates in 1804; bapt. at Wellington, 11 June, 1767; d.s.p. 27 July, and bur. 3 August, 1844; also Rector of St. Philip's, Birmingham; D.D. and Fellow of St. John's Coll. Camb. He married at Wrockwardine, 21 Feb., 1799, Martha, dau. of Edward Pemberton, Esq., of Wrockwardine, but left no issue. He was succeeded in his estates by his nephew, Robert Panting, Esq.]

[1846. William Jeudwine, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge; adm. M.A. Oxford, com. causa, 1861; Vicar of Chicheley, Bucks, 1860-1881; afterwards of Aspley Guise, Woburn; died 1888; he resigned Clive in 1854, and in 1857 published "The Clive Chapelry; a plain statement of facts relating thereto, in a letter to a kinsman. By Wm. Jeudwine, M.A."

1855. William John James, M.A.

1863. Henry Forster Welch; Vicar of Pattishall, near Towcester, 1873, when he resigned Clive.

1873. John Cooper Wood, M.A., and late scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge; formerly Head-master of Hales Owen Grammar School; rector of St. Kenelm-in-Romsley, 1867-1872; Vicar of Grinshill, 1872-3. The present incumbent. In 1885-7, he made a thorough restoration of Clive Church.

For this addition to Mr. Blakeway's list of Incumbents, I am indebted to the Rev. John Cooper Wood, M.A.—Ed.]

THE CHURCH.

[There are no means of ascertaining the date of the foundation of the Chapel at Clive, as it was associated with the Royal Peculiar of

St Mary's, whose capitular muniments are wholly lost. The Diocesan Registers do not give the pre-Reformation Incumbents, who were presented and instituted by a secular power. We can therefore only expect to find incidental notices. It is, however, probable, that a Church existed at Clive at the date of the Domesday Book, and was served by the priest mentioned in that record. The Chapel is dedicated to All Saints.

On 8th October, 1543, Arthur Kelton of Shrewsbury (who was a poet), and Thomas Kelton, his son, had a lease for 30 years from the the Dean and Chapter of St. Mary's of all their tithes belonging to the deanery (including Clyff and Sensawe), reserving a rent of £22 11s. 4d., of which £4 was for the tithe of Clyff and 15s. for the tithe of Sensawe. Arthur Kelton died in 1549, in which year, March 3rd, Thomas Kelton surrendered the lease of 1543, and received a new lease for 21 years. (See Owen and Blakeway ii., 330, &c.)

King Edward VI., by letters patent dated 10 Feb., in his 6th year, granted to the bailiffs and burgesses of Shrewsbury the tithes of sheaves, grain, and hay, arising in the town's fields, &c., of Sansaw, Cliffe, &c., lately belonging to the dissolved College of Blessed Mary, for the support of the Free Grammar School of King Edward VI. in Shrewsbury. Queen Elizabeth by indenture dated 23rd May in her 13th year granted to the said bailiffs and burgesses (*inter alia*) the premises demised for 21 years to Thomas Kelton, and lands in Sansall of the annual value of 8s., for the better maintenance of the said Free Grammar School, also towards the maintenance of divine service in the Chapel of Clive, £5, &c.

By an Act of Parliament 38 Geo. III., for the better government of the said school, it was enacted (*inter alia*) that the governors might augment the salaries of the curates of St. Mary's, Astley, and Clive, &c.; and that the right of presentation to the benefices belonging to the school should be in the mayor, aldermen, and assistants of Shrewsbury for the time being; but that in such presentation to the curacy of St. Mary's, Astley, and Clive, preference should be given to persons brought up at the said school, and who should be graduates of the Universities, and also sons of a burgess of Shrewsbury.

The Charity Commissioners reported (about 1830) that the property then held by the governors consisted of (*inter alia*) the tithes of Clive and Sansaw, which were let to yearly tenants at rents amounting annually to £347 13s., and a chief rent at Sansaw, paid by the Rev. Dr. Garder, of 8s.; but they note that "part of these tithes are in dispute, the question being whether a few acres of land are or are not in the township of Clive." They also paid to the curate of Clive the yearly stipend of £45, in 1827 and 1828. (See *Charity Commissioners' Report, Salop*, vol. xxvii., pp. 369, &c.)

In 1580, and previously, there were great disputes between the parishioners of St. Mary's and the inhabitants of Astley and Clive, who endeavoured to free themselves from the burden of contributing to the repairs of the window in Trinity aisle in St. Mary's Church.

The parties appealed to the Council of the Marches, who decided against Astley and Clive. (See Owen and Blakeway, ii., 362).

The chapel at Clive consisted of a nave, without transept or separate chancel. In 1849-52, a partial restoration was effected by the Rev. William Jeudwine, the incumbent; the west gallery was removed, with a low ceiling and old pews; three windows on the south side and a west window were inserted; a turret with two bells, and a new font, and stone pulpit added; the carved panels of this pulpit are now inserted in the wall of the new porch, and the old font was buried beneath the new one. The total cost was about £425.

In 1885-7, the Chapel was thoroughly restored by the Rev. J. Cooper Wood, the incumbent, Mr. Chas. J. Ferguson being the architect, at the cost of between £5,000 and £6,000, the bulk of which was contributed by J. J. Bibby, Esq., and Thomas Meares, Esq. A new porch, chancel, vestry, and organ chamber were added, and chancel arch inserted. The Church was lined throughout with dressed ashlar work, the interior of the walls having been removed to the outer skin of ashlars. The old roof was replaced by one of carved oak. The nave was laid with woodblocks, and the chancel with marble. The wood work of the seats, screens, choir stalls, pulpit, lectern, and reredos is of oak, and enriched with exquisite carving by the best English carvers. The reredos is an alabaster panel, representing Leonardo da Vinci's Last Supper. A two-manual organ was given by John Hall, Esq., of Holbrook. A mortuary was added, and the churchyard extended, laid out, and walled. The restoration was most thorough and effective; and the carved wood work is as fine as any in the county.

The west window of the chapel is filled with stained glass representing the Ascension, and was erected in 1876 in memory of Charles and Elizabeth Harding of Clive Hall, by their daughter Catharine. Two windows on the south side are also filled with glass, representing four of the apostles. A plinth on the west and on parts of the north and south sides of the chapel marks an earlier and smaller building than the present one. It seems to show an original entrance at the west end. The porch on the north side has a Norman arch, with a mitred figure above.

In the Churchyard are many tombstones to members of the Russell, Wycherley, Ravenshaw, Huffa, Harding, and other old Clive families. Amongst others are these:—John Wycherley, gent., third son of Daniel Wycherley, Esq., died 20 June, 1691. Daniel Wycherley, Esq., died 5 May, 1697, in his 81st year, Frances, wife of Peter Huffa, Esq., and daughter of John Wycherley, gent., died 11 March, 1759, aged 81. Nehemiah Huffa, died Nov. 8th, 1765, in his 58th year. . . . . daughter of William and Elizabeth Russell, and wife of John Dickin, of Acton Reynold, died 22 April, 1739, aged 40.

The inscriptions have been carefully re-cut and preserved.

The patronage of the Vicarage was formerly vested in the Trustees of Shrewsbury School, but has been purchased from that body by J. J. Bibby, Esq., of Hardwicke, in whom it is now vested.—Ed.]

PEDIGREE OF WYCHERLEY.

[The following Pedigree of Wycherley of Clive, &c., is given in the Blakeway MS. in tabular form, but for convenience is (with some additions, to make it more complete), here printed in narrative form.—Ed.]

I. Roger Wycherley, of Clive, living 10 Hen. IV. His son,

II. John Wycherley, of Clive, living 2 Edw. IV. His son,

III. John Wycherley, of Clive, living 16 Hen. VII. His son,

IV. William Wycherley, of Clive, living 8 Hen. VIII. His son,

V. William Wycherley, of Clive, living 3 P. and M., married Mary, daughter and co-heir of Richard Gerey, of Clive, and had issue, three sons :

(1) Richard, of whom next.
(2) William.
(3) Roger.

VI. Richard Wycherley, of Clive, living 21 Eliz., married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Richardson, of Whitchurch, and had issue, three children :

(1) Daniel, of whom next.
(2) Mary.
(3) Joseph ; father of Thomas ; father of Thomas of Lacon ; father of Daniel, who died 1764, and married Beatrice Henshaw (she died 1809), by whom he had issue, two daughters, Mary, wife of John Brookes, and Beatrice, wife of Richard Smith.

VII. Daniel Wycherley, of Clive, died Dec., 1659, married Margery, daughter and heiress of William Wolfe, of Acton Reynald, and had issue, five children :

(1) Daniel, of whom next.
(2) John.
(3) Elizabeth.
(4) Alice.
(5) Mary.

VIII. Daniel Wycherley, of Clive ; purchased the Barony of Wem, the Manors of Wem and Loppington, and Clive in July, 1665 ; J.P. for co. Salop ; died 5 and bur. 7 May 1697, in his 81st year, at Clive, M.I.; married Bethia, daughter of William Shrimpton, of Whitchurch, and by her, who was buried at Clive 10 May, 1700, had issue, six children :

(1) William, of Clive, son and heir, the dramatist ; born at Clive, 1640 ; died 1 Jan., 1715-6, bur. at St. Paul's, Covent Garden ; married first, Letitia Isabella, widow of Charles, second Earl of Drogheda, and daughter of

John Roberts, first Earl of Radnor, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; and secondly, in 1715, Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Jackson, of Hertingfordbury, who rem. Captain Shrimpton.

(2) George, rector of Wem, which living was sequestered in 1654; died in the Fleet prison, and bur. 3 Jan., 1689; by Dorothy his wife, he had a daughter, Letitia Isabella, who was born 28 Nov. and bapt. at Wem, 17 Dec., 1680, and died in 1685.

(3) John, of whom next.

(4) Henry.

(5) Elizabeth, died insane, because not allowed to marry one Mr. Pyke.

(6) Frances, bur. at Clive, 17 Oct., 1678.

IX. John Wycherley, third son; died *in vitâ patris* 20 June, 1691; M.I. at Clive. By Mary his wife, he had issue, four children:

(1) William, of Wem; bapt. at Wem, 2 Feb., 1684; buried there 12 July, 1745; married Anne, daughter of Thomas Hill, of Soulton, near Wem, and by her, who died 22 Feb., 1731, and was buried at Wem, had issue, two children,—[1] Hill, bapt. at Wem, 8 Aug., 1729, died s.p. in London, 29 Feb., 1752, æt. 22, and was buried at Wem, March 17th; [2] Ann, who married Thomas Jervis, and died s.p. at Whitchurch.

(2) Daniel. (3) Frances, of whom next.

(4) Mary, born 1678, died 10 Nov., 1735, æt. 57, at Clive, M.I.; married Joseph Cadman, of Clive, and had issue, an only daughter, Elizabeth, co-heir to her cousin Hill Wycherley, born 1707, died 9 July, 1773, æt. 66, when she left her estate to Robert Embrey.

X. Frances Wycherley, mar. to Peter Huffa, of Clun, and had issue, two sons:

(1) Peter Huffa, bapt. at the Clive, 8 July, 1705.

(2) Nehemiah Huffa, of the Clive; co-heir to his cousin Hill Wycherley; bapt. at the Clive, 12 March, 1707; died s.p., and buried there 11 Nov., 1765, M.I. He married at Broughton, 1 Feb., 1761, Margaret, widow of Robert Embrey, of Wellington, and daughter of John Kilvert and Elizabeth (who was daughter of William and Elizabeth Russell, of Clive, where she was bapt. 6 Jan., 1707), his wife.

Margaret Huffa, widow of Nehemiah, died 10 May, 1771, æt. 40, and was buried at Grinshill, M.I. By her first husband, Robert Embrey, of Wellington (who was born in 1723, and married at Grinshill, 4 March, 1751), she had a son,

Robert Embrey, of Grinshill, who became seised of the whole estate by devise from Nehemiah Huffa and Elizabeth Cadman; he was born in 1755, and died 8 July, 1786; the trustees of his Will in 1801 sold his estate to Charles Harding; he married . . . . . Boodle, and had an only daughter, Margaret, who became wife to the Rev. J. Pitchford.
Robert Embrey, at his death in 1786, is styled lord of the Manor of Clive.

Arms of Wycherley: Per pale, argent and sable, three eagles displayed counterchanged.
Crest: An eagle displayed sable ducally gorged argent.
Quartering Beeston, Betton, Gerey, and Wolfe.
See Pedigree in Harl. MS. 1396, fo. 328; and Harl. Soc., Vis. of Salop, 1623, ii. 512.

[Wycherley's Dramatic Works have been published in the Mermaid Series of the best plays of the Old Dramatists, in a volume edited, with an Introduction and Notes, by W. C. Ward, and a portrait after the picture by Sir Peter Lely, 1888. His Poems were published in 1704, and again in 1728. The best account of his life is perhaps that given by Lord Macaulay, in his essay on "The Comic Dramatists of the Restoration."

The Shrewsbury Corporation muniments give the following particulars about Clive:—

In 1644 were assessed: John Huffa, William Russell, Widow Onslowe, James Smith, Will. France, Mr. Adam Weel for tithes, Edward Clarke the licke, Thomas Gardner, and Mr. Richard Onslowe.

In a Court Book of 1647-8, these names occur: Thomas Heath, John Huffal, Edw. Onslowe, Robt. Hilton, Wm. Robinson, Wm. Russell, Thos. Lockley, John Webbe, John Boycott, Thos. ffelton, Thos. Witcherly, Thos. Witcherley, yom., Geo. Hincks, Wm. Onslowe, Joseph Witcherly, Daniele Nowan, and Rich. Lockley.

In a list of the "Names of Inhabitants of the Town and Liberties," undated, but probably about 1660-70, these names occur under Clive: Joseph Witcherley, Howell Hughes, Roger Russell, Roger Gittins, Rd. Lockley, Joseph Smythe, Geo. Dod, John Hoggins, Daniel Sturdy, Wm. Watkys, John Webb, Roger Gittins, and Daniel Thomas; and under Sansaw: Mr. Thos. Gardner, Richd. Smyth, and Wm. Jones. Mr. Wm. Suker, clerke, occurs at Broughton; and Rd. Witcherley at Yorton.

In 1703, Peter Huffa and Samuel Gregory, of "Clive and Sandsall," were assessed to the Land Tax.—Ed.]

THE CRYPT OF OLD ST. CHAD'S CHURCH, SHREWSBURY.

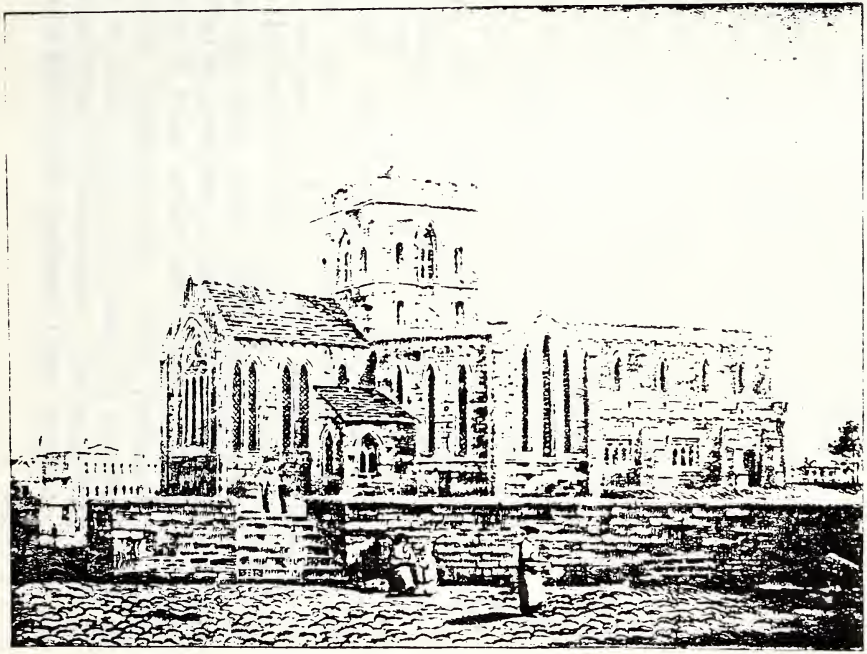
REPORT OF THE EXCAVATIONS MADE 1889-90.

By J. NURSE, Architect.

With Introduction by Rev. THOMAS AUDEN, M.A., F.S.A.

It was hoped that it would be possible in this Introduction to throw some new light on the subject to which it refers. It was anticipated that entries would be found in Parish records of St. Chad's, which would give some information as to the maintenance and use of the Crypt under the old Church, of which the remains have now been brought to light. A diligent search, however, among the Archives of the Parish, with the kind assistance of the Vicar (Rev. E. S. Carpenter) and the Senior Churchwarden (Mr. R. Hughes), has failed to produce any such records. The old Parish books of St. Chad's, likely to contain such entries, either do not exist, or have been removed from the Church, and the knowledge of their whereabouts has been lost. All that can be done therefore in this Introduction is to put the readers of the *Transactions* in possession of sufficient facts from the past history of the Church, to enable them to fully understand Mr. Nurse's report.

The spot on which Old St. Chad's Church stood must have been one of the most important sites of the town, in every period of its history. It is one of the highest points of the peninsula formed by the winding of the Severn, and when unobstructed by buildings, the view from it embraced a prospect not easily surpassed. It is not surprising, therefore, that when the peninsula formed the British settlement of Pen-



NORTH EAST VIEW OF OLD ST. CHAD'S, SHREWSBURY

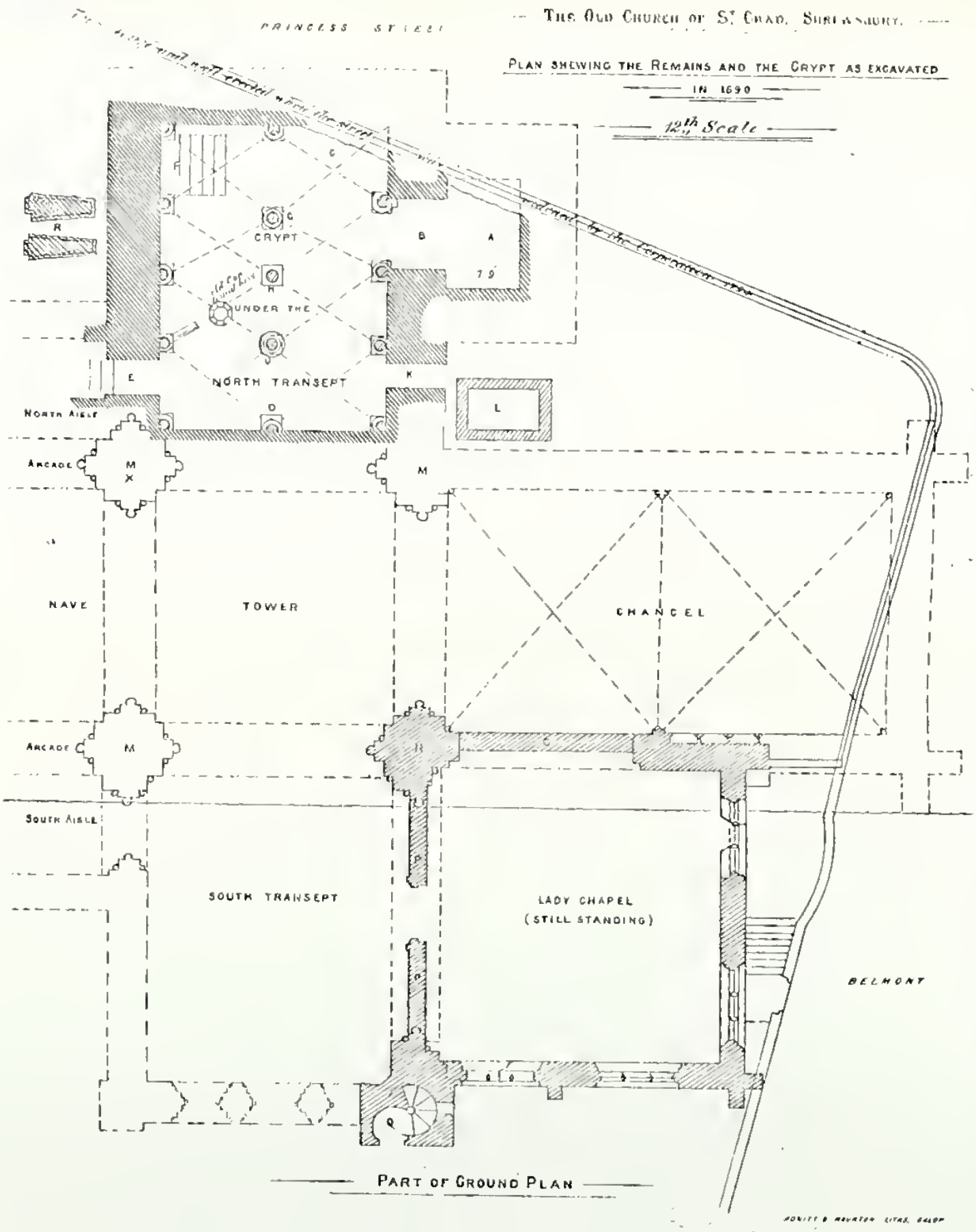
gwern, the spot was occupied by the Palace of the Princes of Powys, who ruled there. But in the latter part of the seventh century, Pengwern fell before the arms of the Saxon Offa, King of Mercia; and to him tradition ascribes the erection here of the first Christian Church, which he dedicated to St. Chad, then recently canonized. But it is almost certain that a Christian Church existed in Pengwern before it passed into Saxon hands, and this may well have been its site. Not only is this antecedently probable, but it receives confirmation from the two ancient graves discovered in the course of the excavations, to which further allusion will be made hereafter. From their position east and west, there can be little or no doubt that they were Christian burials, and though nothing was found to give a clue to anything like an exact date, the method of sepulture points to a period earlier than the time of Offa.

Whether, however, there was a Church upon the site in British times or not, there can be no doubt as to the Saxon period. This fact may now be considered proved, not only by tradition or written historical record, but by the discoveries made in the recent excavations. The original architecture of the Crypt was undoubtedly Præ-Norman, and the conjecture may be hazarded that we are now enabled to look upon walls and pillars which formed part of that Christian structure which King Offa is said to have dedicated to the memory of the great Mercian Bishop. Or, if that first Saxon Church was a less substantial building and soon passed away, we have, at least, in the work now brought to light, the remains of the building which took its place.

But the time came when underground Churches ceased to be necessary or desirable. Though wars and rumours of wars continued to prevail, the contest was henceforth between armies which professed the same Christian faith, and not between the representatives of Christianity and of heathenism. And so, as both civilization and faith made progress, there began to grow up

PRINCESS STREET

THE OLD CHURCH OF ST CHAD, SHREWSBURY.


The Old Church of St. Chad, Shrewsbury.
Plan shewing the Remains and the Crypt as excavated in 1690
12th Scale
PRINCESS STREET
CRYPT
UNDER THE
NORTH TRANSEPT
NORTH AISLE
ARCADE
NAVE
TOWER
CHANCEL
SOUTH AISLE
SOUTH TRANSEPT
LADY CHAPEL
(STILL STANDING)
BELMONT
Part of Ground Plan

everywhere the imposing Churches which are still in so many places the glory of the land. Shrewsbury formed no exception to this rule. Already in Edward the Confessor's time four important ecclesiastical foundations existed within the walls, of which St. Chad's probably took the lead; and within less than two centuries after the Conquest, there commenced to rise upon its site the magnificent edifice which remained till nearly the close of the last century, and which would have been standing now, but for the almost incredible folly of the parishioners of that day.[1] The exact date of the erection of at least a considerable portion of it is inferred from a grant made by King Henry III., in the year 1226, for the work of re-building the Church, then out of repair. In 1393 it was partially burnt down; and, as usual, various additions were made to the fabric from time to time, down to the period of the Reformation. The accompanying view, taken probably about the year 1780, shows the North transept. This was built over, and upon the lines of, the Crypt which has been excavated, with the exception of the chamber marked A on the plan. This chamber must have been outside of the building; but it is conjectured that when the structure ceased to be used for purposes of worship, and became only a Crypt under the larger Church, this chamber was filled up—possibly at a comparatively early period.

Among the objects discovered during the excavations, beyond the Crypt itself, the most interesting were the two ancient graves already alluded to, which are marked B on the plan, and of which further details are given on plate 5.[2] It will be seen that the enclosure

[1] The Tower fell, July 9th, 1788, and the remainder of the Church was taken down immediately afterwards, with the exception of the Lady Chapel, then known as the Bishop's Chancel.

[2] Readers of the late Rev. J. W. Warter's *Old Shropshire Oak* will remember how, in a story of early Christian life in Shrewsbury, he describes one of his characters as laid to rest by loving hands, "in that portion of Pengwern Powisa, which we now know by the name of Old St. Chad's." Vol. I. p. 360. It is an interesting coincidence with the discovery of these graves.

in which the body rested in each case was not in any sense a coffin, but simply a cyst built of separate stones,[1] with only the soil underneath, and covered with slabs of stone. The bones in the longer grave were apparently those of a man in the prime of life; those in the shorter evidently belonged to a man, or possibly a woman, more advanced in years. From the finger bones having been found close to the shoulders, they seem to have been interred with the arms crossed on the breast. A very careful examination of the soil was made, with a view of finding some clasp, or other relic, which might assist in determining the date of the interment, but nothing whatever was found except considerable traces of a layer of charcoal under the body. Possibly those who rest there were among the Princes of Powys, who once reigned in ancient Pengwern, or Priests who ministered at its altars; but whether this were the case or not, as they lay there with their faces towards the dawn, close beside a Christian edifice, which we indeed call early, but which was of far later date than their time, they were, at least, a silent witness to the growth and development of that Faith, which binds the centuries together, and was the common heritage of them and of ourselves.

THE OLD CHURCH OF ST. CHAD, SHREWSBURY.

To the President and Members of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

In presenting to you a Report of the excavations made under your directions in the old Churchyard to discover the ancient Crypt, it may conduce to the clearer understanding of the subject if I first preface my remarks and particulars with a

[1] In my former Parish of Ford of which the Churchyard was only consecrated in 1861, having been previously an open green, sloping from the Church down to the brook, the late Sexton often told me that, in digging graves in the upper part, he had more than once come upon very old skeletons: "they lay east and west, and he always knew when he was getting to one by the stones which they had round them."

short extract from Owen's *History of Shrewsbury*, and give you briefly a description of the Sheets of Drawings and sketches to scale prepared by me to illustrate the subject.

Archdeacon Owen writes (p. 165) :—

"Under the North Wing was an ancient Crypt supported on a row of short thick pillars with round arches. It was called the Dinery, *and is still perfect*, although filled up with rubbish."

And again on page 169, he gives the dimensions of the Church as follows :—

"The whole length East to West, 160 feet, (assumed to be inside).

"The whole length of Transept North to South, 94 feet.

"The whole breadth of Nave and Aisles, 53 feet."

As to the Drawings, *the Double Sheet, No.* 1 is a general plan of the east end of the old Church, including the Transept and Tower, with the new boundary line to Princess Street and Belmont, as these streets were widened by the Corporation in 1794; the Lady Chapel with its great side arches, now blocked, formerly opening into the chancel and the south transept; one pier (the S.E.) of the great central tower, with the stair turret on the outer gable of the south transept, for approaching the tower over the arch opening to the Lady Chapel; also the remains of the ancient Crypt as now cleared of the rubbish.

Sheet No. 2 shews elevations of east and west walls of the Crypt, and the remains of the central supports of the groined roof.

Sheet No. 3 shews detail to a larger scale of the ancient bases and shafts.

Sheet No. 4 shews a plan and elevation of the entrance to a smaller chamber, eastwards, through the side wall of the Crypt, 5ft. 6in. thick.

Sheet No. 5 has a plan and section drawn to scale, and a sketch of the two stone cysts discovered on the west side of the Crypt, outside the wall.

On October 10th, 1889, labourers were employed by the Council of the Society, who commenced to probe the ground with iron bars, hoping by that means to find the groined roof or to hit upon the walls. The rectangular space (near the N.E. pier of the tower, marked on No. 1) was first discovered closed with rough flags, slightly below the surface; the rubbish with which it was nearly filled was partly excavated and probed to a depth of 17ft. Several other excavations were made to a considerable depth, but nothing of consequence was found. These were filled in and the work was on the point of being aban-

doned, when a further trial excavation was made in a line with the north wall of the tower, embracing the area of the N.E. and S.W. piers, with the result that remains of foundations of the S.W. pier were discovered; a deeper cutting through the mass of rubbish (chiefly building refuse) revealed the end of a piece of stone with tapering sides, roughly resembling a mullion. Efforts were made to raise it, but without success, so that recourse was had to carefully removing the rubbish from around it, with the gratifying result that it was discovered to be an angle pillar that remained *in situ*. It stood with a slight tilt, as it was left when the tower fell, crushing in and destroying the north transept, and with it the vaulting of this chamber. On clearing the rubbish to the bottom, the base was also discovered, quite perfect. This excavation further revealed the fact that there was but a small portion of the walls left (the height at this point being only 2 feet), showing clearly that the greater part of the material had been removed for use elsewhere. Your Council, after consideration, deemed the finding of this pillar and base with a part of the wall of sufficient importance to warrant them in following up the clue thus obtained, and directed the excavations to proceed, keeping close to, and exposing, the wall lines everywhere; by so doing, the general outline was discovered, with very gratifying results. Ultimately it was determined to cut down the trees that flourished over the ruins, and to clear out the whole of the central mass of rubbish. By permission of the Vicar of St. Chad's this was proceeded with; the rubbish and soil being deposited and levelled over a portion of the churchyard, thereby somewhat raising it and improving its general appearance, and leaving it ready for seeding with grass at the proper time.

The clearance of the rubbish brought to light what remained of the central supports of the groining, of which there should be three, but one of them has been completely removed. The two others had been cased, but they contain within the case a short length of the ancient purple-red stone shaft, very much crushed, and in each case their ancient bases, quite perfect; in fact so fresh and nearly free from injury are these bases everywhere in the ruins, that they might have been executed only yesterday. It is noticeable that one (marked G) is some 16in. out of its true line, east and west, with those on either side. The casing material of this is *old red stone*, making the pillar in appearance not 12½in. as originally, but 21in. in diameter. It is built in courses, starting on the old base as a foundation, an indication of a very early failure. The other is cased chiefly with *Grinshill white stone*, making the pillar 2ft. 10in. in diameter,

laid on a rough foundation outside the ancient base. This is an indication of a later repair, it being generally assumed as a fact, that *Grinshill white stone* was not used in this locality until the 12th century. A water-colour drawing in the vestry of the new Church, shows clearly the use of red and white stone, and helps to fix the date when the white was used for building purposes in this Church.

On reference to the general plan No. 1, the situation of the Crypt will be seen to occupy the whole space under the north transept of the later or transition Norman Church, a very unusual situation. Its length is 30ft. 7in., divided into four bays, its width, 22ft. 7in., divided into two bays, giving an ordinary quadripartite vault of rather weak construction. The span of the arches being unequal, the groin point of the longitudinal arches would not rise to the same height as the transverse arches, unless the former were stilted. Some stones found in the debris would indicate vaulting of rubble work of a very heavy nature. An opening (B) in the thick wall on the east side gives access to a smaller chamber A, extending 7ft. 9in. further eastwards, and 11ft. wide. Part of this wall on the north, and the Crypt at C, has been destroyed by building the new boundary wall to Princess Street. At the south end of the Crypt D, this bay appears to have served the purposes of an ambulatory, or, if a more ancient origin is assigned to this chamber it may properly be called the Vestibule. The ancient entrance was at E, there being the foundations of steps here. At F are some steps of white *Grinshill freestone*, not much worn, probably erected at the end of the 16th century, as a more convenient approach for the use of the chamber as a Dimery (i.e. a dark place), for storing away planks and barrows, as a store for lime, and the making of mortar for repairs when needed. At G are the remains of the ancient pillar, cased with red stone, and at J, that cased with white stone; at H the pillar and base are entirely gone. At K is a narrow door opening, which may probably have been connected with circular stairs in the space L, and thus may have given access to the Church, by means of the Chantry Chapel on the north side of the Chancel. M M M are piers that supported the great central tower at the crossing; N the pier now standing. The north-west pier, marked Mx, was the one that failed, and led to the destruction of the Church, on July 9th, 1788. At O is a large semi-elliptic arch, formerly open from the chancel to the Lady Chapel, now blocked with masonry. P is a similar arch, of greater span, over which are the steps formerly used for access to the tower. Q is the stair turret on the south side, con-

nected with the steps just mentioned, and having remains of the jamb of the early English triplet window that adorned the gable of the beautiful south transept. At R were the two ancient stone cysts, the sides of which were formed of red stone slabs, set on edge in the ground, and the covering was of the same material; the bottom had a thin layer of charcoal laid on the natural earth. They contained human remains, the larger cyst having apparently been opened, and the remains disarranged. The foundations of a great buttress rested partly upon the head of the cysts. On sheet No. 5 is an enlarged plan and perspective sketch of these cysts.

On referring to the general plan of the Crypt, it will be noticed that the pillar on the second base of the west wall is prostrate. This was so found in the excavation, and has not been disturbed. The front portion of this only is semicircular, the sides are partly straight, and the back quite straight, exactly fitting the sinking in the base on which it would be bedded. The pillars on the angles have the same peculiarity, being prepared to fit the right angle; this will be made clear on reference to the details on Sheet No. 3. The Saxon method of dressing the stone with an axe, as distinguished from the later work when chisels were used, is clearly noticeable on these pillars, whilst a still coarser kind of walling, with thick and uneven beds (almost rubble work in places), indicates a work possibly of still higher antiquity than Saxon.

During the excavations a few articles of interest have been found, which will, I understand, be placed in the Shrewsbury Museum in a special case. The following is a list of them:—

A Bronze Stylus (Roman), very perfect, 5 inches in length. See Plate 4.

Coins.—1. A Nuremberg token[1] or Counter, 15th century. *Ob.* A shield charged with 3 fleurs de lys. *Legend*, AVE MARIA GRATIA PL. *Rev.* Latin cross with fleur de lys termination.

2. A Nuremberg token or Counter, 16th century. *Ob.* MELLO MANU. A Manfaced and winged lion, regarding a picture representing a Bishop with a pastoral staff. *Rev.* NOVENI, NOVENI, NOVENI. A trefoliated space enclosing an orb and cross.

3. Small coin. Apparently an Irish farthing of Charles I.

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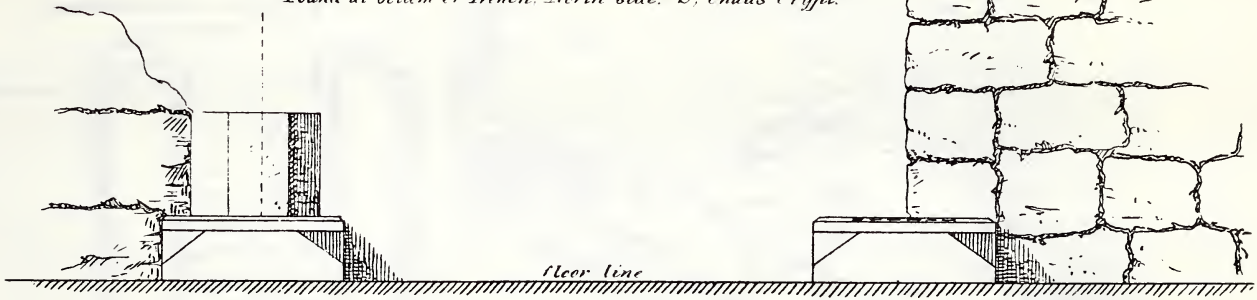
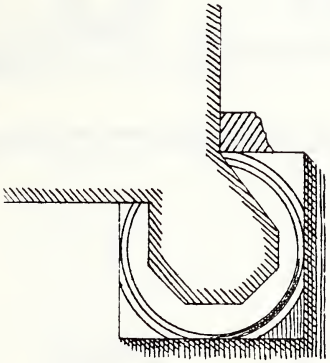
[1] A similar Nuremberg token was found in a garden on Belmont. It is of the 16th century, and has on the obverse a meaningless repetition of letters, and on the reverse a trefoliated space enclosing an orb and cross, with a legend, perhaps intended for "Hans Schulter."

STYLUS *(Roman)*

Found at bottom of Trench. North side. St. Chad's Crypt.

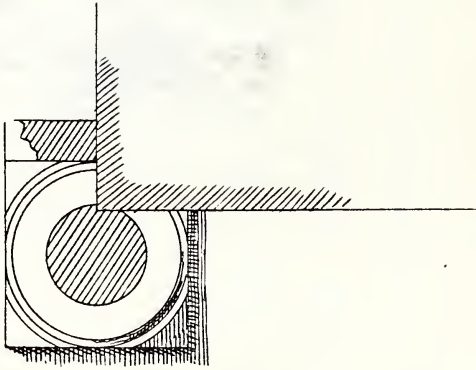


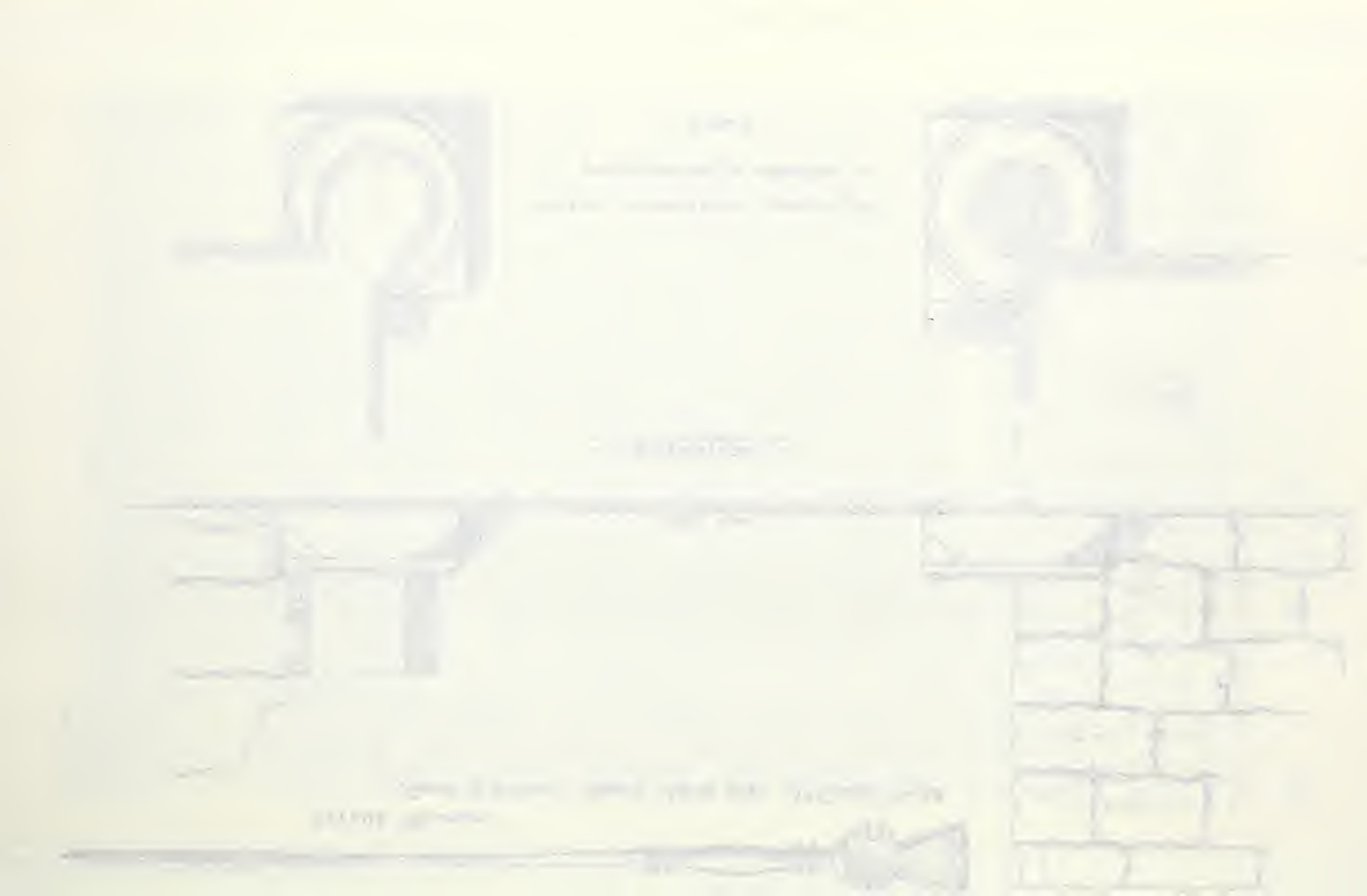
— ELEVATION —

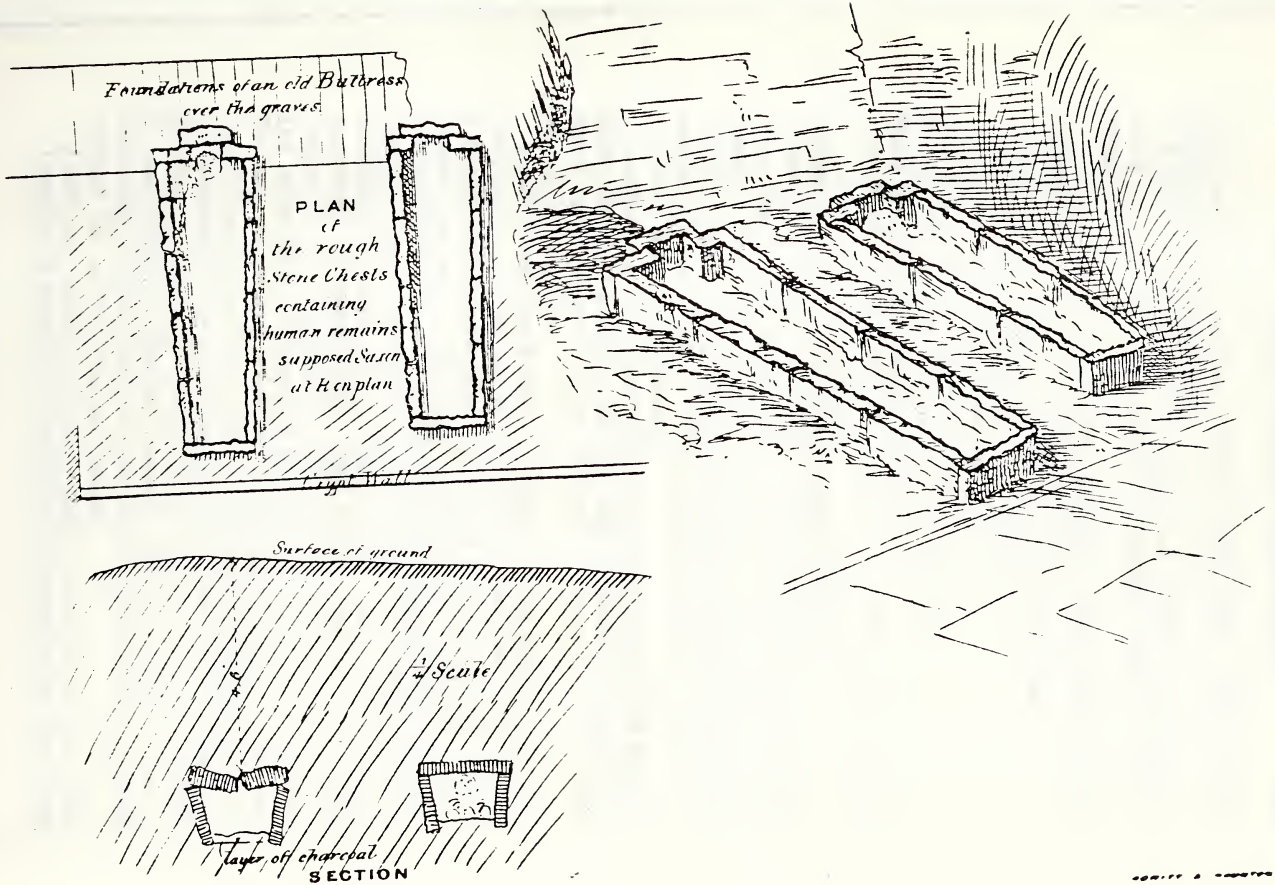


PLAN *of enlarged opening B giving access to chamber A*

½ SCALE.






Foundations of an old Buttress over the graves
PLAN of the rough Stone Chests containing human remains supposed Saxon at Repton
Surface of ground
1/4 Scale
Layer of charcoal
SECTION

Ob. CARO. D.G. MAG. BRI. Crown and sceptre. *Rev.* FRA. ET. HIB. REX. Crowned harp.

4. Small thick coin or weight, of James I. *Ob.* I R. MA. BRIT. A king crowned, with sceptre and orb. *Rev.* A crown XXII S.

5. A portion of a very small and thin coin, much worn, but having slight remains of design upon it.

6. A very thin coin, much worn, apparently silver.

7. A farthing, George III., date 1773.

8. Five half-pennies, George II. and III.

Two wig curlers of pipe clay, 3in. long,

A flat circular plate of lead, 1½in. in diameter.

Some bits of old glass, much iridated.

A small piece of metal, probably a bit of the bells destroyed in the fire of 1393.

A small glazed pot, labelled : Scarlet, Perfumer.

Several encaustic and plain tiles were found in the excavations, the designs being very similar in some cases to those found at the Abbey Church, which are now re-laid near the vestry door of that Church, and under an arch on the north side of the new chancel. The examples preserved range from the 11th to the 15th century.

A collection of curious and interesting bowls of old tobacco pipes, stamped with the makers' names, initials, or dates, were also found, which will be placed in the Museum, with the other objects discovered.

It will be observed that the history of the building has been but slightly touched upon in this Report; and in concluding it, I venture to be very bold, and claim for the Council of the Society the merit of having explored, and opened up to view, the remains of the most ancient and correspondingly interesting structure in the County town. It has been suggested that the Chamber was even of British origin, and was afterwards converted to sacred uses. This would not be an improbable conjecture, bearing in mind that on this identical spot stood the palace that had been the residence of a long race of British Princes, and which is said by Archdeacon Owen to have been burnt down in the Saxon wars. I am, however, inclined to ascribe its construction to the Saxon period, at the time St. Chad was Bishop of Lichfield, in the middle of the 7th century. Possibly it was built by Wolfere himself, King of Mercia, for a distinctly religious purpose; and was in fact the Saxon Church erected for a Christian community.

There are several points strongly in favour of this view. The plan is peculiar—divided as its length is into four bays.

If one on the south end is assumed to be cut off and used as a vestibule at the entrance, it would leave three bays, which may be called the nave, immediately in the centre of which would come the opening into the smaller space, which would form the chancel eastwards. The walls are of rough hewn masonry, of massive thickness, necessary to resist the thrust of the very heavy rubble stone vaults. The bases of the several columns are plain in detail, well spread, and are laid on the gravel or sand without further foundation. The pillars are slender (12½ in. in diameter), worked with a tool peculiar to the Saxon masons, namely the axe, and in one piece of stone, in height 3ft. 11in. The period is also evidenced by the long and short work, as well as the baluster shafts in one piece of stone, a method of construction usually ascribed to them; again there are the two interments in the stone cysts outside the west wall, observing orientation. If the crypt had been erected by the Normans, they would have constructed these columns in courses and bonded them with the walls. They would have made them also of larger dimensions, like the smaller pillar which has been cased with red stone, and this particular casing is not unlikely to have been their work.

To prevent accidents, a light iron fence has been placed around the excavations, and a rough plank approach has been made to the stone steps at the N.W. angle, giving a tolerably safe means of access for anyone wishing to descend to the interior.

It remains for me, in taking leave of the subject after three months' labour, to express the pleasure I have felt in directing the progress of so interesting an excavation, under the direction of the Council, and to thank the Chairman and members, individually for the personal assistance, kindness, and courtesy shown to myself throughout.

I have the honour to be,

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

Your faithful Servant,

JOHN NURSE.

ARCHITECT.

Dogpole, Shrewsbury,
January 29th, 1890.

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